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A GLOSSARY OF RUSSIAN TERMS

Pertaining to

GEOLOGY, BOTANY, GEOGRAPHY,

602106

ZOOLOGY, ICHTHYOLOGY,

and ORNITHOLOGY



STAT

IMPORTANT REMARKS:

- 1) The alphabetic order is that of the Cyrillic alphabet.
- 2) The system of transliteration is that approved by the Board of Geographic names, which includes the following features:
 - ye for Russian E when initial or after a vowel (including the soft and hard signs).
 - e for Russian E everywhere else and for initial "inverted e" (e oborochnoye).
 - y for i s Kratkov ("i with the breve sign") and for very (the two cannot conflict, as they never occupy like positions).
 - ' for the "soft sign", " for the "hard sign" (as in pod"yem)
- 3) When one or more species names of a plant or animal are listed beneath the genus name, this fact indicates that only these species are known with certainty -- on the basis of the evidence thus far gathered -- to be covered by the Russian name, though the latter may well embrace other species, or even the whole genus.

When a species name appears immediately to the right of the genus name, this fact indicates that the source make it clear that the Russian name applies to that species, or even the whole genus.

The abbreviation sp. after the genus name shows that the Russian name applies to the entire genus. The same may be presumed to be true when no species is given.

- 4) Quotation marks (except in parentheses) indicate translations of direct quotations from the Russian (or other language) source.

Brackets enclose remarks and explanations by the author of this catalog.

abraziv	abrasive, an abrasive substance (such as emery, diamond, corundum, pumice, quartzite, flint, etc.)
abraziya (geol.)	"literally 'shaving off'; the destructive action of the sea and large lakes, consisting in the cutting of shore heights by waves"
abstragirovaniye	abstracting, detaching, tearing out (of its context and generalizing) "abstragirovaniye chastnogo sluchaya raspredeleniya pochvennykh formatsiy russkoy ravniny i vozvedeniye yego v obshchiy printsip oznachayet samootritsaniye idei zonal'nosti."
avariynyy	damaged, crippled, broken-down (e.g. of a vessel having engine trouble or damage to its hull) "The men of the 'Sedov' [cruising in the ice around 83° N during the winter of 1938-9] carried more than 12 tons of freight to a distance of about 1 km. over snowdrifts and ice hummocks, thereby insuring the safety of the <u>salvage(d)</u> supplies (<u>avariynyy zapas</u>)."
avdoka (zool.)	odienemus Oedienemus/(Syr-Dar'ya Dagestan)
avizovat'	to advise (by a bill of advice) "The Arkhangel'sk maritime office, without communicating anything to the vessels, advises (<u>avizuyet</u>) the Murmansk Arctic Steamship Line (<u>parakhodstyo</u>) of the total sum (<u>na obshchuyu summu</u>), but the Steamship Line leaves the captains [of the fleet] in complete ignorance on this subject."
avizovka	bill of advice (cf. avizovat') "Thus far they [the vessels of the Arctic fleet] have no exact notion of their expenditures and receipts, since the maritime offices do not inform them of the movement of the funds. For example, the 'Rusanov' did not receive a single account or a single <u>avizovka</u> during the whole navigation season."
avral'nyy	avral'nyye raboty: work requiring all hands on deck.
avran (bot.)	Gratiola, hedge hyssop a. lekarstvenny: G. officinalis (Upper Don, Donets).
avtoguzhevoy	avtoguzhevyye dorogi: "roads accessible for mechanized (auto) and summer wheeled transportation".

- avtomat pribor-avtomat: an automatic (ally recording) instrument (e.g. at a weather station)
- aglomeratsiya
(chem.) accumulation of particles suspended in a liquid. It is applied as one of the methods of refining ores.
- adachnyy "The depressed places in this belt (tugay of the Amu-dar'ya) are heavily flooded by the summer high-waters. The higher sections, known among the local population as "adachnyye zemli" can be used for agriculture; sowing is often done even without irrigation, with sole reliance upon a good pressure of the fresh ground waters."
- adzhaz
(bot.; Turkmen) Arthropytum haloxylon = chernyy saksaul
- adzhirk (bot.) Cynodon dactylon (Turkmenia) (a rhizome)
- adraspan (bot). Peganum
- garmala: harmel, Syrian rue
- "The weed adraspan (Peganum harmala) has long been renowned among the oriental peoples as a very valuable medicinal plant; it was also received in medicine under the name of "garmala" (harmala), but it has long since ceased to be obtained."
- adyr (geol.) foothills (e.g. on the south side of the Fergana valley) = predgornyye kholmy
- "The belt of schists running along the foot of the mountains (in the SW part of the Fergana Valley, S of 40° N) produces a heavily, but not deeply dissected relief, forming the adyr schist belt, beyond which is the next belt of adyry, mainly conglomerate."
- "Farther on toward the mountains, the plain of the central Fergana gradually merges into the swell - - and - - hill (uvalisty-kholmisty) belt of the adyrs, very dissected, but possessing fairly balanced (sghlzhennyy) forms. Adyr is the name applied to hills with a relative altitude of 100 to 400 m., composed of Upper-Tertiary and Quaternary deposits; they are covered on top with loess and loesslike loams, the mantle of which is distributed over the foothills and the slopes of the mountains up to an altitude of 3,000 m. The adyrs, composed of friable sedimentary, easily erodable rocks, are subject to heavy dissection,

adyr (cont'd)
(geol.)

chiefly by temporary streams; at places deflation also plays a certain role. The mantle of soft materials - - loess and loesslike loam - - explains the fairly soft, rounded forms of the adyrs. The adyrs are covered up to an absolute altitude of 1,000 m. with wormwood - - and - - saltplant semi-desert, but higher up a rich grass and variherbaceous steppe predominates."

"The counterpart of this tremendous work of erosion (in the Alay Range) is the accumulation of huge masses of detritus, which unite, especially along the north edge of the range, into a broad zone of detrital mountains (Schotterberge), the so-called adyrs of the Fergana."

"The desert vertical zone occupies the lowest parts of the (Sov. Cent. Asia mountain) region, lying at an altitude of 350 - - 450 m. They are represented by the 'adyrs' or 'hairs' - - low hills with gentle slopes and almost horizontal summits, separated from one another by shallow river valleys and broad terraces of alluvial deposits or by trains (gornyve shleyfy, q.v.) formed of proluvial deposits of the products of destruction of the mountains." (Suslov).

"Tertiary foothills bordering the periphery of the mountain ranges of Tyan'-Shan'. Common in the Fergana, in the Semirech'ye and at other places. Adyrs are dissected by dry ravines and have a semi-desert and even a desert landscape, in which ephemeral vegetation plays a big role. This term is often found as a part of geographic names (e.g., on the north shore of Lake Issyk-kul' are the low Donguz-adyr mountains). The Russian and Ukrainian population of the Semirach'ye calls the adyrs prilavki, a term which fittingly characterizes the location of the adyrs"

azhgon (bot.)

Trachyspermum cirticum (Karakums)

azhrek (bot.)
(Kazakh)

Aeluropus lit(t)oralis,

a salt-marsh grass (Sov. Cent. Asia, piedmont loess desert plains, and river valleys) = ch  ir (Turkmen).

"Widely known are the azhrek meadows, possessing a dense stand of grass (on meadows of river valleys of Sov. Cent. Asia deserts). They are named from the the azhrek grass (Aeluropus littoralis)

azhrek (cont'd.) (bot.) (Kazakh)	which dominates on the meadows. Its powerful rhizome insures its existence even where the ground water is comparatively deep. This salt-marsh grass secretes the excess salts with the aid of special glandules leading to the surface of the leaves, which are covered with salt efflorescences. The grass is relished by livestock in fall and winter. Its constant and characteristic companions are: the Bermuda grass (<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) and the sod grass <i>beskil'nitsa</i> (<i>Atropis distans</i>)."
azaliya (bot.)	Rhododendron flavum
air (bot.)	(1) genus <i>Aira</i> , more commonly called <i>Deschampsia</i> , comprising 35 species of perennial grasses of cold and temperate regions. (2) <i>Acorus Calamus</i> (Barga, E. Manchuria)
aist (ornith.)	chernyy a.: <i>Melanopelargus nigra</i> (Turkmenia)
aymak	"national administrative-territorial unit of the Buryat-Mongolian ASSR, corresponding to a <u>rayon</u> . It is headed by an <u>aymachnyy sovet</u> and is subdivided into <u>somony</u> (corresponding to rural soviets)."
ayran	"a refreshing drink resembling <u>kefir</u> , obtained from boiled and then fermented milk. It is one of the staple foods in a number of Turkic national mountain regions of Transcaucasia, in the North Caucasus, in the Crimea, in the Buryat-Mongolian ASSR and in the Altay."
aysberg	iceberg (= <i>ledyanaya gora</i>)
akar	salt brook (in Turkmenia)
akatnik	amurskiy a.: <i>Cladrastis amurensis</i> Benth; a bush growing in the depressions of the sandy embankments of the Zeya-Bureya plain. <i>akatsiya Maaka</i> (Ussuriland).
akatsiya	<i>kaspiyskaya</i> a.: <i>Gleditschia caspia</i> /another species is <i>G. Triacanthus</i> , our honey locust/. <i>shelkovaya</i> a.: <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> , silk tree.

akatsiya (cont'd)

"The bush peschanaya akatsiya, with unique weeping branchlets, forms supplementary roots which fasten down the sands and stop their movement. On these additional horizontal roots numerous new shoots grow out. When the wind blows the sand out from under them, the roots become exposed, and then the akatsiya has a very unique appearance. Owing to such adaptations the peschanaya akatsiya, the selin, dzhuzgun, peschanaya osoka and other pioneer plants are the first to settle on moving sands and play a big role in fastening them down."

"peschanaya akatsiya (Ammodendron)."

peschanaya a.: "Another pioneer psammophyte (along with the dzhuzgun (Calligonum)) is the sand acacia (Ammodendron conollyi) of the pea family, a plant endemic to the sands of Central Asia, a beautiful, well-shaped subshrub with little, silvery leaves, weeping branches and clusters of fragrant dark-violet flowers; sometimes it has a treelike form. It is distinguished by its ability, when submerged by sand, to send out accessory roots to a height of over 3 m. from the base of the stalk. These roots are usually covered with root sprouts that continue the life of the mother plant. When the sand is blown out from beneath the roots to a depth of 1.5 - 2 m., the acacia still remains alive and upright thanks to the presence of lateral accessory roots, which serve as supports. The fruits of the sand acacia are light, long, flat, spirally twisted beans resembling a propeller in shape, which helps them to be scattered widely by the wind over the desert."

belaya akatsiya: Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust (native of N. America: see under samosev.)

"...the black locust (belaya akatsiya), a plant of a more temperate climate having as its native land the eastern states of North America which has become naturalized and widely distributed throughout the whole Caucasus and the south of Russia."

ak-boyalysh (bot.) (ak- "white")
(Turkmen?)

Atraphaxis (Sov. Central Asia)
(cf. bayalych = Atraphaxis sp. and Salsola arbuscula)

akvatoriya

navigable space of a body of water, breadth (or range) of a course or route

- akvatoriya (cont'd) "In the Kara Sea the width of the akvatoriya occupied by the course (trassa) is 880 km. in its W part, and 148 km. in its E part."
- "The course (trassa) of the Northern Sea Route is the part of the akvatoriya of the northern seas through which vessels make regular trips (reysy) in the navigation period."
- ak-kuray (bot.) Psoralea (pea family)
- drupacea (Central Asia mountains, desert vertical zone)
- akmanyk (bot.) Atropis
- distans } (desert transvolga)
convoluta }
- ak-sazak (bot.; Turkmen) Arthropytum arborescens (semidesert)
= belyy saksaul, peschanny saksauk;
sekseul (Kazakh)
- ak-seley (bot.) Aristida pennata (Aral Sea) = ak-seleu, selin
- "...almost bare sandhills (barkhany) and sand hillocks with the pioneers of over-growth (zarastaniye) - the kiyak and the ak-seley..." (in the Caspian Lowland around the Ural River).
- ak-seleu (bot.) Aristida pennata = ak-seley
- aksyn (Kazakh) bard
- aktinolit (geol.) = luchisty kamn';
- "a green silicate mineral of the amphibolite group; contains calcium, magnesium, iron and silicon."
- akula (ichth.) shark
- (1) Squalus acanthias (Black Sea) = katran
- (2) polyarnaya a.: Somniosus microcephalus
- alabuta (bot.) Chenopodium album (Turkmenia)
- akchagyl (geol.) "In the Upper Pliocene this land (now the part of the Caspian Sea north of the Apsheron Peninsula) subsided and was inundated by the waters of the Akchagyl Sea."
- akyrsh (Turkmen) "concretions and large crystals of gypsum" (covering a salt-marsh)
- alasnyy see under alasy

- alasy (1) lands (on Kamchatka) devoid of woody vegetation and used as hayfields.
- (2) "In Yakutia the reedgrass and sedge meadows form at places lakeside meadows, so-called "alasnyye luga (alas meadows)."
- allany see under zaymishche
- altayets oyrot, inhabiting the Oyrotskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast' of the Novosibirskaya Oblast'.
- alunit (geol.) = kvastovyy kamen'
- "a white or red-brown mineral; a natural sulfatic compound of potassium and aluminum. Used to obtain metallic aluminum and its salts, and also in the textile, chemical, paper and leather industries and in medicine (alum (kvast) and aluminum sulfate). Very large deposits in Azerbaydzhan, East Siberia, the Urals and the Ukraine."
- alcha (misprint for alycha ? (q.v.))
- prob. = alycha, *Frunus divaricata* (listed among domesticated fruit trees of Transcaucasia, between sliva and persik)
- alycha(bot.) *Frunus divaricata*, a deciduous shrub of the Lenkoran' forests and humid subtropics of Georgia.
- P. cerasifera* (Turkmenia)
- al'bit (geol.) albite
- "a colorless white or yellowish mineral of the feldspar (plagioclase) group; contains sodium, aluminum oxide and silicon. Used in the ceramic industry (china, enamel, glazing) and as building and general-purpose (podelochnyy) stone. Found in the Leningrad Oblast', the Urals, Baykal region, Ukraine, etc."
- al'bitofir (geol.) "quartz porphyry, an old eruptive rock corresponding in chemical composition to granite, with a considerable al'bit (q.v.) content. Used as building and mainly decorative-fac-ing and general-purpose (podelochnyy) material."
- al'pinskiy (geol.) al'pinskaya skladchatost': "alpine folding, a folding of the layers of rock of the earth's crust which resulted from mountain-forming processes, chiefly in the Tertiary period. It produced, to a large extent, the present distribution of dry land and sea and created many mountain ranges: the Alps, Crimea,

al'pinskiy (cont'd) Caucasus, Pamirs, Himalayas, etc., which
(geol.) are characterized by sharp summits and steep slopes, i.e. have not yet had time to become leveled under the influence of the destructive action of the atmosphere and water."

It includes also the Carpathians and the mountains of Asia Minor.

alyuminit (geol.) = alunit (q.v.) kvastsovyi kamen'

alyuch (bot.) Crateagus azarolus (Kopet-Dag; a fruit tree)

ammiak (chem.) ammonia
(not "ammoniak", as in Mueller)

amplituda range (e.g. of temperature)

angidrit (geol.) anhydrite
"a usually white mineral, anhydrous calcium sulfate. Commonly found with gypsum or rock salt. Used as fertilizer, for the manufacture of anhydrite cement, as an addition to Portland cement, to obtain sulfuric acid, and also as a cheap and easily worked general-purpose (podalochnyy) stone. The principal deposits in the USSR are in the Urals, the Donets Basin and the Severnyy Kray."

andezit (geol.) andesite
"an effusive rock of the group of recent volcanic formations. It has a large share in the structure of volcanoes and lava flows. The component minerals are feldspars (main mass), micas, augite and hornblende. In the USSR it is widely distributed in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and in the Far East. Building and acid-resisting material."

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anorga (Komi) a high, flat-topped well-drained musyur (q.v.)

anortoklaz (geol.) anorthoclase
"potassium-sodium minerals of the feldspar group"

antiklinal' anticline;
(geol.) "an anticlinal fold, arch, saddle. Folds of the earth's crust turned upward by bending or bulging."

apatit (geol.)	apatite "a white, yellow or greenish mineral of the phosphate group. Found mainly as a secondary rock-forming mineral among magmatic and vein excretions of rocks. Large accumulations of apatite are seldom found. It is used to obtain high-grade fertilizers -- superphosphates, phosphorus, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid preparations, phosphorous cast-iron and bronze, enamels and milky glass, etc. One of the most important deposits in the world -- in the USSR, in the Khibiny mountain massif (Kola Penin.) -- has brought about the creation of a great mineral chemical kombinat beyond the Arctic Circle; it furnishes raw material to almost all the superphosphate plants in the USSR and is of great importance for export."
apparat	(office or working) force, personnel
aptechnyy (bot.)	officinalis (= used in medicine, pharmaceutical)
aral	(area between Kuma and Terek) "Numerous lakes and depressed meadow expanses with rich supplies of fodder -- <u>araly</u> -- enliven these localities (in the Terek-Kuma sand area)."
araliya (bot.)	Aralia
arakhis (bot.)	Arachis hypogaea, peanut
arbuziki (bot.)	Tribulus terrestris, caltrop (= yakorets) (Dagestan)
argal	dried dung, used as fuel in Mongolia, etc.
argal' (fem.)	(zool.) Ovis Polii (Tien'-Shan' Range; Sov. Central Asia)
argish (Komi or Nenets?)	flock of reindeer, "reindeer caravan"
areal (bot.)	range, area normally covered by a plant, area of distribution "The area of natural distribution of any species of animals or plants. The <u>areal</u> for different forms varies from the whole surface of the earth (the so-called 'cosmopolites') to a few hundreds of square meters."
arzhanets (bot.)	Phleum Boehmeri (forest-steppe salt-plant) = timofeyevka a. al'piyskiy: Phleum alpinum (Khibiny)

aroykovyy (bot.) araceous
 aroykovoye semeystvo: the arum family,
 Araceae
 aronnik (bot.) Arum orientale (Donets Ridge)
 arpagan (bot.: Turkmen) Agropyrum orientale = mortuk (Kazakh)
 arpalyk (bot.: Turkmen) Hordeum spontaneum = zhaman-erkek
 (Turkmen)
 arkhar (zool.) Ovis orientalis cycloceras = gornyy baran
 (Kopet-Dag Range)
 "a wild mountain sheep in the mountains of
 Central Asia, whose horns attain colossal
 dimensions."
 arkhey (geol.) the Archean (Era),
 "the oldest stage in the history of the
 earth; it lasted not less than one billion
 years."
 artsa (bot.) = drevovidnyy mozhzhevel'nik-Juniperus
 pseudo-sabina (Cent. Asia)
 = archa.
 archa (bot.) Juniperus, juniper
 = artsa
 J. polycarpos (mountains of Soviet Armenia)
 J. servaschanica (Zeravshan Range south
 of Fergana Valley in Sov. Cent. Asia)
 J. semiglobosa (large, treelike; most wide-
 spread species of archa in subalpine zone of
 Sov. Cent. Asia)
 archevnik grove or stand of juniper (archa)
 ("drevovidnyy mozhzhevel'nik")
 archevyy (bot.) of archa (juniper), q.v.
 arshan (Mongol) "local name of mineral springs used in the
 Buryat-Mongol ASSR and in other districts of
 the Far East, Eastern Siberia and Central Asia"
 aspid (geol.) schist
 aspidnyy aspidnyy slanets: slate (= shifer)
 astragal (bot.) Astragalus, milk vetch
 astrakhanit (geol.) = bl'dit;
 "a mineral representing a hydrous compound of
 sodium sulfate and magnesium sulfate; found

astrakhanit (cont'd) in the brackish salt lakes of the Astrakhan District and in some brackish Lakes of Western Siberia."

asfal'tit (geol.) asphaltite;

"a dark-colored fossil bitumen (mixture of hydrocarbons free of oxygen compounds) containing sulfur, non-volatile and very hard. Exploited to obtain asphalt and in the chemical industry. Large deposits have been discovered and are being worked on the Izhma River (Severnyy Kray)."

asfal'tovyy (geol.) asfal'tovyy porody: asphalt rocks;

"various rocks, mainly limestone, dolomite, sandstone and marl, permeated with asphalt, for the procurement of which they are exploited."

astra (bot.) aster

solonchakovaya a.: *Tripolium vulgare*, a halophytic herb

asterinka (ichth.) "a small (about 12 cm. long) fish akin to the gray mullet (*kefal'*); widely distributed mainly in the coastal parts of the Black and Caspian Seas; it has no commercial importance, but serves as food for other fish."

audan (Turkmen; geogr.) sink, drainageless depression (e.g. on the Ust'-Urt Plateau) = *vpadina*

aerologicheskii aerologicheskaya stantsiya: "a point at which observations and studies are made of the upper layers of the atmosphere."

aerologiya "science of the air; the part of geophysics which studies the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere."

B

- bagryanka (bot.) cf. bogryanka
- (1) Porphyra, a marine plant
- (2) chernomorskaya b.: Phyllophora rubens, var. nervosa
- bagul'nik (bot.) Ledum and Rhododendron (closely related genera of the heath (Ericaceae) fam.)
- (1) Ledum
- palustre, marsh tea ("Labrador tea") (Maritime Prov., Sakhalin)
- hypoleucum (Maritime Prov.)
- (2) Rhododendron da(h)uricum (Maritime Prov.; steppe zone of Altay) = maral'nik
- (3) - Ledum?
- "a small poisonous shrub with an intoxicating odor; distributed in the north and central zones of the USSR on peat bogs. An admixture of bagul'nik /in fodder/ is harmful to livestock and sharply lowers the quality of the hay."
- bagun (bot.) Cassandra (= Chamaedaphne) (a genus of shrubs of the heath (Ericaceae) family)
- badan (bot.) Bergenia crassifolia (Altay forest zone) ("with broad, shiny leaves; its roots contain much tannin, the extract from which is used for tanning hides")
- "Bergenia Mönch., fam. of Saxifragaceae; its leaves furnish a tanning substance"
- bazilik (bot.) kamforayy b. Ocimum basilicum
- bazis (geol.) b. erozii: base level of erosion
- bair shoal (in the rivers of Soviet Central Asia) = otmel'
- bayrak see bayrachnyy
- bayrachnyy "associated with (or: confined to) upper parts of small gulches and rivulets /Angara valley/."
- bayrachnyye lesa: "forests associated with the gulches (balki) of the meadow-steppe of the East European Plain. Like the watershed forests they also consist of hornbeam - - oak, Linden - - oak and oak formations, but with oak alone predominating."

bakanas (geogr.)	one of the old beds of the Ili River (tributary to Lake Balkhash)
baklan (ornith.)	Phalacrocorax, cormorant, Germ Seerabe Ph. carbo (Sov. Arctic) bol'shoy b.: Ph. bicristatus malyy b.: Ph. pelagicus
baladzha (bot.; Turkmen)	baladzha-sherkez (Turkmen): Salsola arbuscula = ka (Kazakh), bayalych
balans (biol., physics)	teplovoy b.: "The distribution of thermal energy expended in a motor, oven, boiler, etc. The basic problem in compiling the <u>teplovoy balans</u> consists in determining what part of the heat obtained by burning fuel is usefully exploited and how the remainder of the heat is distributed among the different kinds of losses of heat." vodnyy b. (of a plant): water circulation, water turnover (tentative translation)
balka	gulch (particularly in the Ukraine), larger than an <u>ovrag</u> (see quotation under <u>lozhbina</u>). "Ravines (<u>ovragi</u>) that have become overgrown with herbs and have ceased to grow are called <u>loga</u> or <u>balki</u> ."
ball	point (as a measure of size, solidity or strength, e.g. of ice, wind, etc.) "the solidity (or firmness) of the old ice did not exceed 4-5 <u>bally</u> ." " <u>Melkokrupnobytyy</u> (q.v.) ice of 1 <u>ball</u> (<u>v 1 ball</u>)." "Heavy rafted (<u>splochenyy</u>) ice of 10 <u>bally</u> (<u>v 10 balloy</u>)."
ball'nost'	solidity, size or strength measured in points called <u>bally</u> (see under <u>ball</u>) "We encountered small, isolated floes of one-year old ice. Farther north the <u>ball'nost'</u> of the old ice began to increase."
ball'nyy	(cf. ball and ball'nost') "The rapidly growing new ice locked the old 6-7 <u>ball'nyy</u> /6 - 7 point/ ice in a solid ice cover."
baloban (ornith.)	Falco cherrug (Cent. Asia)

balyanus (zool.)	acorn-shell = morskoy zholud'
bambuk (bot.)	kuril'skiy bambuk: <i>Sasa kurilensis</i> ; see under <u>bambus</u> ; "it grows also on Sakhalin, where it is also called <u>kamysh</u> ."
bambus (bot.)	sakhalinskiy b. (= "kamysh", the local designation): <i>Arundinaria kurilensis</i> , "the dense growths of which, attaining a height of 1.5 meters, impede movement (on Sakhalin) to an extraordinary degree owing to their extremely strong, slippery and springy stalks, which hardly submit to the knife or axe." = <i>Sasa kurilensis</i> .
baranets	plaun b.: (bot.) <i>Lycopodium appressum</i> (khibiny)
baraniy	baran'i lby: "ram's foreheads" = "roches moutonnées" "Rocks worked upon by a glacier moving over them; they have a characteristic smoothened surface, with furrows and striae, and from the side resemble the profile of a ram's forehead. They consist of outcrops of hard bedrock." "Finally, the glaciers polished off the rocky shelves (<u>ustupy</u>) of the terraces, giving them the appearance of so-called <u>baran'i lby</u> ."
barbul'ka (ichth.)	<i>Mullus barbatus</i> (Azov-Black Sea) = sultanka
bardá	"waste from the processing of potatoes; used for feeding livestock"
barkas	barkas-debarkader: "a steam-propelled landing-stage (<u>parakhodnaya pristan'</u>) of shallow draft, used by an expedition as a means of transport on the shallow inlets of the Caspian."
barsuk (zool.)	<i>Meles leptorhynchus</i> (Tunguska) meles (W. Sib. tayga)
barkhan	"a heap of shifting sand built up by the wind and not consolidated by vegetation. <u>Barkhany</u> , i.e. shifting sands, never have the parabolic form peculiar to dunes (i.e. the form when the horns point into the wind): <u>barkhany</u> , provided they assume a sickle-shaped form, have horns pointing in the direction of the wind." "By <u>barkhan</u> , in the handbooks, is usually understood an inland dune, in contradistinction to the typical dunes formed on the shores of seas, lakes and rivers."

barkhan (cont'd)

However, it is hard to carry through such a division: nobody, for example, would call the hillocky sands (bugristyve peski) -- undoubtedly of continental origin -- barkhannyve peski; likewise, nobody designates ridge sands (ryadovyve peski) as barkhannyve either."

"A sand hill having in plan the form of a crescent, the horns of which are always turned in the direction of the prevailing winds. The windward slope is always gentle 5 - 12°; the leeward slope, steep, up to 30°. The height of the barkhany is from a few meters to 200 m. In the USSR, typical barkhany are found to the east of the Caspian (Kara-kumy, Kyzyl-kumy)."

(Glossary to "Ekspeditsii Ak. Nauk SSSR 1934).

"Crescent-shaped barkhans with horns turned toward the wind are seldom found in the valley of the Amu-Dar'ya, and are entirely absent from the remainder of the Kara-kum area." (This quotation is preceded by: "In this part of the Kara-kum the sands form barkhans, a belt of which at Chardzhou reaches a width of 40-50 km").

"A sea of light-colored, bare barkhans, friable shifting sand, perpetually being moved by the wind"

"polulunnyye barkhany": crescent-shaped barkhans.

barkhanny

cf. barkhan

"Barkhannyve peski are sickle-shaped hills from 3 to 8 meters high; their convex side with gentle slope faces the prevailing winds, while the concave side with steep slope faces the leeward side."

barkhanny

b. kot (zool.): *Otocolobus margarita* (Cent. Asia)

barkhat (bot.)

Phellodendron amurense, the Amur cork tree = barkhatnoye derevo, probkovoye derevo.

barkhatnyy

barkhatnoye derevo: *Phellodendron amurense*, the Amur cork tree = barkhat, probkovoye derevo.

bar'yernyy

b. led: barrier ice (which breaks up into icebergs);

ice foot = terrasovyy led, podoshva (mainly encountered in southern latitudes)

batkak (Turkmen)

black silt

batlachok (bot.)	<i>Alopecurus ventricosus</i> (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
baty	native (Gold, Orochon) dugouts (in the Ussuri basin) (= doblënyye lodki, "hollowed-out boats") "All the other more or less large rivers of the Okhotsk slope of the Kolyma-Okhotsk area (besides the Tany and Kova) are accessible, in the lower sections for navigation by <u>baty</u> and <u>saliki</u> /small rafts/."
bakhromchatyy (bot.)	ciliaris, fringed
bakhchevoy	bakhchevye rasteniya: lit. melon-patch (<u>bakhcha</u>) plants = melons, cucumbers, etc.
bashmachek	(bashmachok) venerin b.: <i>Cypripedium</i> (lady's-slipper) calceolus (barga) ventricosum (Ussuriland) v.b. krupnotsvetnyy: <i>C. macranthum</i> (Vakh, right trib. of lower Ob')
bayalych (bot.)	(1) <i>Salsola arbuscula</i> (Ust'-Urt Plateau) (2) <i>Atraphaxis</i> sp. (Bet-pak-dala Desert) cf. ak-boyalysh = <i>Atraphaxis</i>
beglyanka	runaway reindeer doe (in one passage; probably runaway female animal in general)
bezvkusitsa (bot.)	<i>Axyris amaranthoides</i> (Hingan)
bezzubka (zool.)	<i>Anodonta</i> (a fresh-water mollusc)
bezostyy	= bezostnyy (bot.) awnless b. koster: awnless brome grass
bekmaniya (bot.)	= zubrovnik (q.v.)
bekas (ornith.)	<i>Capella gallinago</i> (Timan Tundra) stenura (B. Sib.)
belena (bot.)	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (large weed of Voronezh Obl. forest-steppe; Orsk Rayon; India) pussillus (syr-Dar'ya)
belesovatyy	belesovatoye nebo: ice blink (more whitish than yellow in local water; Arctic ice term) = ledyanoye nebo.

belizna (ichth.; Aspius
Local name) aspius (Azov - Don) = zherekh

belka (zool.) b.-letyaga: Pteromis volans, flying
squirrel (W. Sib. tayga)

beloglazka (ichth.) Abramis
sapa

beloglazka (= belyye glazki) (soil science)
"(Horizon) C, from 112 cm. down. Green-
ish-yellow clay with white eyelets
(belyye glazki) of calcium carbonate...
the presence of beloglazka in horizon C."

belogolovka (bot.) Klever belogolovka: white clover (prob.)

belogolovnik (bot.) Eurotia
ceratoides (Chinese Turk.)

belodushka (zool.) Mustela foina = kamennaya kunitza

belozor (bot.) Parnassia palustris = pereleynaya trava

belekepytnik (bot.) Nardosmia frigida (Novaya Zemlya)

belokryl'nik (bot.) Calla palustris, water arum (a swamp herb)

belolistka (bot.) Populus alba, white poplar

beloleznik (bot.) Eurotia sp. (Central Asia)

belomoshnik white-moss bed
"Such an association has received the
name of bor-belomoshnik (pine forest
carpeted with white moss). In the north
of the tayga, spruce, larch and birch
belomoshniki are also found."
"lishaynikovyy bor, ili bor-belomoshnik
(pinetum cladoniesum)"

belous (bot.) Nardus stricta (Khibiny) mat-grass
A grass (zлак) growing on wasteland
meadows (pustoshnyye luga). cf.
shchetina
"A perennial herb of the gramineae fam.
with stiff leaves. It grows on sandy and
podzol lean soils, both dry and damp. It
propagates rapidly. Livestock does not
like to eat it, and hence the infestation
(zasoreniye) of meadows with it is harmful.
It consolidates sands."

belousnik	see belous "As in our country, belousniki (association of <i>Nardus stricta</i> , <u>mat-grass</u> form whole wastelands (<u>pustoshi</u>) <u>in Australia</u> ."
beluga (ichth.)	Delphinapterus leucas (Kamchatka) = belukha
belukha (ichth.)	Delphinapterus leucas (Kara Sea) = beluga
belushnik (bot.)	pashenny b.: <i>Filago arvensis</i> (Upper Don) = polevoy zhabinets
belyak	whitecap (of a wave)
belyanka (bot.)	<i>Andropogon ischaemum</i> , beard grass = skovorodnik (Alazan' valley)
bentos (biol.)	benthos, "the aggregate of water animals crawling on the bottom (sea urchins, starfish, crawfish, etc.) or attached to it. To the latter belong sponges, aquatic plants, most coral polyps and brachypods, bryozoa, etc."
bereg	in geographic and geologic works often = gornyy bereg, korennoy bereg, bereg doliny = "valley side" (i.e. <u>not</u> the "shore of the river" in the ordinary sense, but the higher land enclosing the valley). (na)gornyy bereg (lit. "highland shore", = Germ. Bergrufer): valley bluff, valley edge; the part of a mountain chain which directly overlooks a river valley, in contrast to nizmennyy bereg, nadol'nyy bereg (lit. "lowland shore", "on-the-valley shore"): shore in the more usual sense, formed by the valley floor; immediate bank of a river. Materikovyye berega = (na)gornyye berega, beregovyye gory.
beregovik (ornith.)	seryy b.: <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Lake Khanka)
beregovoy	beregovyye gory: = materikovyye berega, (na)gornyy bereg, korennoy bereg; see under <u>bereg</u>
berezka (bot.)	pashennaya b.: <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> (Upper Don) = v'yunok
bereka (bot.)	<i>Sorbus</i> (= <i>Pyrus</i>) <i>torminalis</i> (Podolian forests; Crimean mountains; Imeretia)

- beresklet (bot.) = "serezhki"
 Evonymus (spindle-tree)
 paucifloris
 alatus (Maritime Prov.)
 Hamiltoniana var. Maackiana (Marit. Prov.)
 Maackii (Manchuria)
 verrucosa
 europea
- berest (bot.) Ulmus campestris (N. Cauc. forest steppe)
 = karagach, of Aral Sea region
 (forest zone)
 foliacea)
 glabra) forest-steppe)
- berestnyak (bot.) elm grove
 "kustarnyy b.: Ulmus glabra" (N. Osetia)
- berovskiy see b̄rovskiy
- bersh (ichth.) Lucioperca volgensis Gm. (Azov - Don)
- beskil'nitsa (bot.) Atropis (a halophyte grass) convoluta
 distans (Sov. Cent. Asia desert valleys;
 W. Sib. tayga)
 see quotation under azhrek
- bessmertnik (bot.) Xeranthemum annuum (Dagestan; Upper Don)
- beshenny b. egurets (bot.): Ecballium elaterium,
 squirting cucumber
- birochek (ichth.) Acerina
 acerina (Azov-Don) = yersh, nosar'
- biryuchina (bot.) Ligustrum vulgare, privet (humid sub-
 reopics of Georgia; N. Cauc.)
- bituminizatsiya (geol.) "process of decomposition of organic sub-
 stances without access of air. Carbon and
 hydrogen accumulate at the expense of the
 other elements of the organic mass, i.e.
 oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen, resulting in
 the formation of bitumens - - petroleum
 gas, petroleum, asphalt, ozocerite."
- bitumineznyy bituminoznyye porody: "bituminous rocks;
 various rocks, commonly limestone, marl,
 schist, clay, sandstone, permeated with
 an organic substance which has undergone
 the process of bituminization [see
 bituminizatsiya]."
- bityug (zool.) "On the Bityug River, in the Voronezh
 Oblast', a fine work horse, the tyazhelevo
bityug, has been bred."

- bich (geol.) "seashore placer" (morskaya beregovaya rossyp')
- biyurgun (bot.; Kazakh') Anabasis
= boyurgun (Turkmen)salsa (a "solyanka")
- "The biyurgun (Anabasis salsa) is one of the common and noticeable saltplants (solyanki) in the northern deserts (of Sov. Cent. Asia), characterized by the inconstancy of its appearance. Under different habitat conditions it changes from compact, flattened cushions to sprawling, strongly branched subshrubs 10 - 12 cm. tall. In this plasticity of the biyurgun lies the reason for its wide distribution in the desert. It is able to settle on all kinds of soil and produce seeds in spite of an extremely stunted growth. The development of the biyurgun is exceedingly slow. The yearly shoots, bearing short, thick leaflets and single flowers, are swollen and contain reserves of water (a stalk succulent); the shoots remain green during the whole growing period and die off entirely down to the base with the advent of the fall frosts." (Suslov)
- blankovyy b. material: blank material, blank forms (such as base maps)
- blestyashcheplodnyy lamprocarpus (bot.)
- blagorednyy (bot.) nobilis, noble
- bl'edit (geol.) = astrakhanit (q.v.)
- blednotsvetnyy (bot.) serotinus, "pale-flowered"
- blesk (geol.) vismutovyy b.: bismuthinite (see vismutin)
zheleznyy b.: hematite (= gematit, krasnyy zheleznyak)
svintsovyy b.: galena, galenite (= galenit)
sur'myanyy b.: antimony glance (= antimonit)
- blestyanka (entom.) generic designation of a type of insects including the hymenoptera
- blestyashchiy (bot.) lucidus
- blik spot of light (e.g. among dense shade in a forest)
- blinchatyy b. led: pancake ice (Arctic ice term) (see led)
- bluming blooming-mill

blyudtse	saucer-shaped sinkhole; cf. pad' "Lowland plains outside the confines of the Quaternary glaciations, mostly with broad river valleys and development of microrrelief forms (<u>padi</u> , <u>pedy</u> , <u>zapadiny</u> , <u>blyudtse</u>)."
beb (bot.)	mandzhurskiye boby: Glycine hispida = soya, soya beans
bobovik	(= bobovnik) Amygdalus nana wild almond
bobovnik (bot.)	Amygdalus nana ("a low-growing steppe shrub with pink flowers") = stepnoy mindal', dikiy mindal' (Donets, W. Sib. Steppe) wild almond
bogara	dry and unirrigated farmland, e.g. in Turkmenia; cf. <u>kair</u> and <u>bogarnyy</u>
bogarnyy	pertaining to unirrigated farmland (<u>bogara</u>) or to dry farming = bespolivnyy, kairnyy, bogarnyye khleba: dry-farmed grains, "i.e. not requiring artificial irrigation." "bogarnoye zemledeliye (bez iskusstvennoy polivki)." "Eta zona <u>up</u> to 1,200 m. on the foothills fo the Fergana Valley/ ispol'zuyetsya pod tak nazyvayemye <u>bogarnyye</u> (t.ye. bespolivnyye) posevy, chasto, odnako stradayushchiye ot zasukhi."
bogoroditsyn	bogoroditsyna trava: Thymus serpyllum (cf. bogorodskaya trava)
bogorodskiy	bogorodskaya trava: Thymus marschallianus W. (Mongolia) serpillum (Orsk rayon)
bogryanka (bot.)	waterplants of the Rhodophyceae, the class of red algae, mostly marine cf. bagryanka
bodyag (bot.)	kolyuchiy b.: Cirsium arvense (Syr-Dar'ya)
boz (bot.; Kazakh)	Stipa Shovitsiana = dele (Turkmen)
bozyngen (geol.)	"a porous tuffaceous gypsum cover of typically desert character (in Turkmenia), resulting from the 'sweating out' of sulfate soil solutions under the influence of insolation."

bokoplavy (zool.) pleuro- ?

"rachki bokoplavy (small side-swimming crawfish) and morskiye chervi (marine worms) live right along the shore (of the Black Sea)."

boligolov (bot.) Conium maculatum (Orsk Rayon)

bolotnitsa (bot.) Heleocharis palustris

boloto verkhovoye b.: - "Hochmoor", high moor, a sphagnum-moss swamp on an elevated surface.

bon (naut.) boom; "floating logs tied together, serving to bar vessels from a harbor and also for the passage of persons across the gate of the harbor"

"...we unloaded the barrels of fuel, not into the karbasy (q.v.), but into bony i.e. instead of loading 16-18 barrels into each karbas and towing them to the shore, we let down at one time as many as 90 barrels into each bon, surrounded /agrees with bon, not with barrels/ with a huge net. Thus, the karbasy made 3 trips to the shore instead of 80 and shortened the stay by 50%."

bonitet "productivity of forest stands, quantity of lumber per hectare at a given age and average height. 5 basic classes of bonitet have been established the 1st being the highest."

Degree of potential productivity in general, e.g. of the plankton and benthos of Lake Khanka.

bonitirovat' to determine the degree of (potential) productivity (bonitet) (e.g. of a forest or body of water)

"(Material) sufficient for the exact bonitirovka of the body of water (Lake Khanka and a part of its basin)" with respect to plankton and benthos.

bor (bot.) Milium, millet effusum (forest zone)
pine forest

bor (bot.) / "sosnovyye lesa ili bory (iz Pinus silvestris)."

"Kustarnikovyy bor (pinetum fruticosum)"

"lishaynikovyy bor, ili bor-belomoshnik (pinetum cladoniosum)"

bor-belomoshnik: see belomoshnik

borá (local name) a strong, icy northeast wind, which
 "often blows in winter in Novorossiysk
 Bay - most often from November to
 March - and may last for 2-3 days and
 more".

bordzhok (bot.;
 Turkmen) Ephedra strobilacea
 (a xerophyte which grows on the hillock
 sands of the Karakum desert already
 tied down by preceding pioneer xerophytes)

borets (bot.) Aconitum, aconite, monkshood, wolfsbane
 macrorhynchum (Marit. Prov.)
 jaluense (Marit. Prov.)
 barbatum
 authora
 Fischeri
 Kuznetzovii
 volubilis (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

borovoy (bot.) b. tim'yan: Thymus serpyllum (N.
 Manchuria)

borodavchatyy (bot.) verrucosus, warty

borodach (bot.) Beard grass, of the genera
 Polypogon
 Andropogon
 Heteropogon
 Aristida

borodach (ornith.) Gypaetus barbatus grandis, lammergeier
 (Central Asia)

borshchevik = borshchevnik (bot.) Heracleum

borshchevnik (bot.) Heracleum (cow parsnip)
 barbatum (a giant umbellifer,
 Sakhalin)
 sibiricum (Upper Don; meadows;
 forest zone)
 = borshchevik

bochkotara barrel containers, barrels

bochka ("crate" = old, dilapidated airplane ?)

"The preliminary examination of the locality for a landing on drift ice may be made from an observation plane (nablyudatel'noy bochki)."

boyurgun (Turkmen) = biyurgun (Kazakh), Anabasis salsa

boyalych (bot.) Salsola

arbuscula (Afghanistan)
(Karakums)

"The boyalych (Salsola arbuscula) is a tall subshrublet 30 - - 50 cm. high. Its bushes are 0.5 - - 2 m. apart, but the degree of coverage of the ground is fairly high, reaching 50%. With it are mingled a small number of other plants, such as the teresken and the rhubarb. In the eastern part of the Bet-Pak-Dala the common form of boyalych is replaced by the Mongolian-Siberian species - - the larch-leaved saltwort (Salsola laricifolia), which grows on solonets soils that are more or less stony. In view of the extremely unfavorable conditions, the annual growth of the boyalych is small, and renovation proceeds at a depressed rate. The uniform landscape of the boyalych grouping astonishes one by its monotony, paucity of colors and seeming lifelessness".
(Suslow)

boyalysh = boyalych, Salsola arbuscula

boyarka (bot.) Crataegus (hawthorn)

sanguinea (Zeya-Bureya plain; Gr. Khingan).

cf. boyaryshnik

kolyuchaya b.: Crataegus mongyna
(Terek-Kuma). = boyaryshnik

boyaroshnik (bot.) Crataegus (hawthorn, whitehorn)
pinnafida (Barga) = boyaryshnik, boyarka

boyaryshnik (bot.) Crataegus, hawthorn = boyaroshnik,
boyarka

braga

"On the tugboat 'Borets' were placed two bragi under the mooring buffer - - one $1\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, the other $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. On the stem a hole was made, running on the line of the braga, into which a semicircular skoba was inserted. Through this skoba passed both bragi,

braga (cont'd)	and a towline 1 1/6" in diameter was fastened to their ends by an anchor clamp (yakornaya skoba)."
brazhnik (entom.)	sosnovyy b.: Sphinx pinastri (W. Sib tayga)
brandushka (bot.)	Bulbocodium versicolor (an ephemeroid of the meadow steppe)
brat'	b. verkh: to gain the upper hand, to triumph, to win out
"breytovka"	a fine breed of hogs distinguished by heavy weight, fertility and adaptation to the northern climate; developed in the Kostroma Oblast' since the 1917 revolution.
bretina (bot.)	Salix caprea (N.Osetia) iva b.: Salix caprea (Barga)
brit'	(aviation) to hedge-hop, to fly at tree-top height breyushchiy polet: hedge-hopping
brovnik (bot.)	odnoklubnevyy b.: Herminium monorchis
brosovy	waste...., useless (e.g. land, territory, such as Karakums) brosovyye pustoshi: dumping lots, dumps. "After the October Revolution the socialist economy began the struggle against natural conditions unfavorable for economy, draining swamps, digging drainage canals, converting deserts into blooming orchards and farms and converting brosovyye pustoshi into highly cultivated farmlands."
broso	abandement, loss ? "Sistema khozyystva, kogda my vynuzhdeny sozdavat' sluchaynyye broski poseva, kotoryye idut vsled za poyavivsheysya vodoy, ne yavlyayetsya sistemoy. Takoye khozyaystvo nam ne k litsu. Pri uregulirovani stoka možno dopolnitel'no orosit' ploshchad' v 120 000 ga."
brusnika (bot.)	Vaccinium vitis idaea, mountain cranberry, lingenberry, false cranberry, cowberry (latter is also applied to Comarum palustre, Mitchella repens, etc.)
brusnichnik	lingenberry patch (cf. zelenomoshnik)

bruschatka	"a stone of regular shape (used in paving)" "diabase.... is used, because of its immense strength and toughness, as building material and as <u>bruschatka</u> in the construction of improved bridges."
bruschatyy	bruschataya mostovaya: "pavement of separate stones of regular shape (<u>bruschatki</u>); laid on a concrete, stone, sand or other foundation."
bryzgallo (mining)	hydraulic gold-mining jet (= monitór, vodoboy)
bubenchik (bot.)	Adenophora
bugorchatyy (bot.)	verrucosus bugorchataya solyanka (= kargan): Salsola verrucosa (at blossoming time the shoots are covered with small, bare, greatly reduced leaves in the form of <u>bugorki</u> /tubercles/ for which reason the whole plant has received the species name <u>verrucosa</u> , <u>bugorchataya</u>)."
bugristyy (geogr.)	"Most widespread in the Kara-kum are the hillock sands (<u>bugristyye peski</u>). The height of the hillocks may attain 8 - 10 m., but more often is 6 - 8 m. The hillock sands are usually tied down with bushes, including the white saksaul (q.v.)." "The pioneer plants of the barkhan sands gradually convert the latter into hillock sands (<u>bugristyye peski</u>). Even the first pioneers perceptibly tie down the sand..."
budra (bot.)	Glechoma hirsutum (forest-steppe herb) hederacea (sic!) (Harbin)
"buyeraki"	"deep gorges in the Zhiguli Mountains (in the Samara Bend of the Volga), in which the Volga bandits used to hide."
buzgunch (Turkmen)	gall on the leaves of the pistachio tree (used for making a dark crimson dye)
buzul'nik (bot.)	mongol'skiy b.: Ligularia mongolica (N. Manch.)
buynuz (bot.; Turkmen)	Leptaleum filifolium = serge-kara (Kazakh)
buynyy	rank, riotous (of the growth of plants)
bukashnik (bot.)	chernyy b.: Jasione montana (Upper Don)

burachok (bot.) Alyssum desertorum
malen'kiy b.: A. minimum
izvilistyy b.: A. tortuosum

burgomistr (ornith.) Larus hyperboreus Gunn. (Arctic)

burduk rye flour shaken in warm water (used as a food by the Cossacks in Ussuriland)

burkun (bot.) Artemisia scoparia (Muyun-Kums)
b.

burozubka (zool.) / Middendorfa: Sorex ultimus middendorffii
Ogn. (Tunguska)
yakutskaya b.: Sorex araneus jacutensis
Dukelsky (Tunguska)
turukhanskaya ploskocherepnaya b.: Sorex
vir turuchanensis S. Naumov (Tunguska)

burochnyy pertaining to the burka, a Caucasian felt cloak
burochnyy kustarnyy promysel: home manufacture of felt cloaks (in the Caucasus, incl. Dagestan)

burun "...the steppes on the right-bank part of the basin (of the lower Terek), the so-called 'burun'."

burunduk (zool.) (1) Tamias (chipmunk) striatus (Mongolia)
(2) Eutamias asiaticus (Tunguska, W. Sib. tayga)

burkhan Chinese chapel (kitayskaya chasovnya; in the Sikhote-Alin' Range)

buryy buryy ugol': brown coal (includes lignite, q.v.)
"a variety of coal occupying a middle place between rock coal (kamennyy ugol') and peat. Contains from 50 to 90% carbon and yields a comparatively large amount of ash when burnt. The thermal value of buryy ugol' is 4-7 thousand calories on the average, i.e. lower than rock coal (kamennyy ugol'). Nevertheless it is a very valuable fuel. The principal deposits in the USSR are: the Moscow basin, in the Urals (Chelyabinsk and Bogoslovskiy), in Siberia (Irkutsk basin), in the Far East, in the Kazakh SSR and in the Pechora basin."

burya magnitnaya b.: disturbance of the magnetic field (during observations of magnetic phenomena in the Arctic seas) = vozmushcheniye magnitnogo polya.

bukvitsa (bot.) Betonica, betony (small genus of Eurasian herbs of the mint family)

krupnotsvetnaya b.: B. grandiflora (central part of south slope of Major Caucasus)

buksovat' to skid? (of the wheels of an automobile: to spin without moving it)

"mashina zaryvala gladkiye brevna (kotoryye klali pod zadniye koleasa) v pesok, perestavala buksovat' i medlenno vybiralas' na greben' gryady (of sand in the Karakums)."

bulavchatyy (bot.) clavatus

bulavchataya polevitsa: Agrostis clavata

bulgun'yakh (Yakut) frost bulge (cf. vzduv, vspuchina)

"North of Vakareva Channel /Anadyr' basin/ we saw a number of hills 7-8 m. high, not more than 30-40 m. in diameter, with rather steep slope, isolated, i.e. the typical permafrost merzlotnyve bulgun'yakhi of Yakutia."

"Below the mouth of the Chuvalova River /Anadyr' basin/...there are cave-in lakes 5-20 m. in diameter, in sharp, steep sinks with brinks from 1 to 3-4 m. high, exactly cut out in the form of a lake (or rather, the lake fills out entirely the frost cave-in)...Alongside, on the bottom of a big old bed is a bulgun'yakh 3 m. high, 15 m. long and 10 m. broad, which has half caved in."

bulyga probably: cobble(stone)

bul'duruk (zool.; Central Asia) Syrrhaptes paradoxus

bunker, pl. bunkera (1) bunker, coal bin (aboard a ship)
(2) supply of coal (aboard a vessel)

bunkerovat' perf. zabunkerovat' (with instr. of material)
to coal, to coal up, to supply with coal (e.g. a vessel), to load coal on

bunkeruyushchiyesya korabli: ships taking on coal

bunkerovochnyy bunkerovochnaya baza: coaling station

bur ledyanoy bur: ice spear (Arctic ice term)
= peshnya

burá (geol.) borax, hydrous sodium borate

"In the USSR borax is found chiefly in the mud volcanoes and lakes of the Kerch' and Taman Peninsulas."

butonirovat' (bot.) to bud

butor cf. pere-butor

buyan (bot.; Turkmen) Glycyrrhiza glabra = miya (Kazakh)

bytovoy household..., every-day

bytovoye vodosnabzheniye: household water supply

bychok (ichth.) goby

chetyrekhrogiy b.: Myoxocephalus quadricornis labradoricus

b.-podkamenshchik: Myoxocephalus (= Cottus) gobio; M. sibiricus (Altay).

b. Stellera: M. stelleri (Far East)

yaponskiy rechnoy b.: Acanthogobius flavimanus (Far East)

b'yef "Dlya vyvoda vody na orosheniye na Atrekskom kanale dolzhno byt' sozdano naimen'sheye kolichestvo azlov i b'yefov - - luchshe itti na mekhanicheskiy pod'yem vody chem prenebregat' melioriruyushchim znacheniyem kanala-kollektora"

bərovskiy bərovskiye bugry: Baer hillocks

"Receding, the sea formed, in the Volga delta, hillock ridges washed up by the waves, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 km. long (the hillocks being up to 200 m. broad and up to 6 - 8 m. high), discovered by Academician B(a)er and hence bearing the name 'bərovskiye bugry.' They serve for building settlements; on one of these hillocks lies the central part of Astrakhan'. Between the lower courses of the Volga and the Urals there are extensive accumulations of hillock sands (bugristyye peski)."

v (with acc.)	okrasit' v zheltyy, buryy, chernyy tsvet: to color yellow, brown, black (etc.)
vad (geol.)	a. manganese ore.
vazhenka	female of the reindeer, reindeer doe
vayda (bot.)	Isatis sabulosa (Dagestan, North Caucasus sands)
vakka	seraya v.: graywacke - grauвакковyy peschanik
val (cf. uval)	(low) ridge, bank (natural or artificial); embankment, levee, dike. "...the system of the Obshchiy Syrt (in the Transvolga) with <u>valy</u> stretching NE, with groups of domes and with faults, causing the appearance here of graben basins." ograditel'nyy val: dike, embankment. zashchitnyy val: " " "A system of protecting levees." (zashchitnyye valy) (on the lower Araks)." val - gently sloping fold (<u>pologaya</u> <u>skladka</u>) (Great Soviet Atlas I, 90-b). "When the ice presses along the shores <u>beru govyve valy</u> (shore ridges; ice term) are often formed, which attain a height of some tens of meters and have a destructive effect upon the shores and especially on shore struc- tures." val torosheniya: pressure ridge (Arctic ice term) - liniya torosheniya.
valezhina	windfall, (group or area of) wind- felled trees - valeznik
valezchnik	windfall, (area or group of) wind- felled trees; deadwood lying around = <u>valezhina</u> , <u>zaval</u> , <u>vetroval</u> (cf. valyat' sya "to lie around"). "Dead trees, boughs and branches lying around in the forest. It is a breed- ing place for forest pests (insects and fungi), clutters up the forest, prevents growth of forest seeds and is a fire hazard."
"valek" (ichth.)	Coregonus cylindraceus (Noril'sk)
valovik (bot.)	Anchusa ochroleuca (Donets)
valovoy	v. prolet: mass flight (of migratory birds)
valunnyy	valunnyye gliny: boulder clays: "glacial deposits, chiefly ground moraines, consisting of clay with an admixture of boulders (<u>valuny</u>)."

val'dshnep (ornith.)	Scolopax rusticola (Turkmenia); Ussuriland
vasilek (bot.)	bachelor's buttons; herbs of the thistle family. Centaurea monanthos Georgi (N. Manch., Marit. Prov., Hingan) calcitrapa, solstitialis, orientalis, etc. krupnotsvetnyy v.: C. monanthos Georgi; peschanyy v.: C. arenaria (Dagestan)
vanadinit	vanadinite, "brittle, yellow or reddish, brown rare mineral, containing vanadium lead and chlorine. A valuable vanadium ore. In the USSR there are commercial deposits in Kazakhstan and the Urals."
varakushka (ornith.)	al'piyskaya v.: Cyanecula suecica altaica (Altay high-mountain zone)
varan	a lizard, "1.5-2 m. long, called 'land crocodile' because of its size" (Soviet Central Asia; = iguana ?)
variskiy, varistsiy (geol.)	variskiy, skladchatost': Variscian folding (Upper Paleozoic; formed the central arcs of the Soviet Cent. Asia mountainland)
vasilistnik (bot.)	Thalictrum, meadow rue aquilegifolium (Ho River, trib. to Lake Khanka) prostoy v.: Th. simplex; v. amurense (Marit. Prov., Donets). lepestkovidnyy v.: Th. petaloideum (Manchuria)
vatnik	quilt suit, suit made of quilted cotton wadding (used in the Arctic, etc.)
vatochnik (bot.)	= edel'veys, edelweiss (Leontopodium alpinum)
vakhta (bot.)	Menyanthes trifoliata (a swamp herb, forest-steppe; cf. under <u>splavina</u>) = trifol' v. trilistnaya: M. trifoliata (Vakh, right trib. of lower Ob').
vglub'	v. materika: toward the interior of the country (continent, mainland), inland
vegetatsionnyy	vegetative, growing; growing-period (adj.) v. period: growing period (e.g. of plants). sredniy v. raskhod Amu- dar'i: the mean growing-period dis- charge of the A. during the growing period.
vegetstsiya	growth, "life activity of plants" period vegetatsii: growing period, vegetative period, "duration of the seasonal life activity of plants."

- veyeroobraznyy fan-shaped; rastekat'sya veyeroobrazno: to fan out (e.g. currents): veyeroobrazno may be so translated also with many other verbs of motion.
- vezha dwelling of a nomadic Kola Laplander (Saam) "Usually a conical hut, 2.5m. high and 4 m. in diameter, made of thin wood and covered with bark and sod on top."
- veynik Calamagrostis, reed-grass. veyniki: "tall (0.5-1 m.) grasses (zlaki, gramineae), perennials, mainly in the forest and forest-steppe zones; as the hay made from them quickly becomes coarse, it is of little value: admixtures of veyniki in good hay reduce its quality." nazemnyy v.: Calamagrostis epigeios. "rather common in dry valleys of the forest steppe. Its tall, coarse stalks and hard, dry leaves are very poor fodder for animals being hardly edible for them."
- velichestvenny (bot.) insignis, r. klen: Acer insigne.
- velichina magnitude: figure, quantity (especially in scientific data)
- venerin (bot.) v. bashmachok (bashmachok): Cypridium (lady's-slipper) ventricosum (Ussuriland) calceolus (Barga) macranthum (v. b. krupnotsvetnyy: Vakh, right trib. of lower OB')
- venerka (zool.) Venus, a large genus of marine bivalve mollusks, including the quahog (quahaug) or round calm. "mollyusk venerka." (Confirmed by Myuller's English-Russ. Dict. s v. "calm").
- venichnyy (bot.) scoparius polyn' venichnaya: Artemisia scoparia (Terek-Kuma)
- venter' "as fishing tools we used a sack of fine-celled paper net fabric, attached to an oval hoop, and a small venter', about 2 arshin long, of the same net fabric, which was later replaced by a copper wire net, as being more durable. With the latter tool we blocked the brook..." (Ussuriland).
- verbeynik (bot.) (1) Naumburgia thyriflora (Ussuriland) (2) Lysimachia daurica barystachys (gustotsvetnyy v.) (Hingan) vulgaris (Upper Don)
- verblyudka (bot.) (1) Corispermum (Upper Don) = verblyuzh'ya trava. (2) Alhagi pseudoalhagi = verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka. cf. Alhagi camelorum: camel's-thorn.

- verblyuzhiy (bot.) verblyuzh'ya trava: (cf. trava)
 "(When the dry season sets in on the Central Asia deserts), only occasionally does one see the tender leaves of the verblyuzh'ya trava, the roots of which attain a length of 20 m. and which is not fed by the surface atmospheric precipitation but by deep ground waters." (1) Alhagi camelorum, camel's-thorn= verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka. (2) verblyuzh'ya trava nitevidnaya= Corispermum nitidum. verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka: (1) Alhagi camelorum, A. maurorum, camel's-thorn, desert plant of Turkmenia; (2) Alhagi pseudoalhagi, a saltwort-like subshrub of the Caspian lowland desert.
- verblyuzhka (bot.) Ceratocarpus arenarius, a non-succulent xerophyte = ebelek, zaychik, ustelipole.
- vereskovidnyy (bot.) ericoides, heatherlike
- vereskovyy (bot.) ericaceous, belonging to the heather family (Ericaceae)
- veretennik (ornith) malyy v.: Limosa lapponica lapponica (Taymyr, Anadyr')
- veret'ye dune sand formation in Polesia= griva, ridge
- vereshchatnik heath-covered area, patch of heather, heath (veresk "heather"); Scotland and the northern part of Canada are shown as covered with vereshchatniki on Soviet vegetation map, G. Sov. Atlas I.
- vertigolovka (ornith.) v. tikun: Junx torquilla (Lake Khanka)
- verkhovoy verkhovoye boloto: = "Hochmoor", high moor, a sphagnum-moss swamp on an elevated surface.
- vershina head (of a river, bay or gulf)
- vertyachka (entom.) zhuchok-vertyachka: Gyrinus (which "dances in circles").
- vesna vesna-trava (bot.): Cassiope hypnoides (Khibiny)
- vesnichka (ornith.) penochka-v.: Phylloscopus trochilus (N. Urals)
- ves' see also vs'.
- vetvetsvetnyy (bot) ramiflorus

vetka	(Russ. word used by Yakuts in a specialized sense) The Berilyakh River on the Seimchan--Oimyakon route is crossed "on a Yakut <u>vetka</u> " "The Khandyga (trib. of the Aldan) is so full of water that it offers no ford, wherefore two Yakut <u>vetki</u> have been constructed for crossing, while the horses swim across." "The crossing of the Aldan for the Oimyakon--Yakutsk route is made on <u>vetki</u> , while the horses swim across."
vetrenitsa (bot.)	Anemone= <u>vetryanitsa lyutikovaya</u> (lyutichnaya) v.: A. ranunculoides lesnaya v.: A. silvestris v.-dubrovka: A. nemorosa.
vetroval	windfall, felling of trees by the wind, or (area or group of) wind-felled trees= valezhnik, valezhina, zaval
vetrovoy	v. rezhim: wind regime
vetrolom	windbreak (a strip of trees around a field to protect it from the winds)
vetrosilovyy	wind-power vetrosilovyye ustanovki: wind-power installations, windmill.
vetroukazatel'	wind sock (wind indicator on an airdrome)
vetryanitsa (bot.)	Anemone raddeana (Ussuriland) = vetrenitsa
vekh (bot.)	Cicuta virosa (forest zone)
vekholistnyy (bot.)	cicutaefolius v. porucheynik: Sium cicutaefolium
vechnyy	vechnaya merzlota: permanently (perpetually) frozen subsoil, "permafrost". vechnaya merzlota: "the layers of soil or rock lying at some depth from the surface and having a negative (G.) or zero temperature lasting continuously for an indefinitely long time -- from 2 years to tens and hundreds of milleniums. Found in regions of the cold zone where the ground during summer thaws only to a few meters from the surface (so called active layer). The thickness of the <u>vechnaya merzlota</u> , as well as the thickness of the active layer, depends on the latitude, the climatic and soil conditions and the relief and varies from 15-20 m. (North

vechnyy (cont'd)	European part of the USSR) to 150-200 m. (Yakut ASSR). In the USSR v. m. is distributed mainly in Siberia and occupies about 9.5 million sq. km., i.e. about 45% of the whole territory of the Union."
vzbros (geol.)	upthrust, upthrow
vzbugrennyy	mounded, covered or strewn with mounds, hillocks (bugry) vzbugrennyy melkimi bugrami i gryadkami: roughened (or disturbed) by mounds and small ridges.
vzves' (fem.) (chem., phys.)	suspended substance (in a solution, or in the water of a river or canal) vypadayushchiye pri oroshenii krupnyye vzvesi vdol' magistral'nykh kanalov: The large suspended substances that drop out during irrigation along trunkline canals.
vzveshennyy (phys., chem.)	suspended (of particles in a solution)
vzgor'ye	(a belt of) terminal-moraine ridge(s) "The White Russian belt of terminal-moraine ridges (namely the Minskoye <u>vzgor'ye</u>)." "Oshmyanskaya vozvyshennaya morennaya gryada (<u>vzgor'ye</u>) near Vil'no." "Dokshitskaya morennaya gryada (<u>vzgor'ye</u>)." "The NW <u>vzgor'ye</u> between Saygah and Kushka (in Afghanistan) is covered with quitch-grass meadows to such an extent that they can be cut with a mower."
vzduv	frost bulge, frost mound, upwarping of the surface by the swelling of the frozen subsoil; a hill thus upwarped (e.g., in the Great Hingan of NW Manchuria, Flaetschke measured one 40 m. long, 20 - 30 m. broad, 2 - 3 m. high). = vspuchina
vzdutonosyy (bot.)	rhynchosphysus ("inflated-nose") vzdutonosaya osoka: Carex rhynchosphysa
vzduty (bot.)	ventricosus ("bellied, inflated")
vzdýblivat'sya	perf. vzdybit'sya to rise up on the hind legs, to rear

vzdyblivat'sya (cont'd) (e.g. a bear or horse) = stanovit'sya, (perf. stat' na dyby); to rear up (said, e.g., of a block of ice at the passage of an icebreaker).

vzlët take-off (of an airplane)

vzlëtno-posadochnyy vzletno-posadochnaya polosa: (take-off and landing strip (on an airfield))

vzmornik (bot.) Zostera, a marine plant

v. morskoy: Zostera marina L.

v. tikhoookeanskiy: Z. pacifica S. Wats

v. малыy: Z. minor cavol, Z. nana Roth.

v. yaponskiy: Z. japonica Arch.

vzmuchivat' to muddy (Callahan has vzmushchat', vzmutil')

vzmuchivayushchaya deyatel'nost' pritokov skazyvayetsya tol'ko v pribrezhnoy chasti ozera: the muddying effect of the tributaries manifests itself only along the shore of the lake.

vzmuchivayemyy: capable of being stirred up, made turbid, muddied

vzyatok honey (comb) ? crop of honey ("take", "haul" ??)

"...istrebleniye vsego roya (pchel) pri dobyvaniya vzyatka..."

"...chasto vzatok prikhoditsya unichtozhat' vvidu yadovitogo svoystva."

vika (bot.) Vicia, vetch

vil'chatyy (bot.) dichotomus; bifurcus ("forked")

vinteris (Danish) = pripay, (land) fast-ice

virgirovat' (geol.) to virgate, to fork, to branch (said of geologic folds)

vismutin bismuthinite = vismutovyy blesk

"a mineral, bismuth sulfate, Bi_2S_7 . Principal ore of metallic bismuth (contains 82% of it). On the earth's surface it changes into a yellow-colored oxide (bismuth ochre). Deposits in the USSR are in Central Asia, Transbaykalia and in some gold-bearing alluviums of the Urals and Eastern Siberia."

visok	arm (of the Pechora) ending in a lake without outlet = protok(a) "The...small channels (<u>protoki</u>) of the Anadyr' River/ (or <u>viski</u>) meander greatly between the lakes."
vityuten' (ornith.)	Columba palumbus (forest-steppe)
vishnya (bot.)	stepnaya v.: Prunus fruticosa (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
vkraplyat'	to sprinkle in
vlagolyubivyy (bot.)	moisture-loving = mesofitnyy
vlamyvat'sya	to break up (said of ice in rivers and the open sea)
vmyvaniye (geol.)	inwash gorizont vmyvaniya: horizon of inwash (= horizon into which humus or salts have been carried down by water).
vnedreniye	(1) integration, fitting into, finding a place for, adaptation "to solve the very timely problem of integrating (the mineral) loparite into industry." (2) (geol.) intrusion (of magma)
vnedryat' (geol.)	to intrude
voguly	old (false) name of mansi (q.v.)
voda	<u>vody glubinnogo proiskhozhdeniya</u> (waters of deep-seated origin): "synonym <u>yuvnil'nyye</u> ; waters secreted by cooling intrusive rocks at a considerable depth in the earth's crust and rise hence to the earth's surface through crevices in the bedrock or originating from the combination of oxygen and hydrogen at great depths. They appear on the earth's surface for the first time and have not yet taken part in the surface atmospheric circulation of water (evaporation - condensation - rain). Hence the name " <u>yuvnil'nyye</u> " - - literally 'virgin'".
vodit'sya	to live (said of wild animals), to have (their haunt), to hold forth
vodnyy (chem.)	hydrous vodnaya natriyevaya sol'bornoy kisloty: hydrous sodium borate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ = borax. vodnyy okisel zheleza: hydrous iron oxide,

vodnyy (cont'd) (chem.)	goethite, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
	vodnyy sernokislyy kal'tsiy: hydrous calcium sulfate, gypsum
vodoboy (mining)	hydraulic gold-mining jet = bryzgalo, monitor
vodoyem	(natural) body of water, water-body
vodokrasovyy (bot.)	alismaceous
	semeystvo vodokrasovykh: the water-plantain family, Alismaceae
vodokrasy	aquatic plants of the Alismaceae or water-plantain family
	e.g. Butomus
	Sagittaria
	Alisma aquatica
	Hydrocharis morsus ranae
vodootliv	drainage (see example under shurf)
vodorazbor	drawing of water (from a well)
	"The Adzhikuyu wells, pri vodorazbore v 500 - - 600 veder, restore their level in 2 - 3 hours."
vodorazdel (geogr.)	divide, watershed (in Webster's first sense: "ridge dividing one drainage area from another; but not in the second sense: "whole area contributing to the supply of a river or lake; drainage area").
vodosbor (bot.)	Aquilegia
	olympica (Caucasus Range)
	kurawarensis (India)
	glandulosa (Altay high-mountain zone)
vodosbor	water collecting basin (of a river, e.g. the four source streams of the Sulak in Dagestan)
vodosbornyy	water-collecting
	see example under zabor
vodosbros	wasteway, spillway (of a dam or canal)
vodyanika (bot.)	Empetrum, crowberry
	nigrum (Anadyr ¹ basin, Penzhina basin)
	= shiksha, voronika

vodyanka	water tank
	bersha-vodyanka: watering barge, barge to supply water to vessels in port.
	" <u>vodyanki</u> -- special railroad rolling stock (<u>sostavy</u>) -- bring fresh water from afar, for some hundreds of kms., which steamers bring it from Baku (to Krasnovodsk)."
vodyanoy (bot.)	v. orekh: Trapa, water chestnut, water caltrop (cf. rogul'ki) = tarna, chilim
	v. ris: Zizania, water rice, Indian rice
vodyanoy (zool.)	v. byk: (ornith.) Botaurus stellaris, bittern = vyp'.
	v. drozd: (ornith.) Cinclus Paleasii (Japan Sea coast) = olyapka
	vodyanaya krysa: (rodent) Arvicola terrestris amphibius.
vodyanoy	vodyanoye nebo: water sky (Arctic ice term)
vozbuzhdat'	to suggest...to (y with gen.)
	"The problem of the Quaternary glaciations of the Major Caucasus is still not sufficiently cleared up and suggests various interpretations to different authors (vozbuzhdayet razlichnyye tolkovaniya u raznykh avtorov)."
vozmushcheniye	disturbance
	v. magnitnogo polya: disturbance of the magnetic field (during observations of magnetic phenomena in the Arctic seas).
voznikat'	v. vsledstviye...(gen.): to result from
volzhanka (bot.)	Aruncus
volneniye	high waves
volodushka (bot.)	Bupleurum aureum (Altay forest zone)
	kozeletsevolistnaya v.: Bupleurum schorzonrifolium (Zey-Bureya plain, N. Manchuria), a herb of the carrot family.
volokusha	drag (for leveling soil)
	(2) a wooden box on runners, in which minerals are carried out of galleries (now mostly replaced by conveyers).
	(3) snow scraper (with an upright piece called <u>stenka</u> , which pushes against the snow); also called volokusha-skrebok

- volokushka "volokushka, primitivnaya zapryazhka", caption under a photo of an oxen hitched to something looking like a big bundle tied to two shafts that drag on the ground.
- volosatik (bot.) kovyl'-v.: Stipa capillata, hairy feather-grass = tyrsa
- "The kovyl'-volosatik does not form feathers, but has long, hairlike awns and is excellent fodder for horses, especially kumys (mare's milk) mares."
- volosets (bot.) Elymus
- daurskiy v.: Elymus dahuricus
- volosisty (bot.) pilosus
- volosistaya china: Lathyrus pilosus
- volcsnets (bot.) Aneurolepidium angustum (halophytic steppe meadows)
- volosovidnyy (bot.) capillatus
- volochok (diminutive of volok, "portage")
- "These boat-hauling roads (over which the inhabitants pull or push their craft in passing from one river to another in another basin) are called volochok. More than one village bears this name: Nizhniy-Volochok, Vyshniy-Volochok."
- volchets (geol.) zheleznyy v.: wolframite (Fe, Mn) WO₄):
- "contains 50% tungsten and furnishes 95% of the world's supply of it."
- vol'framit.
- voryushka (bot.) Eragrostis poaeoides (Dagestan)
- vorga reindeer tundra road (in the Bol'she-zemel'skaya Tundra)
- "The vegetation disappears here owing to the intensive yearly traffic, and the beaten road remains, with exposed, mostly clayey soil. On both sides of such a reindeer tundra road or, as it is called locally, "vorga", rises a wall of dwarf-birch and willow growth."
- vorob'yevit (geol.) "a pink-colored mineral, a variety of beryl."
- voronets (bot.) (= pion, q.v.): Paeonia and Actaea belong to crowfoot fam.)
- krasnyy v.: Actaea erythrocarpa, the red baneberry.

voroniy (bot.)	v. glaz: Paris hexaphylla; P. quadrifolia, herb-Paris, four-leaved grass, herb-true-love, herb of Paris (altay forest zone.).
voronika (bot.)	Empetrum, crowberry nigrum (Khibiny Mtns.) = vodyanika, shiksha
vorsinka	(individual) hair of the nap or pile of a textile; (individual) hair of fuzz or down (e.g. on a leaf or other part of a plant)
vorsoval'nyy	vorsoval'naya shishka = vorsyanka: fuller's thistle, fuller's teasel, Dipsacus fullonum
vorsyanka (bot.)	Dipsacus inermis (India)
vosk (geol.)	gornyy v.: ozocerite = ozokerit
vostrets (bot.)	= ostrets (q.v.) (1) Elymus (lyme grass) caespitosus (forest zone) arenarius (seaside sands of forest zone) (2) pyrey v.: Agropyrum pseudoagropyrum; "very widespread in the Barga (NW Manchuria) and generally very highly valued; a steppe grass which retains its fodder value, even when dead, to an especially high degree." (3) Aristida pennata = selin "The vostrets (selin, /q.v. (aristida pennata)) grass (zлак), having settled on a barkhan (sand mound), develops in all directions long, horizontal string-like roots (resembling a telegraph wire). Its root system not infrequently occupies an area of up to 90 sq. m. Besides, its roots are solidly clothed with an envelope of grit protecting them from drying out..."
vperevyazku	spliced together (e.g. poles, boards) "Glinyanaya postroyka s vnedreniyem v yeye tolshchy karkasa iz zherdey ili dosok, raspolozhenyykh vperevyazku (to reinforce the mud walls against earthquakes)."
vpovalku	lezhat' (spat') v.: to lie (sleep) sprawled out (alongside of one another).
vremenny	occasional, intermittent "In addition to a subterranean supply of water, some lakes also have a subterranean run-off, mostly intermittent (<u>vremenny</u>)."

vremyanka seasonal road (passable only at certain times of the year (Sov. Far East))
 vse- ...-wide, pan-, all-
 vse" vsego (lish') 2%: only 2% (vsego, either alone or followed by lish', can mean "only", as confirmed by many examples in every kind of context).
 "Altogether (vsego) the brigade covered an itinerary of about 2,000 km."
 vsesoyuznyy Union-wide, all-Union, pan-Union
 vsesoyuznoye znachenie: Union-wide importance, significance
 vsledstviye vzrikat' vsledstviye ...(with gen.): to result from
 proiskhodit' vsledstviye: to be due to, to result from
 vspuchina (geol.) upwarping of the surface by the swelling of the frozen subsoil; a hill thus upwarped = vzdur (q.v.)
 vstoroshenny hummocked (Arctic ice term; see torosit')
 vskholmleniye hill formation
 "depressii rel'yefa medzhdu peschanyimi vskholmleniyami": depressions of the relief between sand hill formations
 vskolmlenny dotted with hills, hilly
 vud"yavrit (geol.) "a brownish-colored mineral of complex variable composition, the product of the transformation of the mineral lovchorrit (q.v.). Together with the latter, it is an ore of rare earths and thorium. Named from Mt. Vud"yavrehorr (Khibiny Mtns., Kola Penin.), where it was first found."
 vkhodit' v. v sostav (with gen.): to form a part of, to belong to
 vybirat' v. yakor': to weigh anchor
 vybros (a mass of) substance thrown out or up (e.g. by waves upon a shore, by burrowing animals or diggers of ditches or holes); upcast.
 vybrosy kanav: ground dug from ditches (usually forming an embankment along them).
 vybrosy zemleroyev: ground (in the form of

vybros (cont'd)	mounds, etc.) thrown up by burrowing animals.
vyvodit'	to breed, develop (as a special breed) (e.g. horses)
vygon	"place where livestock is kept on pasture"
"vygor", pl. vygorá	"burn", burned-over area (of land covered with trees or other vegetation, e.g. swamp vegetation, or peat, e.g. around Lake Khanka, Marit. Prov.) = gorel'nik
vydelyat'	(1) to cause to stand out boldly, prominently; to make prominent; to feature; to single out (for special attention); to put into relief; to emphasize; to class(ify) (e.g. <u>v novyy vid</u> , as a new species). vydelyat'sya: to be prominent, outstanding, to stand out "Lake Sevan stands out (<u>vydelyayetsya</u>) among all the lakes of the Caucasus by its dimensions and volume of water." (2) to carve out, to set off (a relief feature); to expose (e.g. certain strata, by erosion) (3) to assign (to a task), to detail; to designate; to single out (with <u>dlya</u> or <u>k</u> "for", and with instr. "as"). v. sredstva dlya: to assign, or appropriate, funds for... "We designated (<u>vydelili</u>) the 2nd and 3rd helmsmen as brigadiers (<u>brigadirami</u>) of the first and second brigades." v. v pomoshch' kogo-libo: to detail to the aid of s.o., to appoint...to help s.o. (4) (chem.) to release (e.g. a gas); to discharge, to give off; to secrete, to excrete; to precipitate.
vyderzhanny	thoroughgoing, continuous "a <u>thoroughgoing</u> system of parallel mountain chains"
vyderzhivat'	to carry through consistently (e.g. a system, scheme)
vyduvaniye (geol.)	deflation, scooping out (of ground by the wind) pyatna i kotloviny vyduvaniya: wind-

- vyduvaniye (cont'd) -hollowed spots and basins (cf. varei)
(geol.)
- "Very often several varei blend into a single wind-hollowed basin 150 - 200 sq. m. in area."
- vyduvat' to blow or drift (sand) away from
(object, e.g., a plant); to hollow out
(by blowing earth away)
- vyvedaniye (act of) eating off, away
- "The difficulty of restoring the forest vegetation on the (Crimean) vayla is explained primarily by the intensified eating off (vyvedaniyem) and trampling down of it by the small livestock."
- vyzem - vyzemka see under zaliy
- vyzemka zhelesnodorozhnaya v.: railroad cut
- vyzhig burning, calcination (of lime, alabaster, etc.)
- vyklinivaniye (geol.) petering out;
- "diminution and then disappearance of a stratum of rock or of a vein of ore."
- vyklinivat' (1) to peter out (of a vein of ore, stratum); to taper off;
- (2) to converge, to come to a point
- vyklonnyy (geogr.) "Podnozhniye Sekidaga s YU, V i S predstavlyayet ravninu, postepenno podymayushchuyusya k krutym obryvam Sekidaga. Nachalo etoy vyklonnoy ravniny lezhit u yuzhnago podnozhniya na vysote 7 saz. v zapadnoy polovine i okolo 30 saz. v vostochnoy."
- vykorchevka rooting out (of bushes or trees)
- vymorazhivaniye (soil science) "freezing out; frost heaving; the forcing out of the ground, by frost, of boulders, etc., contained in it; due to the expansion and consequent up-bulging of the ground."
- "The essence of this phenomenon is that the moist soil, upon freezing, expands and pushes out to the surface the inclusions found in it: stones, fragments of wood, etc. It is apparently as a result of this phenomenon that an accumulation of boulders on the surface of the soil is observed on the plain adjoining the Khibiny massif on the south."
- vynashivat'sya to be entertained, to be toyed with
(subject: an idea)

vynos (geol.)	detritus deposited by a stream konus vynosa: detrital cone
vypas	grazing; open grazing range (tentative translation) "The upper terraces of the Zeya and Amur, having a vegetation very similar to that of the grass meadows, have no great economic importance, since the sections occupied by them are insignificant. They are used by the local population as places of <u>vypas</u> . chrezmernyy vypas: overgrazing
vyplod	mesto vyploda anofelesa: breeding place of the Anopheles (mosquito) (picture of a mountain brook in Kirgizia)
vypolazhivat'	to make (more)gentle (<u>pologiy</u>) (e.g. a slope) vypolazhivat'sya: to become (more) gentle, gently sloping
vypuchivat'sya	to bulge
vyp' (ornith.)	Butaurus stellaris (Syr-Dar'ya)
vyrabatyvat'	to develop
vyrabotka	(1) hole, pit (dug in the ground; cf. example under <u>shurf</u>); quarrying (e.g. of limestone (cf. raznos)) (2) v. energii: power output (in kilowatt-hours, of a hydroelectric station)
vyravniyat' (geol.)	to grade (a relief form), to even out
vyrubka	clearing (made in a forest by woodcutters)
vyyselok	a village settled from another, older (mother) village
"vysokotrav'ye"	"tall-herb land", land covered with tall herbs "The subalpine meadows (of the Caucasus) are distinguished by their denser and more luxuriant character, usually forming a solid herb cover, and attaining a considerable height at some places, particularly in the humid western part of the Major Caucasus, where this type of meadow is called ' <u>vysokotrav'ye</u> '."

vystupat' (geol.)	to crop out (said of rock, with or without <u>na poverkhnost'</u>)
vysypka (geol.)	approximately = <u>osyp'</u> , scree, talus v. na sklonakh: scree, talus
vytyanutyy	drawn-out, elongated (in shape), oblong, much longer than broad
vykhod (geol.)	outcrop(ping) (of rock; with or without <u>na poverkhnost'</u>)
vykhodets (bot.)	emigrant "Most of these plants <u>on</u> the South Coast of the Crimea are <u>vykhodtsy</u> from (iz) the dry subtropics of other countries that have found a second home (<u>rodina</u>) here."
vykhodit' (geol.)	to crop out (said of rocks; followed or not by <u>na (dnevnyu)poverkhnost'</u>).
vykhukhol' (zool.)	(1) Desmana or Myogale moschata (forest-steppe) (2) Galemys pyrenaica (forest-steppe almizclera (Iberian Penin.))
vytsvet	efflorescence (of salt, etc., e.g. on saline soils)
vyshchelachivaniye	v. pochvy: "the process of dissolving and washing out the salts in the soil through the action of atmospheric and soil water. It results in the reduction of the fertility of the soil through the loss of nutritive substances."
vyshchelachivat'	to leach out = (1) to free... <u>object</u> : the substance from which another is removed...of (<u>ot</u>)... by leaching. (2) to remove <u>object</u> : the substance removed by leaching; to leach...out.
vyvavlyat'	to establish, to prove (e.g. the existence or amount of mineral reserves)
v'yun (bot.)	Convolvulus, bindweed cf. v'yunok
v'yun (ichth.)	Misgurnus fossilis (Far East) M. fossilis anguillicaudatus (Cantor) (Far East) Cobitis decemcirrosus Baz. (Lake Khanka, Przheval'skiy). Lefua costata (Ussuri)

- v'yunok (bot.) (1) Convolvulus (bindweed)
 Ammanii (herb of the Soda Steppe,
 N. Manchuria)
 arvensis (Upper Don) = pashennaya
 berezka, v'yunok-pechek (Turkmenia)
- (2) Cynnanchum acutum (Syr-Dar'ya)
- v'yurok (ornith.) ("mountain finch", Myuller)
- (1) Fringilla montifringilla (forest-
 steppe; W. Sib. tayga).
- nastoyashchiy v.: F. montifringilla (Lake
 Khanka, Prezheval'skiy).
- (2) Leucostriete, rosy finches
- brunneinucha, brandti (alpine zone, Sov.
 Cent. Asia).
- (3) (Oraegithus) dorol'kovyy v.: O. pusillus
 (Turkmenia).
- (4) (Fringillauda) altayskiy v.: F. nemori-
 cola altaica (Altay high-mountain zone).
- (5) (Onychospiza, Pyrgilauda, etc.)
- "O. Toczanowskii, P. ruficollis, P.
 barbata, and others."
- vyurmskiy (geol.) vyurmskoye oledeneniye, vyurmskiy vek:
 Wurm(ian) glacial stage of the Middle
 Quaternary; the Fourth Ice Age
- vyaz (bot.) Ulmus, elm
 laevis
 effusa
 scabra
 montana
 = karagach
- cf. il'm, alongside of which vyaz is
 sometimes listed as if it stood for a
 different species of elm than il'm
- melkolist(n)yy v.: Ulmus pumila.
- vyazel' (bot.) raznotsvetnyy v.: Coronilla varia (Upper
 Don)
- vyazel'nik (bot.) Coronilla (pea fam.), varia (forest-zone).
 = vyazel'
- vyakhir' (ornith.) (1) Palumbus, palumbus iranicus (Turkmenia)
- (2) golub'-v.: Columba palumbus (Kopet-
 dag)

"gn"

- gaga (ornith.) Somateria
mollissima (Nov. Zemlya, Timan Tundra)
g. - grebenushka: Somateria spectabilis
(Timan Tundra)
- gagara (ornith.) beloklyubaya g.; belonosaya g.: Colymbus
adamsi (Timand Tundra, Taymyr)
krasnozobaya g.: Colymbus stellatus
(Timan Tundra)
chernozobaya g.: Colymbus (= Urinator)
arcticus (Timan Tundra), blackthroated
loom
- gagarka (ornith.) Alca torda (Arctic)
- gazha (geol.) "synonym lugovoy mergel' (meadow marl);
a soft marly variety of limestone, a
recent deposit of calcium carbonate in
lakes and along river banks. Used to
burn lime and in cement production. In
Transbaykalia the term gazha is applied
to earthy gypsum containing clay and used
in calcined form for stucco and as a binder."
- gaichka (ornith.) Penthestes palustris crossirostris
(Ussuriland)
burogolovaya g.: } Parus atricapillus borealis
sinitza-gaichka: } (forest zone)
chernogolovaya g.: Penthestes atricapillus
anadyrensis (Anadyr')
- gala burogolovaya g.: P. cincta obtecta
(Anadyr')
- gala open herbaceous swamp (in Polesia)
"The marshes (Moore) (of the Pripyat'
basin) are large open areas, partly with
bare puddles, without trees. This kind of
marshes is called gala by the inhabitants."
(from a German source).
- galechnik (geol.) pebble-bed, pebbles (collectively)
"By size, alluvial deposits are divided
into valuny (boulders), galechniki,
graviy (gravel), pesok (sand), suglinok
(loam) and glin (clay).
- galina (< gala, q.v.)
Velikiye Galiny = Rakitno Swamp (in
Polesia)

galstushnik (ornith.)	Charadrius hiaticula tundrae (Taymyr) zuyek g.: Charadrius hiaticula (Lake Khanka)
gal'ka (geol.)	pebble (cf. galechnik) "small (from 1 to 10 cm.) fragments of rock, well rounded and polished by sea or river water. Used mainly in road building (Though less suited than sharp-angled rubble)." Cf. <u>graviy</u> and quotation under <u>galechnik</u>
gaolyan (bot.)	Andropogon sorghum japonicum, kaoliang = Russ. sorgo
garmsil'	"a very hot and dry wind, bearing the name of <u>garmsil</u> , i.e. hot stream (<u>goryachiy potok</u>), blows in localities (of the mountainous region of Central Asia) adjacent to the deserts." garm: Persian for "hot" sil': Arabic for "torrent", "stream"; q.v.
garshnep (ornith.)	Lymnoscryptes minima (Timan Tundra) gallinula (Syr-Dar'ya)
gat'	"a road of brushwood across marshy ground" (Myuller) "1. Brushwood or faggot bed (<u>nastilka</u>) laid several layers thick on miry places and reinforced with stones. "2 Road over swamp (called " <u>greblya</u> " in the western districts) consisting of a roadbed (<u>provezzhaya chast'</u>), two drainage ditches and shoulders (<u>obochiny</u>). The width of the roadbed is 5 meters." (Techn. Dic., Armand)
gaf	(< German <u>Haff</u>) type of lagoon formation found along the East Prussia coast (e.g. Kurisches Haff).
gafovoy	(see gaf) gafovoye ozero: Haff-type lake, shore lagoon.
gvozdichnyy (bot.)	caryophyllaceous, belonging to the pink family (Caryophyllaceae)

gekkon (zool.) gecko (a small harmless lizard of the Soviet Central Asia deserts)

grebnepalyy g.: Crossobamon pipiens (Sov. Cent. sand deserts)

stsinkovyy g.: Teratoscincus scinus (skink) (lizard of Sov. Cent. Asia sand deserts)

gep (g p) (Komi) "a level lowland, especially along the sea coast" = lapta in Nents

gepard a species of leopard of the southern desert of Soviet Central Asia, "similar to a great, lean cat and with the body structure of a greyhound. It is swifter than other desert animals on its long, thin legs. Its claws are built like those of a dog, and are not drawn inward, as in the cat." (Acinonyx jubatus)

gertsinskiy (geol.) gertsinskaya skladchatost': Hercynian folding (in the Hercynian Revolution of Western Europe -- named from the Hercynian Forest of Westphalia --, corresponding to the Appalachian Revolution), which took place in the Permian Period.

It produced, among other folds, those of the Ural Mountains, the Pay-Khoy, the Donetskii Kryazh and its presumed continuation on the Magyshlyak Peninsula (on the E side of the Caspian Sea.)

gëtit (geol.) goethite = igol'chataya zheleznaya ruda

giatsint (bot.) (1) Hyacinthus
(2) Bellevalia sarmatica

gidromodul' "accepted regime of land irrigation; characterized by the amount of water per unit of area irrigated."
"hydromodule."

gipnum (bot.) Hypnum, a genus of mosses

gipsovaniye (act of) fertilizing with gypsum

gircha (bot.) error for chirga (q.v.) ??

tninolistnaya g.: Selinum carvifolium (Upper Don)

gittiya (geol., soil science) "The depth of the peat here is 3 m., but if farther beneath is a layer of water and diluted gittiya 6 m. thick or more."
"Thus, the southern, deeper peat bogs

- gittiya (cont'd)
(geol., soil science) present more interesting deposits, which are replaced deep down by gittiya in case the bogs arose after the lake formations were laid down."
- "We see the predominance of pine in the neighboring forests during the whole time of development of the peat bog - - from the gittiya below to the Sphagnum layer above."
- "The gittiya (in the lake deposits on the E of Lake Ladoga) represents a gray, thin-layered rock (poroda) with vegetable remnants, chiefly sedge peat."
- "The layer of peat deposited during this time was inundated by the waters of the Ladoga transgression, which deposited a thickness of gittiya (1.3 - 1.5 m. thick) and the sands and clays covering it and containing freshwater diatom flora."
- gladkiy g. led: level ice (Arctic ice term)
 = rovnny led
- glad' (Komi) gap, Nenets lapta, q.v.
- glaz (bot.) voroniy g.: Paris hexaphylla; Paris quadri-
 folia, herb-Paris, four-leaved grass, herb-
 true love, herb of Paris (Altay forest zone)
- glazok belyye glazki: = beloglazka, q.v. (soil
 science)
- gleyevyy (soil science) glei.... (see gley)
- gleyevyye pochvy: "soils having gleyized
 (oglevennyye) layers, i.e. light-colored
 (bluish or light-gray) layers formed under
 the influence of the life activity of
 bacteria living without the access of air;
 gley horizons are proper chiefly to sod-
 podzol, swamp and floodplain soils and
 contain iron oxides injurious to plants."
- "gleyevyye (raskislennyye) pyatna": gley
 (deoxidized) spots.
- gley (soil science) bluish waterlogged clay (van Riper; one
 speaks of a "gley horizon").
- "Soils with excessive humidity, divided
 in turn into
 a) soils of the swampy (gleyevyy) type; and
 b) soils of the semi-swampy (gleyevo-
 podzolistyy type."
- gletchernyy g. led: glacier ice = materikovyy led
- glint (geol.) "Along the S shore of the Gulf of Finland,
 the Neva and Lake Ladoga runs a narrow strip
 of Cambrian clays. It forms the base of a

glint (cont'd) (geol.)	bluff ledge <u>obryvistyy ustup</u> (so-called <u>glint</u>) of an elevated strip of Silurian limestones, forming the Silurian Plateau SW of Leningrad."
glubinny (geol.)	deep-seated, deep-lying, plutonic (said of rocks) glubinnyye porody: "synonym intrusive rocks; bedrocks formed of magma when it cooled and hardened deep down (<u>na glubine</u>), under a more or less great thickness of overlying rocks." "The principal g.p. are granite, syenite, diorite, gabbro, peridotite and piroxenite." glubinnyye vody: deep-lying (ground) waters g. sloi vody: deep-lying layers of water (in a sea or lake)
glubokiy	remote (of time) glubokaya drevnost': remote antiquity
glub'	Po krayu obryva i v glub' ot nego: Along the edge of the bluff and far back from it (i.e. inland from the river).
glubysh (ornith.)	Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi (Kamchatka) glacialis glacialis (Novaya Zemlya)
glukhar'	(1) "screw for wood with a square or 6-sided head; used in railroad car and machine building." (2) "On the tugboats...all the bull's-eyes facing seaward were stopped up (<u>zadelanyy</u>) with iron <u>glukhari</u> electro-welded to the ship's side."
glukhar' (ornith.)	Tetrao urogallus uralensis (N. Urals) urogallus taczanowskii capercaillie, capercaillie, wood-grouse
glyutsiniy	= berilliy, the element beryllium (glucinium)
gniloy	g. il: = sapropel', sapropel, "a sticky silty sediment of fine remnants of plants and animals which forms on the bottom of standing water; liquid fuel is obtained from it by distillation." g. led: rotten ice (Arctic ice term); = razrushenny led, led s protalinami, led v stadii razrusheniya.

- gnus "a Siberian collective term for various midges and small mosquitoes which in summer appear in huge quantities in the Siberian tayga and sub-tayga districts; they are extremely trying for man and beast; often even a thick net covering the face, or campfire smoke, is not a sufficiently reliable protection from the gnus."
- geverit' govorit' o (with prep. case): to bespeak
= to indicate, testify to, attest
- gegol' (ornith.) Bucephala clangula (Timan Tundra)
- gedyan "...from the fat they judge whether it /a reindeer that has just died/ is fit to eat (godyan v pishchu, suitable for food) or not."
- gokey = tugay (q.v.)
- golavl' (ichth.) (1) Squalius turcicus de Fil. (Soviet Armenia, Dukhobor'ye)
(2) Leuciscus cephalus orientalis N. (N. Cauc.)
- golets,
pl. gol'tsy bare mountain summit
- Name, widespread in Siberia, of mountain summits not covered with forest vegetation or perpetual snow. Hence, they have a denuded appearance. Their heights are as much as 3,000 m. (in the Sayans).
- "The Gryada Skalistaya and other similar ones are types of exposures in the form of gol'tsy, that is, stony masses of debris (kamenistyve osvpi) consisting of fragments of bedrock which are being destroyed by the weathering processes, reduced to gravel and carried away by the spring freshets..." (Muravev-Amurski Peninsula).
- "The name golets is given to the bare, un-forested summits of ridges lying above the limits of tree vegetation and constituting the so-called alpine zone. Such gol'tsy are also observed in the Great Hingan on summits of only 1,000 - 1,500 m. above sea level. These summits are usually free of tree vegetation and are occupied by stone taluses, at places covered on the sides with crooked dwarf birches, larches and Daurian rhododendron."
- "term, widespread in Siberia, for mountain summits not covered with either forest vegetation or perpetual snow. Hence the gol'tsy have a bare appearance. Their altitude is up to 3,000 m (Sayans)."

golets (ichth.)	(1) <i>Salvelinus alpinus</i> (Kara Sea, Nevaya Zemlya) (cf. mal'ma) (2) <i>Nemacheilus barbatulus</i> , a kind of salmon (Kamchatka; Ussuriland; Oredezh river in Leningrad Obl.)
goleva	intake (e.g. of a canal)
goloveshka (ichth.)	<i>Perccottus glehni</i> Dybowski (Far East)
golovney	g. verblyud: lead camel (i.e. heading a caravan) g. regulyator: intake regulator (of a canal) g. uchastok: intake (of an irrigation canal) "golovnoye ili vodezabornoye sooruzheniye": water-capturing structure, intake
gololeditsa	glazed frost, ice-crusting ground A bare area on a frozen river, from which the wind has drifted the snow away. (Dogs, but not reindeer, can travel on such bare ice spots).
golostebel'nyy (bot.)	nudicaulis, bare-stemmed
golubika (bot.)	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> , American blueberry, great bilberry, bog bilberry, bog whortleberry = golubitsa
golubitsa (bot.)	<i>Vaccinium uliginosum</i> , American blueberry = golubika
golubushka (bot.)	<i>Oxytropis</i> sp. (shrubby herb of pea fam.) = ostrolodka, ostrolodochnik, ostrokil'nik O. sordida (Khibiny pine forest)
golub' (ornith.)	grenlandskiy g.: <i>Cephus columna</i> (Kamchatka) = chistik
golyy (bot.)	glaber, smooth
gol'd (ethn.)	= nanay(ets), q.v.
gol'yan (ichth.)	<i>Phoxinus lagowski</i> (Ussuri) <i>czecanowski</i> (Ussuri) <i>phoxinus</i> (Leningr. Obl.) = mal'nek man'chzhurskiy ozerney g.: <i>Ph. percnurus mantschuricus</i> (Far East)
gon	rut (of deer and other animals), oestrus period gona: rutting season, oestrus.

gonets	peredovyye gontsy stad: forerunners of flocks (of migratory birds)
gonkiy	racing, fast, hasty, rapid, swift (e.g. of the growth of a plant)
gonnobebel' (bot.)	(West Siberia) = golubika, Vaccinium ulaginosum, American blueberry = gonnobebil'
"gonnobebil'"	(Sakhalin) = golubika, Vaccinium ulaginosum, American blueberry = gonnobobel'
gorbach (ornith.)	Megaptera nodosa (Arctic)
gerdovina (bot.)	Viburnum lantana (N slope of W Caucasus Range) wayfaring tree
gerel'nik	"burn" (e.g. in a forest), burned-over area = vygor
gorets (bot.)	(1) Polygonum (knotweed) tomentosum (Marit. Prov.) = "dikaya grechikha" obil'nyy g.: P. foliosum (Hingan) ptichiy g.: P. aviculare (Hingan) rozovyy g.: P. bistorta, snakeweed (= Bistorta bistorta) = rach'ya sheyka (meadows, forest zone) strelovidnyy g.: P. sagittatus (Marit. Prov.) (2) Pleuropteropyrum raskidistyy g.: Pleuropteropyrum divaricatum (N. Manchuria; untilled wormwood lands of Zeya-Bureya plains)
gorechavka (bot.)	Gentiana triflora (Marit. Prov.) sinyaya g.: G. olivieri (desert vertical zone of mountains of Soviet Cent. Asia)
gorikhvostka (ornith.)	(1) Ruticilla aurea (Ussuriland) (2) Phoenicurus
goritsvet (bot.)	(1) Adonis (herb of crowfoot fam.) amurensis (Ussuriland) vernalis (2) Lychnis (campion, of pink fam.) fulgens (Mo river, trib. to Lake Khanka) vilfordi (Manchuria)
gorichevka	= gorechavka, Gentiana
gorichnik (bot.)	Peucedanum oreoselinum (Donets)
gorlinka (ornith.)	yegipetskaya g.: Peristera cambayensis (Turkmenia)

- górlitsa (ornith.) Streptopelia turtur, turtle-dove
(forest-steppe)
- senegal'skaya g.: S. senegalensis (oases
of Soviet Cent. Asia)
- gornyy g. bereg: valley side = nagornyy bereg
(see bereg)
- gorodchatyy crenated, crenulated, notched, scalloped
- "...the frontal ridges of the Koryak
Range, about 800 m. high, with gorodchatyye
or level crests."
- g. kochedyzhnik: Athyrium crenatum (a fern)
- gorokhovnik (bot.) Orobus luteus (Altay forest zone)
- gorst (from German Horst; geol.)
horst; a block upthrust along a fault
line; (opposite of graben).
- gorchak (bot.) Hierochloa odorata (= zubrovka) (Upper Don)
- (2) Acroptilon picris (Turkmenia = kak-rya)
- gorchak (ichth.) Rhodeus sericeus (Far East)
- gorchaka (zool.) Rhodeus sericeus
- gor'ko-solenyy bitter-salty (to the point of not being
fit to drink, even for animals; more
saline than solenovaty, which is
"brackish")
- goryacha, do prosushit' do goryacha pered ognem listy
propusknoy bumagi: "to dry sheets of
blotting paper at the fire until they are
hot."
- grab (bot.) (hornbeam)
- Ostrya mandshurica, the hop hornbeam
(Sikhote-Alin' Range) cf. khmelegrab.
- graben (from German Graben; geol.)
graben; a block downthrust along a fault
line; (opposite of gorst, "horst")
- grabinnik (bot.) (apparently) scrub hornbeam
- "The hornbeam (grab), as a secondary poroda
does not settle on cuts (vyrubki) of such
relatively xerophile types of forest as,
for example, forest of Quercus iberica on
skeletal soils, where the grabinnik, not
the grab, always appears as the secondary
poroda."
- grabovyy grabovyye dubravy: = grudy (in Volhynia), q.v.

- graviy (geol.) gravel
- "friable rock consisting of a mixture of mere or less rounded small fragments of various minerals (quartz, feldspar, etc.) and rocks (granite, porphyry, quartzite, etc.). The dimensions of the grains of g. vary from 2 to 20 mm. In origin, g. may be mountain, fluvial, lacustrine, marine or glacial. Each of these kinds has its own peculiarities of composition and shape of grains. Used to manufacture concrete and in road building." Cf. gal'ka and galechnik
- gravilat (bot.) (1) Geum (avens, rose fam.)
aleppicum (Hingan)
urbanum (Upper Don)
- rechnoy g.: G. rivale, water avens, purple avens
- (2) Sieversia (= Geum in Gray)
glacialis (Novosib. Isls., dry tundra)
- granatnik (bot.) Libanotis montana (meadows, forest zone; W. Sib. forest-steppe) cf. poreznik.
- graneniye cutting, faceting (of a precious stone)
- grebenushka (ornith.) gaga-grebenushka: Somateria spectabilis (Novaya Zemlya)
- grebenchatyy (bot.) pectinatus, cristatus, crested
- grebenchuk = grebenshchik, Tamarix, tamarisk
- grebenshchik (bot.) Tamarix Pallasii (Terek-Kuma) = grenebchuk
- grebenshchuk (bot.) Tamarix = grebenshchik, grebenchuk
- greben' beregovoy g. l'da: "ice moved out upon the shore by tides and compressions; sometimes mixed with sand and pebbles."
- greblo strickle (to level off measures of grain, sand in molds, templates, etc.)
- "(To drain the 'stone swamps' for roads in the Kuznetsk Basin) it suffices to dig along the sides of the road shallow ditches and clear the surface of the roadbed itself of stone; it is also not difficult to build grebla over such swamps, since the perevodiny may be placed directly on the stones; in this case no brush base need be provided for the road."
- Probably = greblya, q.v.

- greblya =gat' (q.v.) "in the western districts" (Armand, Tech. Dict., under gat').
Brushwood road across marshy ground.
cf. greblo
- grechikha (bot.) buckwheat
(1) Polygonum (knotweed, buckwheat (Polygonaceae fam.)
divaricatum
viviparum (= grechishnik)
"dikaya g": Polygonum tomentosum (Marit. Prov.) = gorets
sroysh pitch'ya g.: P. aviculare (Upper Don)
sakhalinskaya g.: P. sacchalinese = kislitsa (Sakhalin)
(2) Fagopyrum (buckwheat, buckwheat fam. (Polygonaceae))
esculentum, (true) buckwheat
- grechishnik (bot.) Polygonum viviparum (cf. grechikha)
- grechishnyy (bot.) polygonaceous, belonging to the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae)
- griva (geol.) hogback (tentative translation)
"rectilinear grivy - monadnocks (ostantisy) of hard sandstone."
- gromoglasnyy high-sounding, bombastic
"Simple cage-like Chinese shrines (see kaplichka) which are designated by the high-sounding name of temple (gromoglasnym imenem kumirni)."
- grudy (in Volhynia) = grabovyye dubravy (lit. "hornbeam groves"): the latter "is the name given to the forests of hard leaf species growing on gray forest loams in the right-bank Ukraine."
"Now, the beech forests are almost entirely cut down and have often been converted into grabovyye. Alekseyev assumes that the usual form of beech forests (bukovyye lesa; in Podolia) were formerly dubravy ('grundy'), but the beech (buk) gained predominance as a result of the cutting out of the oak (dub)!"
- gruntovoy pertaining to the subsoil (grunt)
"through surface and ground-water drainage (gruntovoy stok)"
- grushanka (bot.) Pyrola, wintergreen (called "false wintergreen" in U.S.) shinleaf, heath

- grushanka (cont'd) fam. (Ericaceae)
(bot.)
- (1) *Pyrola incarnata*
kruglolistaya g.: *P. rotundifolia*.
 - (2) *Monesis* (one-flowered pyrola, heath fam.)
odnotsvetnaya g.: *M. grandiflora*.
- grushankovyy (bot.) pyrolaceous belonging to the wintergreen family (Pyrolaceae; included by Gray in the heath fam.)
- gryzhnik (bot.) *Herniaria* = gryzhnitsa
- gryzhnitsa (bot.) *Herniaria* = gryzhnik
golaya g.: *H. glabra* (Dagestan)
- gryunshteyn (geol.) greenstone = zelenokamennaya poroda, q.v.
- guzhevoy pertaining to or suitable to animal-drawn vehicles
- "ryad dorog, kak avtomobil'nykh, tak i guzhevyykh": a number of roads, both for automobiles and for animal-drawn vehicles.
- "The main form of transportation in the tundra was and remains to the present time animal traction by reindeer and dogs hitched to a sled" (*guzhevoy* na olenyakh i sobakakh zapryazhennykh v nartu.)
- avto-guzhevyye dorogi: "roads accessible for mechanical (auto) and summer wheeled transportation."
- guza (bot.; Sov. Cent. Asia) "The cotton plant of the African group, the so-called *guza*, with a fiber length of 18 - 20 mm."
- gulyavnik (bot.) *Sisymbrium*
junceum (forest-steppe herb)
sophia (large weed, ib.)
- vostochnyy g.: *Sisymbrium orientale* (Upper Don) (*S. officinale* is hedge-mustard)
- gumennik (zool.) *Melanonyx fabalis segetum*
- yevropeyskiy g.: *M. fabalis fabalis* (Timan Tundra)
- tolstoklyuvyy g.: *M. Fabalis serirostris* (Anadyr')
- gus'-g.: *M. fabalis* (W. Sib.) = *Anser fabalis*

gumënnyy	threshing-floor... "mnogo gumënnyykh kormov (myakiny, solomy)" (many threshing-floor fodders (chaff, straw))
guminovyy	humus...(adj.) guminovye kislotty: "the acid part of the humus substances composing the natural decomposition (<u>peregnov</u>) of soils (humus) and representing a complex mass of organic substances; they play a large role in plant raising."
gumusirovannyy (geol.)	"colored with humus"
gun'ba (bot.)	Trigonella coerulea (Terek-Kuma)
gupsar	inflated sheepskin used as a raft in Soviet Central Asia
guriy	In a photo of Cape Chelyuskin: "In the distance is seen a <u>guriy</u> , set up by Amundsen" (the object looks like a truncated cone, or tapering circular tower; possibly a beacon)
GUSMP	= Glavnoye Upravleniye Severnogo Morskogo Puti = Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route
gustera (ichth.)	Blicca bjoerkna (Azov-Don) = laskir' (local name)
gustoy (bot.)	condensatus
gustorech'ye	"a dense network of valleys, small streams and rivers flowing together into large rivers" (in the mixed forest zone, in contrast to the <u>redkorech'ye</u> (q.v.) of the steppe zone).
gustotsvetnyy (bot.)	barystachys
gyuntskiy	gyunstkoyeolenedeniye: the Gunz(ian) stage (glaciation) of the Lower Quaternary; the First Ice Age.
gyurza (zool.)	Vipera libertina (Kopet-Dag)

"D"

davat'	d. tech's: to spring a leak (e.g. the radiator of an automobile)
dayk(a)(geol.)	dike
dal'neprivoznyy	brought or hauled from a distance (e.g. a product, a raw material)
dacha	"The Sakhalin forests are important... as a source of valuable <u>dacha</u> , chiefly sable."
dvuzubka (bot.)	Diplachne squarrosa (Upper Don)
dvukistochnik (bot.)	digitaphis arundinacea (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
dvulikiy (bot.)	anandrus
dvutsvetnyy (bot.)	discolor, two-colored dvutsvetnaya lespedetsa: Lespedeza discolor
dvucherepnyy	(from an 1825 source) apparently = dvu(kh)stvorchatyy: bivalve, bivalvular "dvucherepnyye rakoviny."
debet	= debit, q.v.
debit	output (e.g. of an oilwell or spring); volume or supply (of water from a tributary (= <u>kaptazh</u>); discharge (of a stream), rate of flow (= raskhod) "Springs are divided according to their rate of discharge (<u>debit</u>) into 8 classes, in which the first yields 10 cu. m. per sec. and more, and the 8th, less than 10 cu. cm. per sec."
deviz	code name "In past years supplementary periods of weather observation were introduced when especially important measures were carried out and went under the code name 'Equator' (shli pod <u>devizom</u> 'ekvator')."
devyasil (bot.)	Inula glandulosa germanica magnifica (Caucasus) kitayskiy d.: I. britanica v. chinensis (Marit. Obl.) mekhnatyy d.: I. hirta (North Caucasus) shershavyi d.: I. hirta (forest zone)

degradatsiya
(soil science)

degradation

d. vechnoy merzloty: "the gradual waning of perpetual frost (in the subsoil) owing to a rise in temperature in the permanently frozen layer. Observed in a number of regions: Transbaykalia, Far East, Northern Kray; indicates 'century-long' change toward a warmer climate; may occur also under the influence of man (removal of upper peat layer, which impedes warming of soil, drainage, etc.)."

d. pochvy: "in the broad sense of the word, a change in the soil under the influence of any unfavorable factor impairing the conditions of formation and fertility of the soil."

dedveyt (naut.)

deadweight

dekovil'ka

"Roads are almost entirely lacking in the Nyy-Nabil' region (E coast of Sakhalin). There exists only the primitive dekovil'ka built by the Japanese, about 5 km. long, from the shore of Nabil' Bay to the oil-wells on the W shore of Lake Katangli."

"Between Urkt Bay and the settlement of Okha, for a distance of 7 miles, is laid out a dekovil'nyy put', served by hand traction with trucks (ragonetki). There is a dekovil'ka of the same type between Nabil' Bay and the Katangli fields, running a distance of 3 miles. The track width (gauge) of both is 2 ft. 1 inch."

dekkhanin

a small, impoverished farmer (N. Kirghizia, etc.)

dele (bot.;
Turkmen)

Stipa Shovitsiana = boz (Kazakh)

deleniye

(nuclear physics) fission

delyuviy

deluvium

= delyuvial'nyye otlozheniya,
delyuvial'nyye obrazovaniya.

"From the Latin delto 'wash away'; friable deposits (usually loams) on the slopes of elevations and at their foot from the products of weathering of bed-rock eroded ('washed away') by the rain."

denudatsiya

= denudatsionnyye protsessy

"the destruction of rocks on the surface of the earth's surface and the transportation of the products of destruction under the influence of various factors -- action of the water, wind, change of temperature,

- denudatsiya(cont'd) glacier, etc. As a result of denudation the initial relief of the earth's surface is considerably changed: river valleys are deepened and widened, mountains and hills are flattened and lowered, and the relief becomes flatly hilly and plainlike."
- derbnik (ornith.) *Aesalon columbarius regulus* (Taymyr, Anadyr')
- derevey (bot.) *Achillea*
- dereve (bot.) *sal'noye d.*: *Stillingia sebifera* Mchx. "which produces tallow (sale) used in soap and candle making." (a sumac).
kamennoye d.: *Celtis*, hackberry, sugar-berry
Iudine d.: *Cercis siliquastrum*, Judas tree (American redbud is *C. canadensis*)
tyul'pannoye d.: tulip-tree /*Liriodendron tulipifera*, now widely grown in Sev. Cent. Asia oases/.
chertove d.: *Aralia manshurica* (Marit. Obl.) = *kolyuchaya araliya*.
- derevyanistyy (bot.) arborescent
derevyanistaya rastitel'nost': arborescent vegetation.
- dereza (bot.) (1) *Caragana frutex* (a low shrub of the pea family, not more than 1 m. high) (Upper Don; forest-steppe) = *chiliga*, *sibirek*, *chapyzhnik*
(2) *Lycium*, matrimony vine (Cent. Asia tygay) = *sugak*
- deren (bot.) (cf. *svidina*)
d. shvedskiy: *Cornus suecica* (forest zone, Khibiny).
d. tatarskiy: *C. tatarica* (Barga).
"Krasny deren, ili *svidina* (*Cornus sanguinea*)" (forest zone)
- deres (bot.) = *deresun*, *Stipa splendens*, feather grass
- dersun (bot.; Mongol. *deresun*) *Stipa splendens*, feather grass cf. *dyrisum*, *Lasiagrostis splendens* (Cent. Asia; identical??)

"derzhi-derevo"
(bot.)

Paliurus aculeatus, a thorny shrub of the buckthorn family; Christ's-thorn (which also includes *P. spina-christi*).

"deciduous shrubs of the shiblyak type (q.v.) usually consisting of "derzhi-derevo" (*Paliurus aculeatus*)."

"Most typical and widely distributed (in the Caucasus) is the *Paliurus shiblyak* (q.v.) of derzhi-derevo (*Paliurus aculeatus*). This extremely thorny shrub forms very dense and extensive stands in the foothills, and sometimes also in the lower belt of the mountains."

derzhi-koren¹
(bot.)

Lespedeza bicolor, bush clover = yernik

derisun

= *deres*, *deresun*, *Stipa splendens*

derminka (bot.)

d. eseki (*Carex caespitosa*): sedge tussocks ("up to 1 m. tall"; cf. *kochka*, *kochkarnik*)

dermistyy (bot.)

caespitosus, turfy, soddy

dermovat¹

to turf, to sod (see *zadernovat*¹)

dermovina

(plot of) turf, sod = *dermina*

dermovnik

patch of turf, sod (see example under *shchuchka*)

deryaba (ornith.)

drozda=i.: *Turdus viscivorus bonapartei* (Altay forest zone)

desyativodnyy
(chem.)

desahydrous, desahydrate(d)

deshifirovat¹

to interpret (e.g. an aerial photograph)

deyatel'nyy

d. sloy: "active layer", the layer of soil between the surface and the upper limit of perpetual frost."

"synonym of sloy letnego ottaivaniya or sloy zimnego promerzaniya (layer thawed out in summer or layer frozen through in winter); the layer of soil lying above the permafrost (vachnaya merzloty) and thawing out every summer, but freezing in winter. Its thickness varies from 0.8 to 4 m., depending on climatic and soil conditions.

dzhaylyau

"zone of the meadow steppe" (from 1,700 to 3,000 - 3,200 m. in the Alma-Ata Rayon) cf. *yayla*, *dzheylyau*, *eylag*

dzhaiman-gulak
(bot.)

Obione verrucifera (Karakums)

dzhangil

see *dzhangil'nyy* = *dzhingil* ?

- dzhangil'nyy** "The remaining and considerably larger part of the (Amu-dar'ya) valley represents the high second terrace, reached by the river waters only by means of the irrigation canals. Among the local population these lands are known as dzhangil'nyye zemli, almost all of them having been under irrigational cultivation at different times. Temporarily abandoned sections are rapidly overgrown by small shrubs - tamarisk or dzhangil - which after a certain interval of time are subjected to a clearing."
- dzhantag (bot.)** "a thorn-plant, camel fodder": = verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka, Alhagi camelorum, camel's-thorn or Alhagi Kirghisorum (= dzhantak)
- dzhantak (bot.; Kazakh; = dzhantag)** Alhagi camelorum, camel's-thorn = yantak (Turkmen)
- dzheyrau (bot.; Sov. Cent. Asia)** alpine meadows or pastures, "region of alpine mountains occupied by alpine carpets, meadows and mountain meadow steppe." = eylagi (Caucasus), yayla (Crimea), al'py; German Mattengebirge. cf. dzhayrau, eylag, yayla
- dzheyran (zool.)** "a species of gazelle proper to the sand deserts and steppe district of Central Asia and adjacent countries - - from Asia Minor to Western China. The males have long, lyre-shaped horns. They live in small associations."

Gazella subgutturosa (semi-desert type of gazelle)
- dzhigda = dzhida (bot.)** Eleagnus sp., (oleaster, wild olive is E. angustifolia (only??))
- dzhida (bot.)** Eleagnus angustifolia, oleaster, wild olive (Central Tadzhikistan; tugay of Sov. Central Asia) = dzhigda, lokh

E. hortensis
- dzhingil (bot.)** Halimodendron argenteum (tugays of Sov. Central Asia) = chingil
- dzhondzholi (bot.)** = klekachka, Staphylea pinnata, bladder nut ??? (context uncertain) (NW Caucasus)
- dzhugara (bot.; Central Asia)** maize, (Indian) corn
- dzhuzan (bot.)** Artemisia maritima = dzhusan, polyn
- dzhuzgun (bot.)** (= kandym) (cf. peskolyuby and saksaul)

"A subshrub of the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae), widely distributed in the sand deserts of (Soviet) Central Asia, where it is represented by numerous

dzhuzgun (cont'd)
(bot.)

species":

Calligonum
caput Medusae
densum
gracile
murex
Pallasii
undulatum
aphyllum
turkestanicum
eripodum (= kara-kandym)
setosum (= chakish)

"The plant has the form of a bush with a rounded outline and a height of as much as 2 m., which pierces the barkhan with numerous strongly ramified stalks and intertwined branches. It is a typical representative of the group of leafless (aphyllus) xerophytes. Instead of leaves the bush is clothed with thin, green, elastic threads. Some of them continue the growth of the shrub, striffening into wood in the same year and becoming covered with a thick, shiny cuticle; others perform the function of flower-stalks and assimilating leaves, and drop off at the end of the summer, after the fruits ripen. The fondness of most of the species of dzhuzgun for light is very pronounced. Their accessory roots attain a length of 30 m. and extend horizontally through the lower subsoil horizon of humidity. The more the tops of the branches are drifted over by sand, the faster they grow; and thanks to the speedy growth natural to the plant, they always succeed in outstripping the sand at least by a little and stick out of its surface in the form of a dark-green bush, which does not detain either the wind or the sand moved by it. Very characteristic is the ability of the dzhuzgun to put forth accessory roots on the sand-submerged parts of the stalk, thanks to which each branch adds its own alimentation to the general root nutrition. After the deeply submerged parts die off, each branch can convert itself into a separate young plant, taking root not far from the surface and suffering no lack of aeration for the roots. The roots of the dzhuzgun are protected on the surface from drying out by a corky tissue. Its little fruits are covered with dense, branched bristles, which convert them into elastic little balls that bound along the sand in the least breeze, outdistance the grains of sand moved by the wind and therefore are not submerged by them. In other species the fruits are somewhat smaller, with coarse and less ramified bristles."

dzhusan (bot;
Cent. Asia)

artemisia maritima var. salina =
dzhusan, polyn'

dzhut

"this is the name given to the glazed frost (golodeditsa), when frost strikes suddenly after a thaw and rain, and the livestock cannot get fodder from the impoverished earth, even with the aid of strong hoofs; then hundreds of thousands of head of livestock perished." (in the dry steppes).

dzh"yu

yurt (in Tungus of the Kolyma-Okhotsk area)

dzelkva (bot.)
(or dzel'kva)

(Georgian dzelkhva)

Zelkova crenata, carpinifolia

"...the dzelkva in Transcaucasia, the only area where it is found in the USSR, ... is confined fundamentally to Imeretia, the eastern part of Mingrelia and the Talysh, being entirely lacking in Adzharistan and reaching here and there into Guria (Lanchkhut region) in only small quantities."

dzel'kva (bot.)

= dzelkva, q.v.

diabaz (geol.)

diabase

"an old magmatic effused rock of feldspar and pyroxene, dark-gray or greenish-black in color; also contains chlorite; characterized by small silicic acid (50%) and alkali content and comparatively high content of iron, magnesium and calcium oxides; used, because of its immense strength and toughness, as building material and as squared-stone (bruschatka) for building improved bridges. In the USSR - mainly in Karelia, Urals, Ukraine, Caucasus and a number of districts of Siberia."

"Not a typical granitoid but a relatively coarse-grained rock consisting mainly of plagioclase feldspar and pyroxene, sometimes accessory olivine, and especially characterized by the fact that the small pyroxene crystals are interstitial to "laths" of plagioclase. This type of texture is called ophitic or diabasic texture."

"Diabase is approximately of the same chemical composition as gabbro! (American definition)

dilyuviy (geol.)

(1) the Pleistocene Ice Age (the "Diluvium" or "Deluge");

"a term applied in the older literature to designate an epoch of the Quarternary Period of the Cenozoic Era."

dilyuviy (cont'd) (geol.) (2) (glacial) drift = lednikovyy nanos, glacial alluvium

dimorfant (bot.) Kalopanax ricinifolia (Far East)

dinas "acid, fire-resistant material, consisting chiefly of silica; made of siliceous quartzite with the addition of slaked lime or lime-clay binder. These materials are pulverized, moulded in the shape of bricks or fashioned articles, dried and burned. The best grades of dinas do not soften when heated for a long time up to 1,600° C. and more. It is used for the critical (~~otretstvennyy~~) parts of various smelting, burning and heating ovens."

"fire-resistant brick"

dispach "For economy in the anchoring time of vessels the port of Dikson is to receive a dispach (prize (premiya)) of about 80,000 rubles."

disten (geol.) = kianit, cyanite.

diferentovaniye noun of action to diferentovat', q.v.

diferentovat' (naut.) to put a ship down alternately by the head and stern by shifting the cargo (occasionally tried when krenovaniye has failed) (Arctic ice term; the purpose is to work the ship off the ice)

dichók (bot.) wild tree

dlinnomer long timber ??

"Having taken on a load of timber, the 'Kazakhstan' left Igarka on Sept. 23 for Murmansk with a load of dlinnomer for the Murmansk plant of the Glavsevmorput'."

dlinnopalyy (zool.) long-tced

dnevka rest day (on a march)

dnevnoy dnevaya poverkhnost': surface of the earth do 30 metrov glubzhe dnevnoy poverkhnosti: to a depth of 30 meters below the earth's surface.

dobunkerovat' to coal up, to replenish one's supply of coal (said of a ship)

dobycha procurement (of a material)
= mining
quarrying
extraction (e.g. of petroleum)
obtaining, working (e.g. of salt)

Degger (geol.)	the middle section of the Jurassic Period
dol	high plateau (on Kamchatka, at the foot of the volcanoes; but the <u>doly</u> on the isthmus of Kamchatka are comparatively low, broad valleys).
dolbëzhka	dugout (beat) (Vladivostok)
dolginka (ichth.)	a species of herring (in the Caspian)
dolgomoshnik (bot.)	Polytrichum, (haircap moss) strictum
dolgonosik (ornith.)	Camptorrhinus sp. (Ussuriland)
dolgokhvostka (zool.)	Tachydromus (a mammal) (Marit. Prov.)
delgesrochnyy	long-range d. prognoz: long-range (weather) forecast
dolgunets	long-fiber flax lën-d.: "lën na volokno" (flax for fiber).
dolen-turu (bot.)	Stellera chamaejasme (Mongolia)
domanik (geol.)	"a variety of bituminous combustible shale of Devonian age, found in the basin of the Ukhta (tributary of the Pechora). The deposits of Ukhta petroleum are closely connected with it."
dombra (Kazakh)	Kazakh stringed instrument resembling a guitar
donnik (bot.)	Melilotus officinalis, yellow sweet clover lekarstvennyy zheltiy d.: M. officinalis
donnikovy (bot.)	melilotoides, resembling yellow sweet clover
dootkaza	to the full, to the breaking point "In the navigation period the maximum possible must be gotten from the polar stations, they must be loaded to the full (<u>nado zagruzhat' ikh dootkaza</u>) with demands....."
dorozhka	a kind of fishnet ?? shchuki i khariusy bralis' na dorozhku, kak tol'ko yeye opuskali vodu (Voren'ya River, Kola)

dosnchanik	a kind of boat made of boards (Vladivostok)
dreyf	drift; drifting cruise (made by a scientific-research vessel) "The <u>dreyf</u> of the vessels which wintered in the Arctic in 1937-38 (the 'Sadko' convoy)" "We remained drifting (<u>prostovali v</u> <u>dreyfe</u>) from Oct. 8 to Oct. 17, awaiting the ice-breaker 'Krasin'."
drevesnet'	to become woody (e.g. the stalk of a shrub)
drevovidnyy (geol.)	dendritic
drevostoy	tree growth (in contrast to underbrush), stand of trees
drevoyadnyy	wood-eating (e.g. insect)
drema (bot.)	Lychnis (campion) sibirica (Barga, NW Manch.) flos-cuculi (peat bogs, forest zone)
drena	drainage, drainage basin "...neobkhodimost' zалоzheniya osnovnoy <u>dreny</u> rayona (ruslo Atreka), vpravlyaya yego neustoychivoye ruslo i oblegchaya vykhod pavodkovykh vod v Kaspiyskoye more." "Osnovnoy <u>drenoy</u> (of the Middle Amu- dar'ya) yavlyayetsya periferiynaya chast' Karakumov i chastichno Kelfskiy Uzboy."
dresva (geol.)	= chura "friable mass consisting of fragments of destroyed rock, mainly eruptive - granite, porphyry, etc. usually lies on the site of the rock from which it was formed."
drovosek (ornith.)	(1) Haploecnemis myops (Ussuriland) (2) Acanthocinus (Ussuriland) (3) Pogonochaeus dimidiatus (Ussuriland)
drovosek (entom.)	(1) Leptura virens (W. Sib. tayga) (= usach) (2) Nivellia (= zhuk-usach)

drozd (ornith.) chernyy d.: *Turdus merula intermedia*

drok (bot.) Genista (woad-waxen, whin)
 tinctoria, dyer's greenwood (forest
 zone)

 belyy d.: *G. albida* (Crimean Mtns.)

drofa (ornith.) Otis (bustards) tarda = drokhva.

 "A large bird weighing up to 16 kg.
 It remains on our steppes in the winter.
 Its back is yellow-brown, with black
 cross stripes. It is a genuine steppe
 bird. Unlike the water birds, it cannot
 oil its feathers with grease, and hence
 in the fall, after the rains, its plumage
 freezes when it gets very cold, and then
 becomes entirely helpless and cannot fly."

 d.-krasotka: *Otis macqueni* (piedmont loess
 plains of Central Asia deserts).

drokhva (ornith.) = drofa, Otis (tarda)

"druzhno" suddenly (= vnezapno)

 "The mass of snow accumulated during the
 winter in W. Sib is suddenly (vnezapno)
 ("druzhno") converted into water and the
 rivers not infrequently give a total rise
 of 5, 6 and even more than 8 sazhen above
 normal."

 Massa nakopivshgosya za zimu snega vnezapno
 ("druzhno") obrashchayetsya v vodu...

druza (geol.) druse

dryakhlyy (geol.) senile

dub letniy dub: *Quercus robur*, British oak,
 European oak (used for carpentry)

 zimniy dub: *Quercus sessiliflora*, chest-
 nut oak (in Europe; the American chest-
 oak is *Q. muhlenbergii*, *prinus* or *prinoides*).

 pushitsy dub: *Quercus pubescens* or
 lanuginosa (Crimean Mtns.)

 chereschatyy dub: = letniy dub, *Q. robur*.

 morskoy dub: *Quercus marina*, Germ. Seeiche,
 an aquatic plant

dubovik bush oak

 "...dubovik and other bushes..."

dubonos (ornith.)	Coccothraustes coccothraustes nigricans (Turkmenia) yaponskiy d.: C. vulgaris japonicus (Ussuriland)
dubrava	(leaf-tree grove) formerly "oak grove"? see quotation under <u>grudy</u> "In the Baraba the local inhabitants apply the name <u>dubrav</u> to the small birch groves (<u>berezovyye leski</u>) situated on the more elevated spots; they differ from the <u>kolki</u> (see <u>kolka</u>) in the better growth of the trees."
dubrovka (bot.)	vetrenitsa dubrovka: Anemone nemorosa
dubrovnik (bot.)	Teucrium belovoylochnyy d.: T. polium
duval (Sov. Cent. Asia)	mud wall = glinobitnaya stena
dudnik (bot.)	Angelica, angelica d. lesnoy: A. silvestris (Khibiny) d. Maksimovicha: A. Maximoviczii
dunit (geol.)	"magmatic deep-seated rock, consisting basically of olivine (a silicate mineral with magnesium, iron and manganese) and usually containing an admixture of iron chromate (chromite). Chemically, it belongs to the rocks extremely poor in silicic acid. Deposits of platinum are often connected with <u>dunit</u> . Widespread in the Urals and in some other districts."
dupel' (ornith.)	(1) Scolopax major (N. Urals) (2) Capella media (Timan Tundra)
durman (bot.)	Datura stramonium
durshinnik (bot.)	Xanthium, cocklebur, clotbur strumarium (Hingan)
dutysh (ornith.)	kulik-d.: Erolia maculata (Taymyr)
dybit'sya, perf. vzdyybit'sya	to rear, to rise up on the hind legs (= stanovit'sya na dyby; cf. vzdyyblivat'sya)
dymka	frost smoke (Arctic ice term) = izmerez', tuman
dymekur	smudge, a smoking fire (made so to drive away insects)
dyristyy	full of holes d. mergel': poreus marl ?

dyrisum (bet.)	Lasiagrostis splendens (Gen. Asia) cf. deres, deresun, derisun: Stipa splendens (identical ??)
dyrsun	= dyrisun, Lasiagrostis spendens (prob.) = Stipa splendens, feather grass)
dyrchatost'	porosity ? (e.g. of a soil)
dyugun' (zool.)	Halicore (a sea cow)
dyuker	underpass (by which a canal is carried under a river, etc.)
dyagil'	Archangelica (= Angelica) (a herb of the carrot family) (sunyfun; specimens 10 ft. tall, 2 in. in diameter at root)

"YE"

"yevrashok" (zool.)	Citellus paryi = suslik
yévshan (bot.)	kara-yévshan: Artemisia maritima herba alba (Karakums)
yegipetskiy (typographic)	yegipetskiy shrift: a straight, simple, heavy type
"yegiptyanin"	= yegipetskiy khlochatnik, Egyptian cotton(plant)
yezha (bot.)	orchard grass (sbornaya) ye: Dactylis glomerata (Upper Don, meadows of forest zone, dry mountain steppes of Sov. Cent. Asia, Altay forest zone)
yezhevika (bot.)	Rubus caesius melanolasius (forest zone)
yezhegolov (bot.)	Sparganium (bur-reed) simplex japonicum = yezhegolovka
yezhegolovka (bot.)	Sparganium natans (forest zone) (cf. yezhegolov)
yez (bot.; Turkmen)	Typha (cat-tail flag) minima = koga (Kazakh)
yél (naut.)	yawl
yelani	"Along the valley bottoms, on the right river alluvium (on Sakhalin) delightful broadleaf <u>yelani</u> develop in places sheltered from the wind." In the basins of the Kuenga and Belyy Uryum, the <u>yarnik</u> (q.v.) stands preferen- tially on the swampy valley terraces, the so-called <u>yelani</u> ("jelany"). (Plaetschke, N. Hingan).
yelets (ichth.)	Leuciscus danilewskii kessl (Azov-Don)
yelchak (bot.)	pashenny yé: Polycnemum arvense (Upper Don)
yel'	Picea, spruce ayanskaya yel': P. ajanensis yevropeyskaya or obyknovennaya yel': P. excelsa sibirskaya yel': P. obovata
yenotovidnyy (zool.)	raccoon-like yenotovidnaya sobaka: Nyctereutes procyonoi- des (Ussuriland)

yepelik (bot.;
Turkmen)

Bromus tectorum = ul'ken-mortuk (Kazakh)

yerik

"slough" (from AMS Glossary of Map
Terms, Aug. 1946)

"The swampy Volga delta with countless
protoki ("yeriki") and lakelets ("il'-
meni").

"To the characteristic features of the
bed (of the Kuban') belong also the so-
called yeriki; these are arms of the
Kuban' formed during high freshets;
through them the water runs off when the
main bed of the river cannot hold it."

"The Kuban' delta lies on a lowland plain
traversed by arms of the river and a net
of small channels bearing the local name
of yeriki."

yerkek (bot.)

Agropyrum sibiricum (Upper Don, Karakums)
= erkek, zhitnyak

"vernik

(1) *Betula nana*, dwarf birch ("Busch-
birke", Plaetschke, NW Manchuria, Gr.
Khangai).

"A peculiar bush formation, representing
an important element of the landscape (in
the N. Hingan) alongside of the swamps,
shore forest and occasional meadows. In
the Hingan it consists mainly of a species
of bush birch (*Betula fruticosa*). It is a
bush $\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., in rarer cases 2 m., tall
formed of a large number of separate rods
with few ramifications. The bushes often
form thickets that can be penetrated only
with great effort." (Plaetschke).

"groths of dwarf birch (vernik)".

"the zone of vernik or dwarf birch."

(2) "vernik, name of a number of northern
and mountain shrubs, most often dwarf
birch; shrubs having rounded leaves and
prostrate on the ground."

"Frasolov, in a work on S. Transbaykalia,
mentions vernik of willows and birch
bushes on the heights of the steppe mount-
ains of Adun-Chelon (N. of Borzya, belong-
ing to the Nerchinsk Chain and about 150 km.
distant from the Argun'), which is lacking
in the Hingan" (Plaetschke on the N. Hingan).

(3) *Lespedeza bicolor*, a bush clover =
derzhi-koren'

yersei

(sing. yersey or yerseya ?)

"Especially developed in the forest-tundra are hillocky peat-bogs with swampy spaces ('yersei') between the hillocks."

"hillocky swamps with peat hillocks, the spaces between which are occupied by damp lowlands (yersei)."

= mochazhina.

yersh (ichth.)

Acerina cernua

y. donskoy: Acerina acerina (Azov-Don)

= birochek, nosar'

"ZH"

zhaba (zool.)	zh.-chesnochnitsa: <i>Pelobates fuscus</i> (forest zone)
zhavoronok (ornith.)	lark (<i>Alauda</i>) polyarnyy zh.: <i>Otocorys alpestris flava</i> (Taymyr)
zhabritsa (bot.)	<i>Seseli tortuosum</i> (Upper Don) odnoletnyaya zh.: <i>S. annuum</i> (Upper Don)
zhaman-erkek (bot.; Kazakh)	<i>Hordeum spontaneum</i> = <i>arpalyk</i> (Kazakh)
"zharók" (bot.) (or zharka ?)	<i>Trollius asiaticus</i> (Altay forest zone) = <i>ogonek</i>
zhasmin	<i>Philadelphus tenuifolius</i> , mock orange (Marit. Obl.)
zheleznitsa (bot.)	<i>Sideritis</i> , ironwort
zheleznyy (bot.)	<i>siderostictus</i> zheleznoye derevo: <i>Parrotia persica</i> , ironwood (only one of the numerous trees or shrubs so-called) (Lenkoran' forests)
zheleznyak (geol.)	shpatovyy zh.: <i>siderite</i> (= <i>zheleznyy shpat</i>). magnitnyy zh.: <i>magnetite</i> (= <i>magnetit</i>). titanistyy zh. } <i>titano-ferrite</i> , <i>ilmenite</i> , titan zheleznyaka } (= <i>il'menit</i>). khar'mistyy zh.: <i>chromite</i> , iron chromate (= <i>khromit</i>)
zheleznyak (bot.)	zh. shishkovatyy: <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i> , Jerusalem sage (N. Cauc. grass steppe) = <i>zopnik klubneyoy</i> zh. kolyuchiy: <i>Phlomis pungens</i> (N. Cauc. grass steppe) = <i>zopnik kolyuchiy</i>
zhelna (ornith.)	<i>Picus martius</i> (W. Sib tayga) (= <i>chernyy</i> <i>dyatel</i>)
zhelobchatyy (bot.)	<i>sulcatus</i> , furrowed
zheltopuzik (zool.; reptile)	<i>Ophisaurus apodus</i> (Kerch' Penin.)
zheltyy	zheltaya akatsiya: (bot.) <i>Caragana</i> <i>arborescens</i> (of a large genus of Asiatic trees of the pea family)
zheltinnik (bot.)	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i> /formerly <i>Cotinus</i> <i>cotinus</i> /, <u>smoke tree</u> (European species), Venetian (or Venus's) sumac, purple- fringed sumac, smoke plant /still earlier classified as <i>Rhus cotinus</i> /
	(Dagestan, N. Caucasus sands, humid

zheltinnik (cont'd) subtropics of Georgia, Shiraki Steppe)
(bot.)
= skompiya
"Its young shoots with the leaves are cut off every year and used for tanning hides."

zheltogolovnik Trollius
Ledebouri (Ussuri - Suyfun) = zolotisto-
zheltaya kupal'nitsa

zheltozem = less, loess

zheltoloznik (bot.) iva zh.: Salix purpurea (Barga, NW Manch.)

zheltopuz (zool.; = poloz, Coluber
local, Dagestan)
"huge, harmless, resembling a snake" (semi-desert)

zheltotsvet (bot.) Adonis
vilosa (India)
chrysocyathus (India)
vesenniy zh.: Adonis vernalis (forest zone)

zheltushnik (bot.) (1) Syrenia angustifolia (Upper Don)
(2) Brysimum sp. (Upper Don; Khibiny)

zherezh = sherezh, salo, q.v.

zherekh (ichth.) Aspius
aspius (Azov-Don) = belizna (local name)

zherlyanka (zool.) Bombinator

zherstvyanyy ferreous?
"tonkiya zhelezistaya (zherstvyanaya)
prosloyka"

zherukha (bot.) Nasturtium
austriacum (forest-steppe)

"zhivets" non-freezing brook, into which the fish
(West Siberia) try to escape from the zamox in the main
river (see under zamox)

zhivorodyashchiy viviparous, live-bearing
(zool. & bot.) zh. myatlik: Poa bulbosa var. vivipara

"zhivotina" petrification:
a (local ?) name for petrified remains in
Permian limestone of the Belaya Gryada
SE of Lake Beloye.

- zhivuchka (bot.) (1) Ajuga (bugle weed, mint fam.)
genevensis (Lake Khanka)
- (2) pobegonosnaya zh.: Sempervivium
suboliferum (Upper Don) (houseleek)
orpine fam. (Crassulaceae)
- zhiryanka (bot.) zh. al'piyskaya: Pinquicula alpina
(Khibiny)
- zhito (bot.) Mueller: corn, wheat, barley
- Callaham: corn, barley, wheat, grain
cf. zhitnyak, wheatgrass
- gimalayskoye zhito: (Hordeum sativum
trifurcatum, Himalayan barley)
- zhneyka barge (? to judge from a picture)
- zhom waste pulp (e.g. of sugar beets after
processing)
- zhitnyak (bot.) Agropyrum
cristatum
pectiniforme, cf. pyrey
- zlak-zh.: Agropyrum sibiricum (its
associations are characteristic of sandy
areas).
- zhoster (bot.) Rhamnus (buckthorn)
cathartica (N. Cauc. sands, Donets Ridge)
= slabitel'naya krushina
- zhuzhelitsa (entom.) Carabus amoenus (Carabidae fam.)
- "large and small predatory beetles
(~~khishchennyye zhuki~~); some are plant-
eating and are known as damagers of
cultivated plants."
- "wingless ~~zhuzhelitsy~~ (Discoptera), similar
to cockroaches."
- zhuravl' seesaw-bar for drawing water from a well
- (contrasted with a windlass wheel (~~koleso-
vorot~~) used for the same purpose, in one
passage).
- zhuravchik (geol.) "The surface of the Trans-Unguz) Plateau
is in rare cases composed of bedrock. More
often there is a sand - and - loam cover,
topped with a rubble layer formed of
izvestkovyye zhuravchiki."

- . za (with instr.) "za nim (Mugmelstroyem) ostalis' lish' funktsii meliorativnyye" (it was left only reclamational functions)."
- "Delo tol'ko za glubokim izucheniye": It is only a matter of studying deeply (the occurrence of commercial concentrations of the elements in Central Asia); it is only a question of making a thorough study.
- zabegat' z. vperëd: to anticipate (without object), to look ahead (= to deal with a subject out of its (proper) order).
- zabereg 1) (ledyanoy) zabereg: shore ice, ice fringe along the shores.
- "zaberegi" (on the Sunzha, tributary of the Terak, N. Caucasus) are usually of considerable size, sometimes almost covering over the whole width of the river."
- "....the ice in the fall of 1939 (in the Arctic Sea) began to form already on 23 Sept., in the form of zaberegi."
- "The ice conditions... were as follows: downstream as far as Sopochnaya Korga the water stood with large Ledyanyye zaberegi, some sections being covered with slush (salo) carried to here: to the N of Sopochnaya Korga solid young ice had established itself, grading into the solid ice of the Kara Sea."
- 2) (vodyanoy) zabereg: shore lead = beregovaya polyn'ya.
- "vodyanoy z.": "A strip of water in the ice along the shore, formed by the thawing of snow on the shore and ice, and of the ice itself."
- "skvoznoy vodyanoy z.": "A strip of water between the shore and the ice, resulting chiefly from the spring thaw of ice along the shore."
- "After several warm days Zaberegi appeared on Lake Khanka, and the Sungacha began to carry out of the lake ice, and shuga (q.v.), i.e. the same ice, but broken up into thin, long little sticks, a kind of icicles, by the action of the sun's rays and the water."

- zabirat' to take, divert, capture, withdraw (water from a river by means of a canal)
- zabolonnik (entom.) Scolytus
jacobsoni (Ussuriland)
- zabor withdrawal, diversion (of water from a river)
zabor vody iz rek dlya vodosnabzheniya gornoy promyshlennosti
"Sistemy (orosheniya) bol'shey chast'yu obladayut nezaregulirovannym zaborom vody v aryki, ne armirovany, vodosbornoy i sbrosnoy seti net."
- zabortnyy (naut.) "... (at Dikson Island) the boiler tanks were filled with entirely fresh zabortnaya voda, which is kept in this region around the 20th of July."
- zabrazyvat',
per. zabrosit' to move, haul (e.g. goods);
to run, move (e.g. a boat).
- zabroska hauling, moving (e.g. of freight by land, air, or water, or of the conveyance itself).
- zabunkerovat' (perf. of bunkerovat') to coal up (e.g. a vessel)
- zaburun'ye island or spit parallel to the N shore of the Caspian Sea.
"Along the Caspian Sea shore there are islands and spits stretching parallel to the shore. These islands and spits are called 'zaburun'ya.' They are formed on the edge of an under-water terrace, on the limit between shallow water and deep sea."
- zaval (geol.) 1) landslide block, landslide producing an obstruction; area thus blocked
"Earth quakes are accompanied by collapses (obvaly) that attain gigantic proportions; thus, for example, the Usoy zaval on the Murgab River, which dammed up the river and formed the big Lake Sarez".
2) area blocked by fallen trees, wind-fall = valezhnik, vetroval
- zavirushka
(ornith.) 1) *Spermolegus montanellus* (Ussuriland)
2) al'piyskaya z.: *Prunella* (= *Accentor*) *collaris rufilata* (alpine zone, Sov. Central Asia)

zavirushka (cont.) gornaya z.: Accentor montanellus
 (Lake Khanka).
 zavisit' z. ot: to be due to.
 zavikhreniye whirlpool, maelstrom (e.g. produced
 (cf. vikhr') by the North Cape current in the Barents
 Sea).
 zavod' cove (in a river).
 zavoz deliver (of cargo)
 "to effect direct delivery (zavoz)
 of cargoes to the mouth of the Yana
 River on the SS 'Kazakhstan'
 (from European ports, without
 transshipment to barges at Tiksi)."
 "zagar" = zamor, q.v.
 pustynny z.: (geol.) desert varnish
 (= pustynny nalet, zashchitnaya korka,
 pustynny lak; gloss on rocks produced
 by baking).
 zagipsovanny "gypsified" converted into gypsum,
 gypseous (of a rock).
 zaglushka stopgap: "At the anchorage all the coal
 was unloaded from it (a vessel
 damaged by grounding), the dirt was
 cleared away and the impermeability
 of the zaglushki was checked up."
 zagotovka camp, post (or the like; place where
 lumber is cut out, hides are cured, etc.)
 lesnaya z.: lumber camp
 pushnaya z.: trapper post, fur-
 hunters' post, etc.
 zaderneniye sodding, sod cover, turf cover
 v zlakovykh stepyakh... zaderneniye
 pochvy bythno ne prevy-
 shayet 75%, ostavlyaya promezhutki
 goloy zemli."
 zadernovat' to turf, to sod
 "the grass-stand, solidly turfed
 (zadernovanny) with belous (q.v.)"
 zayets (zool.) morskoy zayets: Erignathus barbatus
 (Kara Sea)
 zazhalo (to zazhimat'): beset, nip (Arctic ice
 term) = zastryalo.
 zaznaystvo conceit, "smartness", the attitude
 of one who "knows it all" or "knows
 better."

zailennyi silted (up), silted shut, choked
with silt.

zaimka "Zaimki, small Vorwerke (outwork of a
fortification or outlying farm
buildings), built here and there
in the Trekh-Rech'ye (Gan—Derbul—
Haul river area of NW Manchuria) by
Cossacks from Transbaykalia (who came
over to hunt, fish or look for gold),
mainly for their cattle-raisers. The
only building in these zaimki was a
block hut with a flat earthen roof
and the most primitive internal
arrangement possible; sometimes
located 100 km. from the border."
(Plaetschke, N Hingan..)

zaymishche floodplain = poyma (Dushin, Geolog.
Slovar') "The types of swamp of the
steppe belt (of W. Sib.) are as
follows:
a) Zaymishcha, not miry, overgrown
with reeds and sedge, with consider-
ably desiccated basin and tussocky
shores, submerged in spring
b) laby
c) lyagi — their character is the same
as that of the zaymishcha, but they all
have miry bottom; and, finally
d) zybuny
e) allany, which are genuine quagmire
(tryasina)."

"These swamps, overgrown with wild
primeval forest, are converted in
spring into continuous vodnyye
zaymishcha."

"The strip between the main course of
the Volga and the Akhtuba bears the name
of Volzhsko-Akhtubinskoye zaymishche."

"Zaymishcha of the Lower Don."

"Characteristic of the W. Sib. part
of the (blackearth) zone is the develop-
ment of salt-marsh soils and also the
presence of an extensive area of Siberian
steppe zaymishcha, i.e. lowlands
(niziny) with swamp-meadow and salt
marsh soils."

zaychik (bot.) Ceratocarpus arenarius = verblyuzhka,
ebelek, ustelipole.

zakalka hardening (e.g. of plants against frost)

zakartirovat'
(perf. to kartirovat') to map, to make a map of (an area).

zakvashivat', perf. zakvasit'	to ferment (e.g. milk, for making <u>kefir</u> or <u>ayran</u> (q.v.))
zakis (chem.)	see under <u>okisel</u>
zakladka	z. drenazhnoy seti: the laying (or digging) of a drainage network z. pridatochnykh kornevykh pochk: the putting on of accessory root buds (by desert sand plants <u>Jurmea</u> , <u>Acantho-</u> <u>phyllum</u> , etc.)
zakladyvat' (perf. zalozhit')	(1) to lay out, build, dig (e.g. a well, a drainage system); to start (a quarry). (2) to institute, make (experiments). (3) to draw (e.g. a hydrogeologic or geomorphologic profile through a region); to take, to lay off (4) to put on or out (e.g. accessory root buds; subject: plant) "The annual shoots, having reached a small height, cease to build up (<u>zakladyvat'sya</u>) in the central parts, and develop energetic- ally on the periphery (in the Pamirs), which results in the growth of the plant in a horizontal direction."
zakonservirovat', zakraina	perf. to konservirovat', q.v. edge (= <u>okraina</u> ?), fringe "Na zakrainakh berega (of a salt lake in the valley of the Uzboy) - - otlozheniya soley" (picture shows salt crust fringe along the water). tylovaya z. terrasy: the rear margin of the terrace.
zakrepyat'	chto-nibud' za kem-nibud' to endow s.o. in the possession of, to confer....upon s.o. "...ryad zakonov, koimi za bekami i. proch. zakrepyalis' zemli...." zakreplennyy rastitel'nost'yu: bound, tied down, anchored, reinforced by vegetation (e.g. of a sand dune or sand ridge; also without <u>rastitel'nost'yu</u>)
zakromka	flange, rib, (raised) border (tentative translations; see quotation under <u>led</u>)
zakusat'	to start to bite "...sobaki sami (i.e. sled dogs) smotryat drug za drugom, chtoby vse vezli rovno i yesli kakaya nibud' ne tyanet, to yeye drugiya <u>zakusayut</u> ."

zalegat'	z. v letnyuyu spyachku: to go into (its) summer sleep, into estivation (an animal in hot desert regions such as the Ust'-Urt)
zalezh'	unplowed, idle land; fallow land "The remaining extensive areas (after exception of the upper terraces, the slopes of all the terraces and the depressed regions) are occupied fundamentally by plowlands and <u>zalezhi</u> ." (Zeya-Bureya plain). "Owing to their nearness to the populated points, the <u>zalezhi</u> in the agriculture of the Amur Obl. are usually used as pastures." "The hay of the couch-grass (quitch) <u>zalezhi</u> is considered of medium quality." "When introduced into the crop rotation, the thin-layered <u>podzol-gley</u> soils lower the yield so much in two years that their exploitation becomes economically unprofitable and they <u>otkhodyat pod zalezhi</u> for long years."
"zaliv" (West Siberia)	"The former bed, choked up with silt and covered with water only during floods, is called ' <u>staritsa</u> .' The entrance opened into the blind arm or deep cut (<u>vyvaz</u>) in the river bank are called <u>zaliy</u> or <u>ulovy</u> ."
zaliyka	caulking ?? "The port consented to release the vessel... only after repairing the boilers (electric welding), putting in a new rudder pivot (<u>shtyr</u> '), a <u>rudernis</u> and rudder post, <u>zaliyka</u> and cementing (<u>tsementirovka</u>) of the fore-peak, etc."
zalozheniye (geod.)	contour interval (on a map)
zalozhit'	perfect to zakladyvat', q.v.
"zalom"	windfall, mass of fallen trees, or area covered therewith (W. Siberia) (= valezhnik, vetrolom)
zaluzhenyy	converted into meadow, covered with meadow (<u>lug</u>) The surface of the <u>korukhi</u> (q.v.) has become covered with meadow (<u>zaluzhena</u>) as a result of abundant flooding for irrigation, so that, beside fruits and mulberry leaves, a certain amount of coarse hay is obtained."
zal'bandy (geol.)	"surfaces of contact of veins (i.e. of fissures in the earth's crust filled out with mineral substance) with the rocks containing them."

zamanikha (bot.)	Nitraria (goosefoot fam.) Schoberi (desert and semi-desert salt-plant) = khar'myk
zamer	measurement (of land, temperatures, etc.) = izmereniye
zameryat'	to measure (land, temperatures, etc.) = izmeryat'
zamiraniye	expiration, extinction, dying out (of plant and animal life in the desert during the summer)
zamor	dying off, perishing, extinction "...the deficiency of oxygen in the bottom layer of water (in the Sea of Azov), which in some cases is manifested in the dying off (<u>zamor</u>) of the fish." " <u>zamor</u> ! or ' <u>zagar</u> ' is the spoiling of water which occurs in the winter and is revealed by the appearance in it of a rusty-brown sediment (<u>rzhavets</u>), a change in taste and smell and a loss of transparency. Fish strive to get out of such water into non-freezing brooks (' <u>zhivitsy</u> '); if they do not succeed, they perish with clear signs of strangulation (in the Irtysh River)."
zamorozki	freezes (either early or late frosts; not exclusively "early autumn frosts", as in Mueller) "Posledniye zamorozki mogut byt' dazhe v seredine maya."
zamokhovlost'	extent (proportion) of the moss cover (e.g. of a meadow)
zandr (geol.)	outwash plain (from Icelandic <u>sandur</u>) (see also definition under <u>otmichennyy</u>) "The boundary between the loess zone (in the S half of Europ. Russia) and the moraine zone (the N half of Europ. Russia) is marked by the so-called <u>zandr</u> landscape, for which a massive distribution of the sands connected with the glacier (i.e. ice cap) is characteristic. Since the <u>zandr</u> landscape lies between the glacial northern and the pre-glacial southern parts of the continent, it is on the boundary between the two above described zones having epirogenetic movements in opposite directions." <u>dolinnyye zandry</u> : "the river-valley widenings connected with the glaciations of 'Polessia'."

zapadina	sinkhole (cf. blyudtse) "A microrelief form", mentioned together with <u>padi</u> , <u>pod</u> and <u>blyudtse</u> (see <u>pad'</u> , <u>pod</u> , and <u>blyudtse</u>)
zapani (geogr.)	rapids ? rechnyye zapani: symbol on inset map of sheet 31, Great Soviet Atlas II.
zaplechnyy	carried over the shoulder z. meshok: bag carried on the back of the shoulder.
zaplotinyy	dammed-up "The streams are everywhere turbulent and active, except for dammed-up areas (<u>ploshchadi zaplotinnyye</u>), mainly of moraine origin."
zaplyvat', per. zaplyt'	(1) to become filled up, to become choked up (e.g. a pit with earth, e.g. as the result of a cave-in (<u>obval</u>)). (2) to cake (of cloddy soils that have been dissolved by rain and become impermeable); to form a compact layer.
zapol'nyy	"a) cotton... b) fodder alfalfa... c) grains are entirely crowded out, since the district (Tadzhik - Murgab district) is easily provided with imported bread, d) <u>y zapol'nom klinu</u> /in the wedge behind the field(s)/ - vegetable and melon patches, vineyards, fruit orchards and mulberry plantations."
zapravka	z. samoleta: fueling of an airplane with fuel, to take up, fuel an airplane. "The chauffeurs were examining and <u>zapravlyali</u> the automobiles."
zaprudnyy (geol.)	dammed-up; resulting from damming up (said of a lake formed by geologic processes) = (za)plotinnyy. (see example under <u>liman</u>) "In the present landscape of our <u>Russian</u> Plain, in addition to the natural lake basins, a notable place is occupied also by artificial dammed-up (<u>zaprudnyye</u> (<u>plotinnyye</u>)) bodies of water. Here belong both the numerous miniature " <u>starki</u> " of our South and especially the huge reservoirs created in the present epoch of grandiose socialist construction (the " <u>Moscow Sea</u> " and others)."
zapchast'	= zapasnaya chast', spare part (e.g. of an automobile)
zarazikha (bot.)	Orebanche coerulescens (Barga, NW Manchuria)

zarastat'	to become overgrown, covered with vegetation (e.g. a sandhill, which thereby becomes tied down); to become filled up, choked up (e.g. a lake) with silt and swamp vegetation
zarashchivat'	to plant or cover with vegetation (e.g. slopes, to reinforce them against erosion), to stock with plants; to forest, afforest (causative to <u>zarasiat'</u> , q.v.)
zasvechivat' (photography)	to expose (a film to light) = Germ. belichten
zasekat' (perf. zasech')	to sight (with a surveying instrument)
zasechka	sighting (with a surveying instrument); act or product of measuring a distance, measurement
zasnezhenny	snow-covered (e.g. a slope of a mountain)
zasolenny (geol.)	saline zasolennyye pochvy: "soils with a high content of mineral salts dissolved in water and preventing the growing of cultivated plants. They are found under conditions of a dry continental climate, chiefly in the SE districts of the USSR."
zasolennost'	saltiness, salinity, salt content
zasorenny	weedy, filled, overrun or choked with weeds
zasorennost'	weediness bor'ba s zasorennost'yu khlopchatnika: the struggle against the weeds which choke the cotton plant.
zastarelyy	zastarelaya rana: chronic sore
zastoychivost'	stagnant condition, stagnation (e.g. of water)
zastryalo	nip (Arctic ice term) = zazhale
zasukhoustoychivyy	drought-resistant (e.g. plants)
zatak'yrennyy (geogr.)	takyred, covered with a <u>takyr</u> or <u>takyr</u> (see <u>takyr</u>)
zatek (geol.)	a stain (in soil)
zatertyy	worn smooth (e.g. felt)
zaton (geogr.)	slough "...the Russian designation of the current-free bends originating in the lee of sand deposits, where the configuration of the shore line, in conjunction with the inertia of the water masses, produces a direction

zaton (cont'd)
(geogr.)

of the current away from the shore, with a consequent stagnation of the water and the possibility of deposition between the stream furrow and the shore. When the thus deposited sand masses are united with a perekat (sandbank), the possibility is created for the formation of a typical "zaton", a natural harbor basin, fully agreeing in its form with the river ports created by building breakwaters, for example, in the Rhine."

"For Volga shipping these formations are particularly important as winter ports for the laid-up fleet of barges and river boats. In the "zaton" there is safety from the ice passage in the spring, since the sand deposits, in conjunction with the pack-ice piled up on them, form a protecting barrier for the laid-up shipping. The "zaton" bays may be of respectable size: the Sarepta Zaton is thus about 6 km. long and has an average breadth of 300 m. The "zaton" that plays the biggest role as a winter port lies about 40 km. below Gor'kiy." (Danish source).

zatravlivat',
perf. zatravit'

to crop (too short), to overgraze, to ruin or wipe out by overgrazing or cropping too close (subj. animals, livestock; obj. fields, meadows or trees) cf. stravlivat', potravlivat'

"Of the forest that originally covered the region there remain at present only small close-cropped clumps (zatravlennyye klochki)."

zaur

drainage channels used by natives of Fergana Valley in the reclamation of boggy soil.

zakhod

excursion; digression; call (of a ship at a port)

bokoboy z.: side trip, excursion, excursus, digression, deviation (from the main line of an itinerary)

"During the field work the brigade had several bases, from which excursions were made in different directions (delalis'-zakhody v storonu)."

zakhodit'

z.v (with acc.): to reach into (e.g. a mountain spur into a plain, a valley into a mountain)

zashugovyvat'

to fill up (e.g. a bay) with shuga (slush) /preventing a freight steamer from reaching a dock/

zashchitnyy

protected (by law)

"...fine forest massifs having great importance in the Crimean water economy,

zashchitnyy (cont'd) wherefore they have been declared protected areas (zashchitnyye)."

zayavka stake, claim, piece of land claimed (by a miner)
 U lednika nedaleko nakhodyatsya zayavki na mednyye rudy.

zayakorit' to anchor
 Pole stoyalo zayakorivshis' na neskol'kikh aysbergakh: The (ice)field stood anchored to some icebergs (but the ice itself was level).

zayats (zool.) zemlyanoy zayats: Alactaga jaculus = bol'shoy tushkanchik
 A. saliens (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
 morskoy z.: Erignathus barbatus (Arctic; Kara Sea)
 zayats-belyak: Lepus timidus

zvezdochka (bot.) vodyanaya z.: Callitriche, water starwort, water grass.

zvezdchatka (bot.) Stellaria, chickweed, starwort
 longifolia (Marit. Prov.)
 longipes (Novaya Zemlya, etc.)
 mosquensis (forest zone)
 Edwardsii (Arctic)

zveroboy (bot.) (1) Hypericu, St. John's-wort (apparently the whole genus, including:)
 H. perforatum (Zeya-Bureya plain, Orsk region)
 H. Ascyron (Ussuri)
 H. attenuatum (Hingan)
 H. ptarmicaefolium (E and NE of Kutaisi)
 (2) kamenny z.: Dryopteris (= Aspidium) fragrans, shield fern (Yakutia)
 (3) siniiy z.: Pleurogyne (gentian family)

zveroboynyy zveroboynoye sudno: vessel for catching large sea animals; whaler, sealer, etc.
 z. promysel: whaling, the catching of whales, seals and other large sea animals.

zelenokamenny (geol.) zelenokamennyye porody: "greenstones" (gryunshteyny); magmatic rocks (gabbro, diabase, porphyry and dioritic porphyrites) rich in green hornblende or colored green by chlorite."

zelenomoshnik "green-moss bed"
 "Such forests (of spruce and pine) are called zelenomoshniki, in which are

zelenomoshnik (cont'd) distinguished brunichniki ("cowberry patches") and chernichniki (bilberry patches").

"kukushkin len (Polytrichum, zaglushayushchiy mkhi sosnyaka-zelenomoshnika (Hylacomium, Hypnum)."

zelenushka (ornith) Chloris
chloris turkestanica (Turkmenia)

zelenchuk (bot.) Galeobdolon luteum (forest zone)

zelenyy z. ugol': wood-fuel power, power generated by wood as a fuel.

zelen' (geol.) mednaya z.:
(1) earthy malachite = zemistyy malakhit.
(2) chrysocolla = kremnekislaya med', kremnekislyy malakhit (copper silicate).

zemleroy (zool.) a burrowing animal (of any sort ?)

"A strong factor provoking deflation of sand under natural conditions are the zemleroi - - the long-toed suslik and the peschanka, which, settling in large colonies, loosen up the surface, destroy the continuity of the plant cover..."

"the soils are heavily burrowed (pererytyy) by zemleroi."

zemleroyka (zool.) Diplomesodon, shrew (Central Asia)

zemlesos sand=pump, sand=ejector

zemlya "durnyye zemli": "badlands" (as a type of geographic landscape)

zemlyanichnyy (bot.) fragarioides, strawberry-like

zemlyanichnoye derevo: Arbutus andrachne;
A. unedo, strawberry tree (Turkey).

"The genus Arbutus (zemlyanichnoye derevo)" (Mexico).

"Species of the zemlyanichnoye derevo: Arbutus floribunds, A. laurina, A. paniculata, A. menziesii." (Mexico) (the last is the Pacific-Coast madrono).

zemmashina — zemlecherpatel'naya mashina,
dredge, dredging machine

zerkalo (techn.) (smooth) surface

z. ispareniya: evaporation surface.

z. gruntovykh vod: water table; "upper surface of free groundwater, i.e. of the water circulating freely through friable

- zerkalo (cont'd)
(techn.) or hard porous rocks, filtering between the grains of the rocks, solely under the influence of the force of gravity."
- zernovka (bot.) (a) grain, (a) seed (e.g. of gramineae)
- zimniy z. dub (bot.: Quercus sessiliflora, chestnut oak (of Europe; American is Q. prinus or Q. prinoides), marden oak
- z. led: winter ice (Arctic ice term)
- zimovnik winter quarters, winter camp or encampment (e.g. of Caucasian nomadic herds-men)
- zimorodok (ornith.) Alcedo ispida var. bengalenisi (Lake Khanka)
- zlak (bot.) any species of the grass family (Gramineae); a grass in the broader botanic sense (trava is an "herb" in botanic terminology)

"Characteristic of the meadow steppe, as of all herbaceous (travyanoy) steppes, is the essential role of zlaki, but meadow-steppe 'raznotrav'ye' (q.v.) participates abundantly. Among the zlaki there are many rhizomes (kornevishchavye); the narrow-leaved myatlik, the thin-leaved polevitsa, the pushisty ovos, the stepnoy koster, etc. Typical among the dernovinnyye zlaki are the meadow-steppe kovyl' (Stipa Joannis) and the narrow-leaved kovyl' (Stipa stenophylla), also the tipchak (Festuca sulcata); in the basin of the middle Dnepr and upper Don sedge (Carex humilis) is abundant."

The following genera have been found designated as zlaki in one or more Russian sources:

<u>Genus name</u>	<u>Common Russian name</u>	<u>English name</u>
Agropyrum	pyrey	wheatgrasses
Agrostis	polevitsa	bent grass
Alopecurus		foxtail grass
A. ventricosus	batlachok	
Aristida		triple-awn grass,
A. pennata	selin	needle grass
Artemisia	polyn'	wormwood
Arundinella	arundinella	
Avena	ovos	oats
Beckmannia	zubrovnik	
Brachypodium	?	
Bromus	koster	brome grass
Calamagrostis	veynik	reed grass
Carex	osoka	sedge
Deschampsia		
(=Aira D.)		mouse grass, sil-
caryophyllea	zlak myshey	very hair grass
Elymus		lyme grass
E. pseudo-		
agropyrum	vostrets	

zлак (cont'd)

<u>Genus name</u>	<u>Common Russian name</u>	<u>English name</u>
E. arenarius	ostrets	
E. giganteus	peschanyy oves, kiyak	
E. sabulosus	kiyak	
Eragrostis		
E. poaeoides	vonyuchka	woolly beard grass,
Erianthus	lukh	plume grass
Festuca		fescue (-grass)
F. ovina	ovech'ya ovsyanyitsa	sheep's fescue
F. sulcata	tipchak	
Glyceria	mannik	manna grass
Hierochloa	gorchak	holy grass, Seneca grass
Hordeum	yachmen'	barley
Koeleria	keleriya, tonkonog	
Melica		melic grass
M. nutans	perlovitsa poniklaya, perlovnik	
Miscanthus		
Panicum		panic grass
P. crus-galli	ploskush, petush'ye proso; prosyanka	
Phalaris	kanareyechnik	canary grass
Phleum		
Ph. pratense	lugovaya timo- feyevka	timothy, herd's- grass
Ph. Boehmeri	timofeyevka, arzhaneys	
Phragmites	trostnik	
Ph. communis	trostnik	ditch reed, giant reed
Poa	myatlik	meadow grass
Saccharum		
S. officinarum		sugar cane
Stipa	kovyl'	feather grass
Tripogon		

"zlaki i shirokolistnyye travy:" grasses (gramineae) and broad-leaved herbs /the grasses being narrow-leaved herbs/.

"raznotravno-zlakovyye luga": variherbaceous - gramineous meadows, i.e. meadows covered with a variety of herbs, including grasses.

(cf. raznotrav'ye and raznotravnyy)

zлакoвыy (bot.)	gramineous, belonging to the grass family (Gramineae)
	semeystvo zлакoвыkh: the grass family, the Gramineae (see zлак)
zлатка (entom.)	beetle (zhuk) of the Buprestidae
zлаток (entom.)	a kind of beetle (zhuk) (generic term; Ussuriland)

zlostnyy	malignant
	z. solonchak: a "malignant salt-marsh," "with very strong salinification of all horizons of the soil."
zmeyegolovnik (bot.)	Dracocephalum nutans (India) thymiflorum (Upper Don) Ruyschianum (forest zone) subcapitatum (Turkmenia) altaense (Altay high-mountain zone)
zmeyerik (bot.)	Bistorta (= Polygonum, knot-weed) bistorta, snakeweed (Callaham)
zmeyeyad (ornith.)	Circus gallicus (Syr-Dar'ya Turkmenia)
zmeya	zmeya-strelka: Taphometopon lineolatum (Syr-Dar'ya) ochkovaya z.: Naja naja = kobra, cobra (Kara-kum desert)
zolotina	grain of gold
zolotogrin (bot.)	Kochia (goosefoot fam.) prostrata (N. Caucasus grass steppe) = prutnyak ("an American species"; a subshrub)
zlototysyachnik (bot.)	(1) Erythraea centaurium (Upper Don) (2) Tanacetum vulgare (Olekma)
zlotushnyy (bot.)	zlotushnaya trava: Patrinia scabiosae- folia (Ussuri-Suyfun)
Zolushka	Cinderella
zopnik (bot.)	Phlomis, Jerusalem sage (mint fam.) = zheleznyak klubnevoy z.: Ph. tuberosa (N. Manch.) kolyuchiy z.: Ph. pungens (Dagestan) = kolyuchiy zheleznyak
zopnikovyy (bot.)	phlomicides, resembling Phlomis, Jerusalem sage.
zpt	abbrev. for zapyat'ya, comma, in telegrams
z/s	= zveroboynoye sudno, vessel for catching large sea animals; whaler, sealer, etc.
zubr (zool.)	Bison bonasus (still surviving under pro- tection in the Belovezhskaya Pushcha, White Russia (formerly Poland))
zubrovka (bot.)	Hierochloa, holy grass = gorchak J. odorata (Upper Don), vanilla grass, Seneca grass
zubrovník (bot.)	Beckmannia (genus of the grass family)

zubrovnik (cont'd) (bot.)	"a perennial valuable as fodder; distributed throughout almost the whole USSR, except the extreme north."
zubyanka (bot.)	Dentaria bulbifera (forest-steppe)
zuy'sk (ornith.)	"plover" (Muller)
	(1) Charadrius asiaticus (Syr-Dar'ya) z. galstushnik: Ch. hiaticula tundrae (Lake Khanka, Novaya Zemlya, Anadyr')
	(2) Aegialitis (= Charadrius ?) hiaticula (Arctic)
	(3) tibetskiy korotkonosyy z.: Cirrepedes- mus mongolus atrifrons (Pamir; winters in India) tolstoklyuvyy z.: C. geoffroye (Turk- menia)
ZFI	= Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa, Franz Josef Land
zyblemyy	ruffled (e.g. of the surface of a body of water) "The surface of the water, hardly ruffled (<u>zyblemyy</u>) by a light breeze."
"zybun"	quagmire, spongy ground, shaly ground (see also under <u>zaynishcha</u>) " <u>zybun</u> - - a shaking (rocking, <u>kacha- yushchiraya</u>) layer of peat /formed/ from grass vegetation." (Marit. Obl.). "The damper treeless and bushless 'white moors' are often interspersed with over- saturated trembling or quaking moors (Schlingermoore) (Russ. <u>zybun</u> or <u>tyasiny</u>), which also have a shiny light green color. These often have only a quite thin, poorly consolidated moss cover on top of a deep layer of soft but sticky swamp muck. A break-through may be fatal." "... <u>splavina</u> (q.v.): a carpet of entangled roots and stalks of trifol', sabel'nik, belodryl'nik, sheykhtseriya and sedges advances upon the open surface of the water; these plants are joined by Sphagnum and Hypnum mosses. Such a carpet, a " <u>zybun</u> ", may have a thickness of 1 - 2 m."
zybunnyy	having the nature of zybun or quagmire "Peat and ditch-reed (<u>trostnik</u>) swamps of the <u>zybunnyy</u> type." "Quagmire swamps (<u>zybunnyye bolota</u>) are unsuited for agricultural exploitation."
zyryanin, (ethn.) pl. zyryane	= komi, q.v.

zyuznik (bot.)	Lycopus (water horehound, a non-aromatic mint) Maackianus lucidus (Marit. Obl.) (blestyashchiy z.)
zyablik (ornith.)	Junco hiemalis

"I"

iva (bot.)	iva-koreyanka: Chosenia macrolepis (Anadyr')
ivan-chay (bot.)	willow herb (either Chamaenerion or Epilobium, two closely related genera) = kiprey
ivas'	a fish of the Soviet Far East, "Japanese sardine"
ivnyak	willow grove
ivolga (ornith.)	kitayskaya i.: Oriolus indicus (Ussuriland) chernogolovaya i.: Oriolus chinensis (Far East)
ivolistnyy (bot.)	salicifolius, willow-leaved ivolistnaya tabolga: Spiraea salicifolia ivolistnyy plankun: Lythrum salicarium
igda (bot.; Turkmen ?= igma)	Cotoneaster
igla (ichth.)	igla-ryba, tikhookeanskaya: Syngnathus acusimilis soldatovi (Sov. Far East)
iglitsa (bot.)	Ruscus aculeatus, butcher's broom (maritime region of juniper - pine and oak - hornbeam forests in Crimea) pontiyskaya i.: Ruscus ponticus (Imeretia)
igma (bot.)	Cotoneaster, rose-box integerrima (Barga, NW Manch.) = igda, kizil'nik (q.v.) Fontanesii (Shiraki Steppe) = kizil'nik, igray
izhemets	(←Izhma, tributary to the middle Pechora) = zyryanin <u>izhemtsy</u> : "synonym komi-izhemtsy; Komi, numbering about 700, who migrated in 1887 and the following years from the Severnyy Kray to the central parts of the Kola Peninsula and settled mainly in the district of Lovozero (Lake), where they constitute the principal population of Lovozerskiy Pogost. They lead a sedentary form of life, combined with nomadic reindeer-raising."
izhemskiy	= zyryanskiy
iz (Komi)	"stony ridge formed of bedrock = Russ. <u>kamen'</u> "stone", Nenets <u>paq</u> .
izvestkovaniye	i. pochv: liming, "fertilizing soils with lime with the object of eliminating their acidity."
izvestkovat'	to fertilize with lime, to lime

izvest' (chem.)	often = <u>calcium</u> , not lime, in chemical analyses, etc.
izvilistyy (bot.)	tortuosus
izvoroty	zigzags okruglyye izvoroty: windings "The valley forms <u>izvoroty</u> resembling in plan the teeth of a giant saw." The bed of the Uzboy begins to wind (<u>izvi-vat'sya</u>) in large, rounded curves (<u>okruglyye izvoroty</u>)."
izgotovka	otryady voysk s avtomatami na izgotovku: detachments of troops with <u>cocked</u> auto-matic rifles.
izen (bot.)	Kochia (close to Cycloloma, winged pigweed) prostrata (semi-desert, Altay) = prutnyak
izlit' (geol.)	izlivshiesya porody: effusive rocks
izlom (geol.)	fracture; (freshly) fractured surface (e.g. of a rock broken in two for examina-tion) rakovistyy i.: conchoidal fracture
izmal'stvo	s izmal'stva: from childhood = izmala, syzmala
izmenyat'sya	to range, vary (from...to...) "The mean yearly temperatures of the East European Plain, reduced to sea level, range (<u>izmenyayutsya</u>) from very low on the extreme northeast to 10° on the extreme south."
izmoroz'	frost smoke (Arctic ice term) = dymka, tuman
ikotnik (bot.)	1. seryy: Berteroa incana (Upper Don)
ilak (bot.; Turkmen)	Carex physodes = ilyak; range (Kazakh)
ilgyn (bot.; prob. Turkmen)	Tamarix, tamarisk = grebenshchik, grebenchuk
ilim	(error: gen. ilima) = <u>il'm</u> , elm
ilyak (bot.; Turkmen)	Carex physodes, a sedge which grows between the bushes on hillock sands in the Karakum desert along the Amu-Dar'ya River. = ilak; rang (Kazakh).
il'm (bot.; cf. vyaz and karagach)	Ulmus (elm) elliptica (Caucasus; N. Anatolia) montana (N. Cauc. forest-steppe) scabra glabra (N. Caucasus)

- il'm (cont'd)
(bot.) belokor'yy i.: *Ulmus japonica* (Amur)
- il'menit (geol.) titano-ferrite, ilmenite; "found in the Il'menskiy Range in the Urals, and in the Ukraine.
= titanisty zheleznyak
- il'men' "a long and usually narrow inlet of the lower Volga, overgrown with reeds kamysh". cf. yerik
"lake-like widenings of river arms or lakes formed from them after the ends of the arms have dried out or become choked up. They are of great importance in fishing; into them come fish with the spring waters, to spawn; here the young (mal'iki) spend the beginning of their life, finding warmth and abundant food. After desiccation, many il'meni are used for melon and vegetable patches."
- il'movnik (bot.) *Ulmus pumila*, dwarf elm ("a low, gnarled bush"). cf. il'm
- imandrit (geol.) "a solid, dark, grayish-green eruptive rock, close to the diabase group; was formed in the contact zone of the intrusions of nepheline-syenite magma with the sedimentary rocks through their metamorphism, around Lake Imandra (Kola Penin.); valuable building material."
- iomudy a Turkmen tribe, comprising two clans, the atabay and the dzhafarbay (along the Atrek River)
- ipatka (ornith.) *Fratercula corniculata* (Komandorsk. Isl.)
= topotok, tupik (on Kamchatka)
- irbis (zool.) *Uncia uncia* = snezhnyy bars, snow leopard (Muller) (Alpine zone of Sov. Cent. Asia)
- irga *irga* (karlikovaya): *Amelanchier*
- irgay (bot.) *Cotoneaster Fontanesii*
= igra, kizil'nik (q.v.) cf. irga
- isklyuchitel'nyy extraordinary
- issop (bot.) *Hyssopus officinalis*
- issyakat' to disappear (sided of a river or spring in a desert); to seep (e.g. into the sands: y peskakh).
- istod (bot.) *Polygala*, milkwort
anatolica (Imeretia, Georgia)
vulgaris (W. Sib forest-steppe)
uzkolistnyy i.: *P. tenuifolia* (N. Manch.)

istochit' to honeycomb wood, earth; subj.: worms, larvae)

iskhod ugol' byl na iskhode: the coal was giving out.

itel'many native name of the Kamchadaly (in northern Kamchatka)

it/-sigeek (bot.) Anabasis
aphylla
= ittgegek

itti,
perf. poyti to do (well), to thrive, to "work" (e.g. of plants, crops, at a given place, in a given kind of soil)

"Zdes' poydut te zhe kul'tury, chto v Chkharokutaiskom rayone."

"Zdes' mogut poyti: maslina, inzhir, lavr, franat, khurma i dr."

itti dlya: to be used for:

"...teploizolyatsionnyye kirpichi, plity i t.p., idushchiye dlya predokhraneniya chastey razlichnykh ashin i kotlov ot poter' tepla."

ittgegek (bot.) Anabasis
aphylla (northern deserts of Sov. Cent Asia)
= it/-sigeek

ichkara (Turkmen ?) potash

ishak-miya (bot.; cf. miya) Sophora pachycarpa (Turkmenia)

ishachiy (< ishak, donkey)

i. transport: donkey transportation, transportation on donkey back.

ishkan (ichth.; prob. Armenian) a trout of Lake Sevan

K

ka (bot.; Kazakh)	Salsola arbuscula = baladzha-cherkez (Turkmen), boyalych
kabotazh	coastwise traffic, "sea traffic between ports of one and the same country"
	malyy k.: "traffic between the ports of one and the same sea."
	bol'shoy k.: "traffic between the ports of different seas."
kavun	watermelon (in Ukraine; = arbuz)
kagal'nik (bot.)	Cytisus (= rakitnik), broom biflorus (Upper Don)
"kazanka"	"Our Russian 'kazanka', a woven basket (korobok), serving as a reliable vehicle (kipazh) even on the forest roads of the Urals and Siberia, is absent here <u>in</u> North Sakhalin/."
kazanlykakiy (bot.)	kazanlykskaya roza: Rosa damascena, an ether-oil-yielding plant of Sov. Cent. Asia, suitable for exploitation.
kazarka (zool.)	(1) chernaya k.: Branta bernicla bernicla (novaya Zemlya) (2) belolobaya k.: Anser albifrons albifrons (Timan Tundra, West Siberia). (3) krasnaya k.: Rufibrenta ruficollis (a goose; N. Urals)
kazarok	mass flight of small geese, beginning early in April (local term, Lake Khanka)
kair	see kairnyy cf. bogara
kairnyy	cf. bogarnyy "...the so-called <u>kairnyye posevy</u> , i.e. crops without irrigation, relying solely on the ground waters (in the Amu-dar'ya valley). These crops are confined to the elevated sections of the floodplain part of the valley, where chiefly wheat, melons and, much more rarely, cotton are planted."
kayra (ornith.)	Uria (Bering Sea) tolstoklyubaya k.: Uria lomvia (Nov. Zemlya) kaliforniyskaya k.: U. californica atlanticheskaya kayra: (U. brunnichii (U. algae (Arctic)

kak
= khak, q.v.

(artificial) water hole, dug out in the lowest part of a takyr (q.v.) (Deserts of Soviet Central Asia)

(1) (natural ?) rain-water hole
(dozhdevaya yama)

"In the rainy season the water runs together down the smooth surface of the takyr into this hole. But it does not last long in such 'kaki'."

(2) (artificially dug) rain and thaw-water hole fenced in, usually with a mud wall (see quotation under sardoba).

"An artificial hole on the bottom of a takyr, into which the Turkmen livestock raisers let the rain water down, bears the name of 'kak'."

Cf. kuyma and oy.

kak (conj.)

kak by: "They form together a sort of huge amphitheater (kak by ogromnyy amfiteatr)."

kak-rya (bot.)

Acroptilon picris (Turkmenia).
= gorchak

kalgan (bot.)

?

"The hayfields (pokosy) ... "are almost 90% belous wastelands, in which rare specimens of ox-eye daisy (popovnik), kalgan and si-yets (?) are included in the grass-stand solidly turfed with belous."

kaledonskiy (geol.) Caledonian

kaledonskaya skladchatost': Caledonian folding (in the pre-Devonian)

"Intensive mountain-forming processes which took place in the Silurian Period, i.e. some hundreds of millions of years ago (the so-called Caledonian Revolution). On the territory of the Union it manifested itself mainly in Kazakhstan, the northern arcs of Turkestan, the Altay, the Salair, the Kuznetskiy Alatau, the Sayans, and probably in Transbaykalia; as well as in Karelia and on the Kola Penin. It was accompanied by vast intrusions of magma, and also by the formation of a number of ore deposits."

It includes also the Scandinavian mountains, the Kanin Kamen' (on Kanin Penin.) and the Timanskiy Kryazh.

kalmychka (bot. ?)
(zool. ?)

bol'shaya k.: Phrynocephalus mystaceus (Dagestan)

kaluga (ichth.)	Acipenser orientalis; a sturgeon (Sturio) which in Lake Khanka and the Sungacha River reaches a weight of well over 1,000 pounds.
kaluzhnitsa (bot.)	Caltha <u>bolotnaya k.</u> : Caltha palustris, marsh-marigold, kingcup
kal'tsinirovaniye	"synonym <u>dehydration</u> (<u>obezvozhivaniye</u>); removal of the chemically bound water from minerals containing it."
kambala (ichth.)	(1) <u>polyarnaya k.</u> : Pleuronectes glacialis (2) <u>temnaya k.</u> : Liopsetta obscura (Far East) (3) <u>zvezdchataya k.</u> : Platichthys stellatus (Far East)
kamenka (ornith.)	Oenanthe, wheater <u>pustynnaya k.</u> : Oenanthe deserti (sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia) <u>k.-plyasun'ya</u> : Oenanthe isabellina (W. Sib. steppe) <u>chekan-k.</u> : Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe, wheatear (Taymyr)
kamenki	heating stones for steam bath ? "Stariki znali pro eti vykhody tyazheloy chernoy khromitovoy rudy i ran'she, oni vozili etu porodu v bani na <u>kamenki</u> --- 'sil'nyy par davala', no ne podozrevali oni, kak eta chernaya poroda v sovetskoye vremya preobrazit litso znakomogo 'pustogo' uvala Verblyuzh'yey."
kamennik	stone-field, area strewn with stones (i.e. blocks of weathered-out rock that have rolled down a slope) "The lava sheets are converted under such conditions /of weathering/ into a chaotic agglomeration of stone blocks of various sizes, forming so-called <u>kamenniki</u> ." (Armenian SSR) "Oblomki i rossypi kamnya".
kamennougol'nyy	<u>k. period</u> = <u>Karbon</u> , the Carboniferous Period
kamenny	<u>kamennoye derevo</u> : Celtis, hackberry, sugarberry
kamemushka (ornith.)	Histrionicus

kamenushka (ornith.) histrionicus (Kamchatka)
(Cont'd)

pacificus (Anadyr')

= kamen'naya utka

"kamen'" (geol.) ridge of the Timan (low range between the White Sea and the Urals); e.g. Chaytsinskiy Kamen', Timanskiy Kamen'

= prodol'naya gnyada; iz (in Komi).

kamnelomka (bot.) Saxifraga, saxifrage

semeystvo kamnelomok: saxifrage family, Saxifragaceae

kamnesharka (ornith.) Arenaria interpres (interpres) (Taymyr, Novaya Zemlya)

(2) severnaya k.: Sterpsilas (= Arenaria ?) interpres (Lake Khanka)

kamsa (ichth.) (name used on Don) Alburnus alburnus

= ukleya (Azov--Don)

kamforosma Camphorosma, a plant often found on desiccated salt-marches (solontsy)

C. monspeliacum: a small subshrub, the lower parts of whose stalk are perennial and woody, while its upper parts are annual and herbaceous.

"kamchadal" Russianized Tungus and Yakut(s) of the Kolyma--Okhotsk Sea area.

"The sedentary Tungus have gradually merged with the adventitious Russian population, and have been named 'kamchadaly' (from the earlier administrative division of the area)."

"The village of Tauysk (on N shore of Okhotsk Sea) is also said to have originally been settled by Yakuts who migrated from the former Yakut Oblast'; at present they have completely forgotten the Yakut language and regard themselves as Russians (Kamchadaly)."

"Half-breeds, known as kamchadaly (mene in Tungus), live on the Okhotsk Sea coastal strip.."

"They (the half-breeds of the Okhotsk Sea coastal strip) are a mixed Russian-Tungus, Russian-Koryak and Russian-Yakut (village of Tauysk) population and the descendants of the first Cossack immigrants, and differ

- "kamchadal" (Cont'd) rather sharply in their type and peculiar speech, which has retained in every-day language many old Russian words and expressions. With the native population of Kamchatka, the Palearctic people called the Kamchadal-Itel'men; they of course have nothing in common."
- kamysh (bot.) (1) Scirpus, bulrush, a tall sedge
S. maritimus (Marit. Prov.)
sharonosnyy k.: S. holoschoenus (Upper Don)
(2) sakhalinskiy k.: Arundinaria kurilensis (local designation on Sakhalin) = kuril'skiy bambuk, q.v.
- kamyshëvka = kamyshovka, q.v.
- "kamyshin" "A building material consisting of clay or gypsum and pressed reeds; also made without admixtures, in the form of compressed slabs. Reed slabs are very handy for temporary structures, sheds, etc. On the Apsheron Penin, all accessory structures around the oil derricks are made with reed walls. Very little time is required for such construction." (Transcaucasian shore of Caspian Sea).
- kamyshovka (ornith.; = kamyshëvka) gallinule (Myuller)
(1) Horornis squamiceps (Ussuriland)
(2) Calamodyta Maacki (Ussuriland)
(3) Salicaria aedon (Ussuriland)
drozdovidnaya k.: Salicaria turdoides (Lake Khanka) (but see also 4)
(4) drozdovidnaya k.: Acrocephalus stenotorus brunescens (Syr-Dar'ya)
(5) tonkoklyuvaya k.: Luscinia melanopogon mimica (Turkmenia)
- kanapcha (bot.) tyvyachegolov k.: Vaccaria segetalis (Turkmenia)
- kanareyechnik (bot.) Phalaris canariensis, canary grass
trostnikovyy k.: Phalaris arundinacea (Marit. Obl.)
- kandam (bot.) = kandym
- kandym (bot.) (Turkmen < Pers. gandum "wheat")

kandym (bot.) (Cont'd)	<p>Calligonum = <u>dzhuzgun</u>, q.v.</p> <p><u>kara-kandym</u>: C. eriopodum, "a tall bush or small tree up to 3 -- 3.5 m. tall", growing on hillock sands.</p> <p><u>kyzyl-kandym</u> (<u>kyzyl-kandam</u>): = <u>senikoleennik</u> (Karakums)</p> <p><u>chakish-k.</u>, <u>chakysh-k.</u>: C. comosum (Karakum desert).</p>
kan'on (geol.)	canyon, "a deep, narrow river valley with vertical, sometimes ledged, walls. The river flows through it as through a narrow corridor."
kanyuk (ornith.)	<p>Buteo ferax (Syr-Dar'ya)</p> <p><u>mekhnosiy k.</u>: Buteo hemilasius (Cent. Asia)</p> <p>Buteo lagopus pallidus Menzb. (Taymyr) (Anadyr')</p> <p><u>stepnoy k.</u>: Buteo rufinus (W. Sib. steppe)</p>
kaperetnik (bot.)	Capparis spinosa (Araks Valley)
kapezh	<p>(1) (mining) trickling of water from the walls of a mine or from the roof of a seam.</p> <p>(2) Metal receptacle in a cupola (<u>vagranka</u>) in which melted metal is accumulated before discharge.</p>
kapel'nik	stalactite
kaperts (= kapers) (bot.)	Capparis, caper
kaplichka	<p>(Chinese) shrine (on passes of the Sikhote-Alin' Range)</p> <p>"Though on the existing maps such <u>kaplichki</u> are designated by the high-sounding name of <u>kumiraye</u>, they are essentially nothing more than square wooden cages about an arshin high. Their sides are blank, and only on one side is there an opening, before which, on the opposite side, is pasted an image of the god in the form of a Chinese." (Sikhote-Alin', Przhval'skiy).</p>
kaptazh	<p>output, discharge (e.g. of a mineral-water spring; = <u>debit</u>); tapping (e.g. of ground water).</p> <p>"A device for catching, collecting and bringing to the surface a spring or groundwaters with the aid of pipes and galleries. It also serves to protect the spring from leakage and the inflow of extraneous water</p>

- kaptazh (Cont'd) having a different composition, and also to collect spring water for the purposes of water supply."
- kar (geol.) ka(h)r, cirque (firn or old-snow basin indenting the side of a mountain crest or slope in the form of an amphitheater; often formed at the head of a former or still existing glacier).
- kara-agach (bot; Central Asia) = karagach, *Ulmus campestris*, English elm
- karavayka (ornith.) Plegadis (a genus including the glossy ibises)
falcinellus, Eastern glossy ibis (Syr-Dar'ya)
- karavan convoy (of vessels), group or string of vessels traveling together
- karagan (misprint ?) = kargan, *Salsola verrucosa*
- karagana (bot.) Caragana, pea-tree
C. frutex = chapyzhnik (Altay)
nizkoroslava k.: Caragana Chamlagu (Ussuriland)
"The xerophytic desert shrub karagana (*Caragana grandiflora*), as much as 75 cm. high; it grows rather densely; the coverage by the growths is almost solid. Turfy steppe grasses, such as the feather-grasses and fescue-grasses, penetrate beneath the canopy of this shrub. The groupings of the Caragana introduce some animation into the dreary desert plain." (Suslov)
zheltaya k.: Caragana arborescens (Altay)
See also: dereza, chapyzhnik, chiliga, sibirek
- karaganka (zool.) "Another steppe fox -- the karaganka -- is found in the dry steppes of the Semirech'ye and Transcaucasia."
lisa-k.: *Vulpes vulpes caragana*
- karagach (bot.; Central Asia) *Ulmus campestris* = berest, English elm ("widespread in Central Asia").
(= kara-agach) = vyaz
U. densa (Kopet-dag)
- kara-dzhusan 3 chernaya polyn', "black wormwood", *Artemisia pauciflora* (semi-desert)

- kara-yevshan (bot.; *Artemisia maritima herba alba* (Kara-Turkmen)
 = zhuvsan (Kazakh)
- kara-kandym (bot.; *Calligonum eriopodum* Turkmen)
 "A tall bush or small tree up to 3 -- 3½ m. tall, growing on hillock sands."
 "Large shrubby salt-plant (solyanka) with less pronounced adaptations to life on drifting sands /than the pioneer species of dzhuzgun (*Calligonum*) /"
 (Cf. kandym and dzhuzgun)
- karakurt (zool.) A poisonous spider of Soviet Central Asia; dangerous to large animals.
 "A large, very poisonous black spider with bright red spots, living in the steppes and deserts of the tropical and subtropical zone (in the USSR -- mainly in Central Asia and in Kazakhstan). Many head of livestock frequently die from the bites of the karakurt."
- kara-sazak (bot; Turkmen) *Arthrophytum Haloxylon*, "black saksaul"
 = kara-sekseul (Kazakh)
- kara-su catchment basins consisting of open channels used in irrigating land.
- karas' (ichth.) *Carassius*, crucian
 carassius (Azov-Don)
 vulgaris (Lake Khanka, Przheval'skiy)
 serebryanyy k.: *C. auratus gibelio* (Far East)
- karbaz raft (on the Lena and Kolyma, for hauling cargoes)
 "Cargoes had to be rafted down (herunter-floessen) to Kirensk (on the Lena) in small Ruderschiffe /row-ships/ (Karbasse) (farther on, they were towed), which made transport expensive and difficult." (transl. from Russ. into German).
- Karbon = Kamennougol'nyy Period, the carboniferous Period (of the Paleozoic Era)
- karbonatnyy (chem.) "Containing carbonates, saturated with carbonates."
- kargan (bot.) *Salsola verrucosa* (the warty saltwort)

- karpovyy (ichth.) cyprinoid, belonging to the Cyprinidae (carp) family of fishes, which includes:
- karp: carp
plotva: roach
leshch: bream
lin': tench
karas': crucian
vobla: Caspian roach
sazan: a Caspian carp
zherekh: a carplike fish of the Caspian
- karpun (bot.) ?
- "mestami zelenel karpun" (on SW Ust'-Urt).
- karst (geol.) karst
- = karstovyye yavleniya, Karst phenomena.
- "Peculiar forms of relief and features of hydrology proper to localities composed of rocks soluble in water and permeable for it -- limestone, dolomite, gypsum. In these localities, owing to the leaching out of the rock by underground waters, sinkholes and extensive enclosed basins are developed on the surface, and cavities and caves below the surface. The rivers in such regions often disappear into fissures and sinkholes, flow underground and then reappear on the surface. To the karst-forming rocks belong limestone, dolomite, gypsum and rock salt. In the USSR karst phenomena are developed in the Crimea, in the Urals and in some districts of Siberia."
- kartofel'nyy kartofel'naya korovka (entom.): Epilachna, genus of ladybirds
- kasatik (bot.) Iris sibirica, I. laevigata (Ussuri--Suyfun)
- nizkiy k.: Iris pumila, dwarf iris (I. cristata and I. verna) (Dagestan)
- vil'chatyy k.: I. dichotoma (N. Manch.)
- vzdutyy k.: I. ventricosa (N. Manch.)
- rusinskiy k.: I. ruthenica (N. Manch.)
- kasatikovyy (bot.) "irisovaya (kasatikovaya) step'": iris (-covered) steppe.
- kasatka (ichth.) (1) Bagrus calvarius (Lake Khanka)
 (2) Orca gladiator (Arctic)
- kasachka (ornith.) Anas (duck)
 falcata (Lake Khanka)

- katran (bot.) Crambe tatarica, Tatar bread (having a large fleshy and edible root) (N. Cauc. grass steppe)
Kotchyana (Turkmenia)
- katran (ichth.) Squalus acanthias (Black Sea)
= akula
- katta-kara (bot; Kazakh) Salsola Richteri
= kum-cherkez (Turkmen)
- katunka (bot.) Ceratocarpus turkestanicus (Syr-Dar'ya)
- kasha (ice term) (ledyanaya) k.: brash ice
- "The ice broken up by the icebreaker all remained in the channel and was gradually converted into kasha, which extremely impeded the movement of the icebreaker. At the end of the icebreaker's work, when it was only a stone's throw to the vessels (do sudov bylo rukov podat), this kasha made it impossible to hit the ice."
- "Newly formed ice, before having a chance to become strong, is often broken up by the wind and waves into small pieces, only a few cms. in diameter. More mature ice of a different kind is also sometimes crumbled in a similar manner. Such a formation of fine pieces of ice, more or less compact, is called ledyanaya kasha."
- kashtanovyy (soil science) chestnut....
- kashtanovyys pochvy: chestnut soils, "loam and sandy loam soils, having the color of a ripe chestnut; situated to the south of the chernozem (black-earth) soils and girdling the zone of dry semi-deserts of the Transvolga and Kazakhstan. They are favorable to agriculture both with respect to their nutritive content and with respect to structure, and the darker their coloring -- i.e. the more humus they contain --, the better they are."
- kachin (bot.) Gypsophila (a "gypsum-loving" member of the pink fam.) (= mylo)
- melkiy polevoy k.: G. muralis (Upper Don)
- pyshnosharovidnyy k.: G. paniculata
- tikhookeanskiy k.: G. pacifica (N. Manch.)
- perekati-pole k.: G. paniculata (Donets)
- Gypsophila

kachim (bot.) (Cont'd)	biaristata (Afghanistan) altissima (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
kayuk	a kind of boat or barge "kayuki i lodki". "Descending the Chorokh River on <u>kayuki</u> is a favorite means of communication with Batumi." "The bulk of the freight [on the Amu-Dar'ya] travels by <u>kayuki</u> , large ferry-boats (<u>paromy</u>) with a draught of 70 cm., generally equivalent to the least depth of the bars; the <u>kayuki</u> float downstream and are towed upstream."
kvadernyy	(German <u>Quader</u>) squared-stone... <u>k. peshchanik</u> : joint-block sandstone
kvakva (ornith.)	Nycticorax nycticorax (Syr-Dar'ya)
kvaksha (zool.)	<u>yevropeyskaya k.</u> : Hyla
Kvater (geol.)	= <u>Chetvertichnyy period</u> , the Quaternary (Period)
kvastsóvy	of or pertaining to alum (<u>kvastys</u>), aluminous <u>k. kamen'</u> : alunite = alunit (q.v.), <u>alyminit</u>
kebir	= <u>pukhlvy solonchak</u> , swollen (or bulging) salt-marsh cf. <u>kevir</u>
kevir	(Persian: "arid, salty land") "a depression of salty mud" (in the Trans-Volga) cf. <u>kebir</u>
kevovyy (bot.)	<u>kevovoye derevo</u> : Pistacia mutica (Crimean -- Novorossiysk vegetation province of Black Sea coast).
kevryk (bot.; Turkmen)	Salsola rigida = <u>kuyreuk</u> (Kazakh)
kedr	"cedar"; but often applied in Siberia and the Soviet Far East to trees and shrubs of the pine genus (Pinus), e.g.: "kedr, tochnye sibirskaya sosna": cedar, more exactly Siberian pine.

- kedr (Cont'd) sibirskiy kedr: *Pinus cembra* subsp. *sibirica* or simply *Pinus sibirica*, Siberian stone pine = kedrovaya sosna ("cedar pine").
- koreyskiy k., or man'chzhurskiy k.: *Pinus koraiensis* (*P. mandschurica* in one source).
- k.-atlanets = kedrovyy slanets (q.v.), *P. pumila* (Sakhalin).
- krasnyy k.: *Thuja plicata* (an arbor vitae) (Kayak Isl.).
- kedrach = kedrovyy slanets, *Pinus pumila* ? or Siberian stone pine (kedr) growth ?
- "... a rather narrow ridge, bare on top (200--300 m.); farther down the steep slope toward the Poperechnyy Algan (River in the Anadyr' basin) grows kedrach."
- kedrovik (ornith.) = kedrovka, nutcracker ?
- kedrovka (ornith.) *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, nutcracker (forest zone; W. Sib.)
- sibirskaya k.: *Nucifraga caryocatactes macrorhynchos* (Anadyr', Ussuriland, Urals)
- kedrovník (bot.) grove or growth of kedr, any of the pines of Siberia (see kedr).
- "Pure stands of man'chzhurskiy kedr, the so-called kedrovniki." (Ussuriland).
- "the shrubby species *Pinus pumila*, kedrovnik or kedrovyy atlanets /see under kedrovyy / on the bare summits (gol'tsy) of East Siberia, above the tayga belt; abundant also on the seacoasts of the Soviet Far East."
- kedrovyy pertaining to kedr, any one of the species of pine of Siberia (see kedr)
- kedrovyy slanets, k. stlan(n)ik, k. stlanets: *Pinus pumila*, the dwarf form of the Swiss pine = slantesevyy kedr.
- "The dwarf form of the Swiss pine (Latschenform der Zirbelkiefer, *Pinus pumila* L.), the kedrovyy slanets of the Russians. Its bushes cannot, however, be termed Knisholz (scrub); they become 3--4 m. tall, within the forest in any case, and the individual branches attain a diameter of up to 10 cm. Their thickets therefore often form an almost insuperable obstacle. The Russians are fond of their fruit." (Platetschke, N. Hingan).
- "(In Sakhalin) on the highest ranges or on

- kedrovyy (Cont'd) the slopes subject to the continuous action of the cold winds from the Okhotsk Sea, on wild cliffs and similar places difficult of access grow almost absolutely impassable growths of kedrovyy slanik (*Pinus pumila* Reg.), a bushlike tree 4--8 m. high, the long, convex and intertwined branches of which form a sort of living hedge."
- kedrovyye orekhi: nuts of the kedr (edible and said to be very tasty; gathered on a large scale in some parts of Siberia; probably similar to the pinon nut).
- keklik (ornith.) (1) Caccabis sp. (Sov. Central Asia)
(2) Alectoris kakelik = kamennaya kuro-patka (Sov. Cent. Asia)
- kekur (geogr.) skerry, rocky islet fronting a coast
Cf. ludy
- keleriya (bot.) = tonkonog, Koeleria
- kenaf (bot.) Hibiscus cannabinus, a hemp-like plant grown in the more southerly regions of the USSR
- Kembriy (geol.) = Kembriyskiy period, The Cambrian Period (of the Paleozoic Era);
also: Cambrian rocks.
- kendyr' (bot.) a bast-fiber producing plant grown in the more southerly regions of the USSR
Apocynum (dogbane, Indian hemp, Canadian hemp)
sibiricum
venetum (Syr-Dar'ya)
scabrum (Syr-Dar'ya tugay)
"a perennial fibrous plant, 2-4 m. high. Wild growths are found on the lower Volga and along the banks of the rivers of Transcaucasia, North Caucasus and Central Asia (especially on the floodplains of the Amu-Dar'ya and Syr-Dar'ya). Its stalks furnish very strong fibers. It is used chiefly for the manufacture of rope, fishing tackle and kendyr' fabrics."
- kereuk (bot.) Kochia (herbs of goosefoot fam.) (Central Asia sands; prob. Turkmen).
Cf. prutnyak, prutnyachok, izen.
- kermek (bot.) Statice (= Armeria) (thrift, sea-pink, leadwort fam.)

kermek (bot.)
(Cont'd)

tomentella (a halophyte herb)
suffruticosa
Meyeri (Kura-Araks plain)
Gmelini (West Siberia)
opholepis (Syr-Dar'ya)
sareptskiy k.: Statice sareptana (N. Caucasus)
shirokolistyy k.: S. latifolia (Dagestan)

kern (geol.)
"small column, cylindrical pillar of rock obtained when boring with a hollow (pustotelyy) instrument; in it, the natural structure of the rock is preserved undisturbed; thus it furnishes a geologic cross-section of the rock bored through."
(German Kern, "core", "kernel").

kert (bot.)
Convolvulus (Turkmenia)

kesme (bot.;
Turkmen)
Agropyrum sibiricum = erkek (Kazakh)

keta (ichth.)
Siberian salmon, dog-salmon
"a fish of the salmon family close to the senga, reaching a length of 1 m. Lives in the N part of the Pacific Ocean. It enters the rivers (in the USSR chiefly the Amur) to spawn, where it is caught in large quantities."

keurek (bot.)
Salsola rigida (Karakums)

kefal' (ichth.)
gen. Mugil and gen. Liza (North Cauc.)
kefal'-loban: Mugil cephalus
kefal'-chulara: Liza aurata.

kzylcha (bot.)
Ephedra lomatolepis (sand deserts)

kianit (geol.)
cyoanite, disthene
"a colorless, transparent mineral, colored blue and other colors; found in metamorphic schist; contains up to 60% aluminum oxide and up to 37% silica; used as a highly fire- and acid-resistant material, while the transparent and beautifully-colored varieties are cut (faceted) or used as podelochnyye kamni /see podelochnyy/. The principal deposits in the USSR are in Yakutia, Transbaykalia and the Urals."
"Beautifully colored kianit is a precious stone."

- kizhuch (ichth.; a kind of salmon
Kamchatka)
- kizil (bot; cf. ki- Cornus mas (forest-steppe)
zil'nik)
- kizil'nik (bot; cf. (1) Cornus
kizil)
alba L. (E. Hingan foothills)
mas (Crimean mountains)
(2) Cotoneaster (rose-box)
integerrima Medik (Lake Sevan)
Fontanesii Spach. (Shiraki Steppe)
C. uniflora (Khibiny).
- kizlyak (bot.) Lysimachia thyrsiflora (forest zone)
- kiik (zool.) Capra sibirica (alpine zone, Sov. Cent.
Asia)
- kil (petrog.) bentonite (in both senses given in Web-
ster's Unabridged)
- kil'ka (ichth.) Sprattus sprattus (Gulf of Finland)
- kimmeriyskiy (ge- Cimmerian
ol.)
"yurskaya, ili kimmeriyskaya, skladchatost'":
the Jurassic, or Cimmerian (Kimmerian) fold-
ing.
"At the end of the Jurassic occurred the ...
New Cymmerian tectonic phase ..."
"The Old-Cimmerian phase (between the Tri-
assic and the Jurassic)."
- kipets (bot.) Koeleria
gracilis (a turf steppe grass, growing on
clayey soils)
glauca (id., on sandy soils)
lugovoy k.: K. Delavignei
- kiprey (bot.) Chamaenerion or Epilobium, two closely re-
lated genera;
willow herb = ivan-chay
More specifically:
Chamaenerion angustifolium
Epilobium angustifolium (Lake Khanka; Altay
forest zone)

- kir** hardened petroleum, kir
 "kir, i.e., sand cemented with petroleum."
 "Surface deposits of kir or asphalt are absent (from the Noglek petroleum deposits on Sakhalin)."
- kislitsa (bot.)** (1) *Oxalis acetosella*, wood sorrel
 (2) *Rumex acetosa* = shchavel', garden sorrel.
 (3) "kislitsa" = sakhalinskaya grechikha, *Polygonum sacchalinense*
- kislichnik (bot.)** *Oxyria*
digyna (W. Sib.)
 (§ shchavel', gornyy)
- kit (zool.)** (1) grenlandskiy kit: *Balaena mystecetus*
 (2) servy kit: *Rhachianectes glaucus*
 (3) sinii kit: *Balaenoptera musculus*
- "kishmish" (bot.)** *Actinidia* (woody vine)
kalomikta (Ussuriland)
arguta (a liana; Amur)
 "Having lain a week, it (*A. kalomikta*) becomes a sweet fruit resembling the gooseberry in taste."
 "High along the branches rises the liana 'kish-mish', yielding large sweet fruits." (Amur-Ussuri basin).
- kiyak (bot.)** *Elymus* (lyme grass)
sabulosus (Central Asia sands; Turkmen and Kazakh)
giganteus (semidesert)
 "...along bare sandhills and sand hillocks with the pioneers of overgrowth -- the kiyak and the ak-seley..." (Caspian Lowland around the Ural River).
- kelykiy (bot.)** *viscosus*, viscous
- klekachka (bot.)** *Staphylea*, bladder nut
 cf. klokichka
kolkhidskaya k.: *S. colchica* (humid subtropics of Georgia)

klen (bot.)	<u>melkolistnyy k.</u> : Acer mono
klest (ornith.)	<u>k. (-yelovik)</u> : Loxia curvirostra (forest zone) <u>k. belokrylyy</u> : L. bifasciata (ib.) <u>sibirskiy k.</u> : Loxia leucoptera (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
klikun (ornith.)	<u>lebed' k.</u> : Cygnus musicus (Lake Khanka)
klintukh (ornith.)	stockdove (Myuller) <u>golub' -k.</u> : Columba oenas tianschanica (Webster: "stock dove: common European wild pigeon (Columba oenas).")
klokichka (bot.)	Staphylaea pinnata (shrub of forest-steppe) error for <u>klekachka</u> (q.v.) ?
kloktun (ornith.)	Anas gloecitans (a duck) = <u>moklok</u>
klopogon (bot.)	Cimicifuga, bugbane
kluben' kovyy	<u>kluben' kovyye bakterii</u> : "nodule bacteria" (tubercular ?)
klubnevoy (bot.)	tuberosus, tuberous
klubnenosnyy (bot.)	tuberosus, tuber-bearing
klusha (ornith.)	<u>chayka k.</u> : Larus schistisagus Stejn. (Kamchatka)
klushitsa (ornith.)	Fregilus <u>and</u> Pyrrhocorax Mueller gives " <u>chough</u> ", for which Webster shows only Pyrrhocorax, of crow family.
klyuza (geol.)	= <u>kan'on</u> , canyon (e.g. "klyuza Khaduma", the canyon of the Sulak River ((said to be over half as deep as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado)); located where the Sulak breaks through the limestone ridge into the foothills of northern Dagestan).
klyukva (bot.)	<u>k. melkoplodnaya</u> : Oxycoccus microcarpus (Khibiny)
klyuch	source <u>stream</u> (in addition to the usual meaning of "spring, source").
knekht	= <u>prichal' nyy pal</u> , lit. a mooring pawl or ratchet. "There are no <u>prichal' nyve paly</u> (knekhty). The steamer has to be moored to the stones

knekht (Cont'd) on the shore, which is risky for the vessel."

knyazhenika (bot.) Rubus stellatus (Bering Isls.; Kamchatka)
 = knyazhenka, polyanka, mamura (German Braunbeere, nordische Himbeere)
 Cf. knyazhnika, knyazhenka.

knyazhenka (bot.) Rubus stellatus
 = knyazhenika, mamura
 Cf. knyazhnika

knyazhnik (bot.) Atragene alpina (a vine; Altay forest zone; Vakh, right trib. of lower Ob')
 = dikiy khmel'

knyazhnika (bot.) Rubus arcticus
 Cf. knyazhenika.

kobylka (entom.) (Blattner "Heuschreckengrille")
 Stenobothrus melanopterus (W. Sib. forest-steppe) and other species of grasshoppers (sarancha)

kovyl' (bot.) Stipa, feather grass
k.-volosatik: S. capillata

koga (bot.; Kazakh) Typha minima = yez (Turkmen)

kogak (ichth.) Capoëta fundulus (Lake Sevan, Lake Toporovani /S. Cent. Georgia/)

kozhan Turkmenskiy k.: a bat (letuchaya mysh')

kozhanok (zool.) severnnyy k.: Amblyotus nilssonii nilssonii (Tunguska; a mammal)

kozhistyy (bot.) leathery (e.g. of a leaf)

kozəl (zool.) snezhnyy k.: Haplocerus montanus (Kayka Isl.)

kozelets (bot.) Scorzonera pusilla (Turkmenia)
luchistyy k.: S. radiata (N. Manchuria, xerophile herb of Soda Steppe)
purpurovyy k.: S. purpurea (forest zone)

kozeletsevolistnyy scorzonerifolius
 (bot.) kozeletsevolistnaya volodushka: Bupleurum scorzonerifolium.

koziy (bot.) capreus
koz'ya iva (bot.): *Salix caprea*

kozloborodnik (bot.) (1) *Tragopogon* ("goat-beard")
pratensis (forest steppe)
brevirostris (forest steppe)
 (2) *Scorzonera ensofolia* (Upper Don)

kozodoy (ornith.) *Caprimulgus europaeus unwini* (Turkmenia)

kozulya (zool.) *Capreolus*
capreolus
pygargus) (forest-steppe)

kokpek (bot.) *Atriplex cana*, a saltbush often found on
 leached-out salt-marshes
 Cf. lebeda

kok-sagyz (bot.) a rubber-bearing plant of Soviet Central
 Asia
 (Cf. tau-sagyz)

kok-chatyr (bot.) *Prosopis stephaniana* (Turkmenia)

koldun k. trava (bot.): *Circaea alpina* (forest
 zone)

koli (on the Kerch' Penin.) = pad', pod (q.v.)
 a sink without outlet in the south Rus-
 sian steppes.

kolka' (bot.; = ko- (1) birch grove (in Western Siberia)
l6k) ("birch groves (called 'kolki' in Western
 Siberia)"). (Confirmed by other sources).
 "The vegetation of the West Siberian Low-
 land differs sharply from the European:
 instead of oak groves, birch groves (called
 'kolki' in Siberia) predominate, alternat-
 ing with sections of steppe vegetation,
 salt-marsh meadows and grassy tussock
 swamps. The oak is entirely absent."
 "In Siberia ... the plainlike, very slight-
 ly dissected surface is covered with small
 birch groves (nebol'shiye berezovyye leski)
 -- kolki -- consisting of downy birch (*Be-
 tula pubescens*) with an admixture of ash
 and furrowed birch (*Betula verrucosa*) and
 with an undergrowth of willows. The kol-
 ki are confined to the depressions --
 hollows -- and grow on alkaline (osolodev-
 shiy) soils. The West Siberian kolki are
 quite analogous to the aspen bushes just
 described." (See rest of quotation under
dubravyy).

- kolka (Cont'd) (2) osinovaya kolka: aspen grove.
 "Small groves (leski) of birch and aspen (kolki) on podzolic soils" (in Western Siberia).
- kolok (in Suslov; = kolka (q.v.)) birch grove (in West Siberia)
- kolokol' chik (bot.) Campanula, bellflower
 (2) turkestanskiy k.: Ixiolirion tataricum
 (3) k.-plyatikodon: Platycodon grandiflorus (Hingan)
- kolonok (zool., mammal) (1) Mustela (= Kolonocus) sibirica sibirica (Tunguska), Siberian mink.
 (2) Putorius sibiricus (Ussuri)
- kolosnyak (bot.) Elymus (lyme grass)
mollis (Kamchatka)
dahuricus (Barga, NW Manch.)
- kolosok (bot.) pakhuchiy k.: Anthoxanthum odoratum (forest zone, Khibiny)
- kolosheniye (bot.) earing (e.g. of grains and other grasses)
- kolpik (ornith.) Platalea leucorodia (Syr-Dar'ya)
- kolumbit (geol.) columbite
 "an iron-black or grayish-brown rare mineral -- a niobium (columbium) -- tantalum compound of iron and manganese; the principal source of the rare metals tantalum and niobium (columbium); found principally in pegmatite veins together with beryl, wolframite, etc. Main deposits in the USSR are in the Urals (Il'menskiye Gory, etc.) and in Transbaykalia."
 $\text{Fe}(\text{CbO}_3)_2$, often containing manganese, and grading into tantalite.
- kolchedan (geol.) magnitnyy k.: pyrrhotite, pyrrhotine, a bronze-colored mineral of metallic luster, an iron sulfide, usually massive, often containing nickel.
- kol'matazh (land reclamation term; from French colmatage)
 warping (see Webster's unabridged); damming up (e.g. of swamps; Dr. John Kesseli).
 Cf. kol'matirovat', kol'matirovaniye.

kol'matazh (Cont'd) "Formation of a fertile layer of soil on a swamp by diverting water onto the swamp during high waters and releasing it through spillways after the river silt settles." (Armand, Tekhn. Slovar').

kol'matirovaniye (land reclamation term)
warping.

Cf. kol'matazh, kol'matirovat'.

"It is possible to broaden (the irrigated strip along the Amu-Dar'ya) by irrigating the Karakum sands and warping them (kol'matirovaniye ikh) with Amu-Dar'ya silt, but this is impossible without big engineering works..."

kol'matirovat' (land reclamation term) to warp (see Webster's unabridged).

Cf. kol'matazh and kol'matirovaniye.

"The local inhabitants (along the Murgab River in Turkmenia) divert the water of the Murgab into small basins amid the barkhans and irrigate small plots, on which there remains a sort of thin crust [of fine silt] binding the movable particles together and making it easier for plants to take hold. Already in the following year it is possible to plant this warped (kol'matirovan-nuyu) area."

kolyuchiy (bot.) spinosus, pungens; thorny, piercing

kolyuchka (bot.) verbl'yuzh'ya k.: Alhagi camelorum, A. maurorum, camel's-thorn.

= dzhantag (Ust'-Urt); yantak (Karakums)

"boundless growths of v.k. [on a salt-marsh in the SE Karakums], which is the best forage for camels."

kolyushka (ichth.) stickleback (Gasterosteidae fam.)

(1) trekhiglaya k.: Gasterosteus aculeatus (Arctic, Sov. Far East)

(2) devyatiiglaya k.: Pygosteus pungitius

(3) amurskaya k.: Pungitius pungitius sinensis (Sov. Far East)

komandnyy k. sostav: (commanding) officers (of a vessel)

komandovaniye commanding location, dominating position

"Infantrymen... may be placed almost

komandovaniye (Cont'd)	everywhere on a level with the (Chinese) Wall and even in a somewhat commanding position (<u>s nekotorym komandovaniyem</u>)."
komi (ethn.)	Komi "a people of the group of northeastern Finns (formerly called Zyryans), populating chiefly the basin of the Pechora and Vychegda rivers, the territory of the Autonomous Oblast' of Komi. The total number is about 240,000 persons." The Aut. Obl. occupies 375,000 sq. km.; it was formed in 1921.
komkovatyy	lumpy, cloddy
kommelina (bot.)	Commelina, day-flower, a large and widely distributed genus of herbs
kompleks	combination; array (not necessarily "complex" ("complicated") unless expressly stated (<u>slozhnyy</u>). "a combination (<u>kompleks</u>) of <u>frigana</u> (q.v.) and wormwood semi-desert." "The exceptional diversity of climates of the Caucasus causes a complex array (<u>slozhnyy kompleks</u>) and rapid succession of geographic landscapes..."
kompleksnyy	integral, integrated; mass, joint " <u>kompleksnoye ispol'zovaniye vodnykh resursov Turkmenistana</u> ": the integrated exploitation of the water resources of Turkmenistan. " <u>kompleksnoye sorevnovaniye</u> ": a joint contest (e.g. between the ship's crew and stevedores).
komsostav	= komandnyy sostav, commanding staff, (commanding) officers (of a vessel)
kongurbas (bot; Kazakh)	Poa bulbosa v. vivipara = kongurbash (Turkmen)
kongurbash (bot; Turkmen)	= kyrtych, Poa bulbosa v. vivipara = kongurbas (Kazakh)
kondrikit (geol.)	"a variety of the mineral natrolite (with sodium, aluminum and silicon), found in the Khibiny Tundras. Contains about 10-12% of rare earths and thorium. Together with the mineral <u>lovchorrit</u> , it is an ore for rare earths. Named for V. I. Kondrikov, Director of the "Apatit" Trust, who is working on the mastery of the mineral wealth of the Kola Penin."

kon&#k (ornith.)

Anthus, pipit

gornyy k.: Anthus rubescens japonicus
(Kuriles)sibirskiy k.: Anthus Gustavi (N. Urals);
A. G. Gustavi (Anadyr')zelenyy k.: Anthus maculatustundrovyy k.: Anthus cervinus (Taymyr)krasnozobyy k.: Anthus rufogularis (Anadyr')polevoy k.: Anthus campestris (W. Sib.
steppe)

konets

k. sklona: bottom of a slope

konservatsiya

special preservative treatment of a structure (or machine) which is to be closed (or left unused) for a more or less protracted period, e.g., in the Arctic; weatherproofing.

Cf. konservirovat'."Some hydrometeorologic stations (on the Laptev Sea are now 'sealed up' (nakhodysya na konservatsii)).""He prepared for the 1938 navigation period the engine (of the steamer 'Sedov'), which was laid up in weatherproofing (nakhodysya na konservatsii))."konservirovat',
perf. zakonservirovat'

"to can", "to put on ice", "to seal up", to weatherproof (e.g. a building in the Arctic, i.e. to close it for a definite or indefinite period after special treatment to preserve it from excessive deterioration).

"The men of the 'Sadko' convoy, which had been held fast in the ice for 3 years above 83° N prepared the weather-proofed (zakonservirovannyye) engines and machinery for operation when freed by the icebreaker 'Yermak' on Aug 28, 1938. The men did not sleep for several days, but performed their work well. ... Despite the hard wintering endured, the engines and machinery of the vessels worked well.""After the end of the drift of the 'Sedov' there arose among some workers of the Northern Sea Route the tendency to seal up (zakonservirovat') the polar station on Rudolf Island (In Franz Joseph Land). The quality of the forecasts will unquestionably suffer from this. Once a station is opened, it must be maintained, and not closed."

- kontakt (geol.) contact surface (between: genetive of the two strata)
- kontsentr (bot.) area of concentric arrangement (of belts of plants, e.g. on and around a salt-marsh), concentrically arranged grouping
- kon' (ichth.) Gabiobarbus (a carp)
labeo (Lake Khanka)
- kopanka dug well ?

Cf. kopan'

"In the Chechnya the water-bearing horizon is exploited by kopanki in a large number of settlements."
- kopan' "wellstead", site of or for a well

Cf. kopanka

"The temperature of the water is 12--15°, regardless of the depth of the ground water and of the air temperature, and only in the kopani -- on the floodplain-- is it higher (16--19°)."
- kopeyechnik (bot.) Hedysarum (pea fam.) fruticosum
(= chageran)

temnyy k.: H. obscurum (= Germ. dunkler Süßklee)
- kopeynik (bot.) Cacalia (composite fam.) hastata (Sakhalin)
- kopchënosti smoked foods (e.g. such as are taken along by the Arctic Fleet)
- kopyten' (gen. ko- Asarum europæanum, European wild ginger
pytnya; bot.) (forest zone; Altay Mtns.)
- kopytka hoof disease (e.g. of reindeer)
- kopytka (ornith.) a bird of Soviet Central Asia

"The kopytka [little hoof] is so called because its short toes are clothed with hoof-like claws. On these feet it can waddle over the sands of the desert, but is entirely unable to sit on the branches of trees; however, it is an unusually swift runner, using its wings like oars to accelerate its motion. Thanks to its wings it can make little jumps of up to 50 cm."
- kop'yevidnyy (bot.) hastatus, spear-shaped
- korennoy (geol.) fundamental; bedrock....

korennaya poroda: bedrock; "any rock (gornaya poroda) lying at the place of its original formation, thus differing from various nanosy (sedimentary deposits), i.e. rocks

- korennoy (Cont'd) of secondary origin."
- korennoye mestorozhdeniye: "a mineral deposit lying at the place of its original formation (e.g. ore veins), thereby differing from secondary deposits (placers, etc.) originating from the destruction of deposits which existed already earlier. Usually they lie amid bedrock (korennyye porody)."
- korennoy bereg: valley side (lit. "bed-rock shore") (See bereg); (2) bedrock bluff along a sea shore (e.g. that of the Mangyshlak Plateau facing Kara-Bugaz Gulf).
- koreyanka (bot.) Chosenia (allied to poplar and willow) macrolepis
- iva-koreyanka: Ch. macrolepis (Anadyr')
- korzinka (bot.) anthodium, calathide, "compound flower" of the old botanists, flowering head of the Compositae.
- tsvetoch'naya k.: flower head.
- korzinochnyy (bot.) viminialis, osier ...
- korzinochnaya iva: osier (willow)
- korm, plural korma' fodder
- kormnost' food value
- "The benthos of Lake Balkhash is distinguished by fair abundance and kormnost'".
- korovka (entom.) bozh'ya k.: Adonia arctica (N. Urals), Anisosticta strigata (N. Urals)
- korovyak (bot.) Verbascum (mullein)
- k. medvezh'ye ukho: V. thapsus, common mullein (Upper Don)
- zopnikovyy k.: V. phlomoides (Upper Don)
- dushisty k.: V. pyramidatum (N. Osetia)
- koroyed (entom.) bark beetle, Scolytus (etc. ?)
- korol'ok (ornith.) Troglodytes fumigatus (Lake Khanka)
- korostel' (ornith.) Crex pratensis (N. Urals)
- korotkovolosistyy (bot.) hirtus, short-haired
- korotkost'erzhnyy (bot.) sessiliflorus (lit. "short-rodged")

korukh

The sections adjacent to the kolkhoz farm-yards /kolkhoznyye priusadebnyye uchastki, in the Azerbaydzhan Lowland/ ... occupied by orchards, mainly mulberry trees with grapevines twining around them. The more remote sections are used for ordinary field crops...." /See remainder of quotation under zaluzhenny.

They are surrounded by "ditches with embankments (valy), called khandaki /i.e. ditches/ as much as 1.5 m. deep. The purpose of the khandaki is not entirely clear to the local inhabitants; they either refer to an old custom or else regard them as a protective measure against domestic livestock."

korchak (bot.)

Polygonum persicaria, lady's-thumb, peach-wort

koryushka (ichth.)

(1) Osmerus eperlanus (forest zone; Gulf of Finland)

aziatskaya k.: Osmerus eperlanus dentex (Soviet Far East)

(2) malaya k.: Hypomesus olidus (Sov. Far East)

nebol'shaya k.: Hypomesus pretiosus (Amur Bay)

kosatik (bot.)

= kasatik, Iris

kosatka (ornith.)

kolyuchaya k.: Chaeura caudacuta (Ussuri-land)

kosach (ornith.)
(Nenets)

= teterev, Lyrurus tetrioc (Timan Tundra)

kosit'

"to screw" (ice; Arctic ice term)

Cf. podvizhka l'da.

kovovitsa

mowing

"shla k. v polnom razgare": The mowing was in full swing.

kostër (bot.)

Bromus, brome grass

Benekeni

tectorum

bezostvy: B. inermis, awnless brome grass (cultivated for forage)

stepnoy k.: B. riparius

rastopyrennyy k.: B. squarrosus

- kostyanika (bot.) Rubus saxatilis, "a kind of raspberry
(German Himbeere)"
- kosulya (zool.) Cervus pigargus (W. Sib. tayga)
zapadnoyevroneyskaya k.: Capreolus cap-
reolus
sibirskaya k.: Capreolus pygargus
- kosyak drove, herd (Myuller has only "shoal
(of fish)").
"Droves of wild horses (kosyaki dikikh lo-
shadey)" once roamed the South Russian steppe.
"kosyaki loshadey" (on the Armenian alpine
pastures).
- kot (zool.) kamyshevyy k.: Catolynx chaus (Syr-Dar'ya);
Felis chaus chaus = khaus, or bolotnaya
rys (Cent. Asia tugays).
- kot (ichth.) morskoy k.: Trygon pastinaca (Black Sea).
- kot81 (nuclear phy- (atomic) pile
sics) "bol'shoy kot81 iz chistogo grafita."
- kotlovina (geol.) "a depression (vpadina) in the earth's sur-
face, the length and breadth of which are
approximately equal." Basin.
- kotovnik (bot.) Nepeta, cat mint
muda (forest-steppe)
lavandulacea (Barga, NW Manchuria)
= koshach'ya myata
- kotonin a waste-fiber textile
- kohegur (Kirgiz barkhans (sand mounds) partially bound down
or Kazakh ?) by vegetation
"Barkhans partially overgrown with bushes
and less mobile than barkhans are called
'kohegury' in Kirgiz."
- kochedyzhnik (bot.) (a fern)
gorodchatyy k.: Athyrium crenatum (Vakh,
right trib. of Ob')
- kochka (1) tussock (of sedge) = German Bülte,
Sockel (der Riedgräser). Cf.
kochkovatyy.
kochkoobrazuyushchaya osoka: tussock-
forming sedge, Carex Schmidtii.
(2) frost bulge

kochka (Cont'd)	(3) bulge, bump (Cf. <u>plyvun</u> , <u>oplyvaniye</u>).
kochkarnik	tussock swamp. Cf. <u>kochka</u> , <u>kochkarnyy</u> , <u>kochkovatyy</u> . "Silty-swampy soils with <u>kochkarnik</u> and sedge vegetation." "Their uniform and rather sparse sedge vegetation, with <u>kochkarnik</u> and mosses, is unsuitable for haymaking owing to its toughness." (sc. the peaty-swampy soils of the Amur Oblast'). "Russians call such a tussock (<u>Bulte</u>) <u>kochka</u> , and a collection of them, i.e. a swamp consisting of such <u>kochki</u> , a <u>kochkarnik</u> ." (Plaetschke, N. Hingan).
kochkarnyy	tussocky (= <u>kochkovatyy</u>) "Tussocky (<u>kochkarnyy</u>) reed-grass and sedge meadows are not very suitable for mowing by machine." "At depressed and very swampy places, the sedge or sedge-tussock (<u>osokovo-kochkarnyy</u>) type of vegetation develops." (Low flood-plain of the Zeya-Bureya plain).
kochkovatyy	tussocky (= <u>kochkarnyy</u>) "No less often, the Calamagrostis Langsdorfii (reed-grass) forms tussocky (<u>kochkovatyy</u>) meadows together with the Schmidt or Vilyuy tussock (<u>kochkovatyy</u>) sedge. In such cases the reed-grass spreads over the tussocks (<u>kochki</u>) of the sedge."
kochkoobrazuyushchiy	<u>kochkoobrazuyushchaya osoka</u> : tussock-forming sedge, Carex Schmidtii
kosh	nomad herdsmen encampment (in Caucasus, specif. in Belaya Basin) "The <u>kosh</u> in which we had stayed on the way from the Urushten had already gone home to Khodz'."
koshara	sheep-fold (on the Crimea) = <u>ovcharnya</u>
koshachiy	<u>koshach'ya lapka</u> (bot.): (1) Gnaphalium dioicum (xerophile herb of the forest-steppe); (2) Antennaria, cat's foot
"koshi"	(lit. "mowings"): grasslands, meadowlands with tall grass in the subalpine (1800 -- 2300 m.) and alpine (above 2300 m) zones of the Caucasus. The hay from the subalpine

- "koshi" (Cont'd) zone is stacked in ricks as fodder for the livestock driven up to them for the winter months.
- "In the spring these winter 'koshi' (in the subalpine zone) are abandoned by the herders, and the meadows are left to grow a new crop of hay (zapuskavutsya pod pokos). In the alpine sub-zone the herbaceous cover is low; the meadows here are used exclusively as summer pastures. The numerous 'koshi' of this sub-zone are inhabited only in summer."
- koshka spit (of sand) = kosa
- koshma piece of felt, felt cover or blanket
- kravokhlëbka (bot.) (lit. "bloodsucker")
Sanguisorba (burnet, rose fam.) tenuifolia (Zeya-Bureya plain)
- kravchik (entom.) zhuk-kravchik: Lethrus (Iberian Penin.)
- krapiva (bot.) glukhaya k.: Lamium album (India)
- krapivnitsa (entom.) a kind of butterfly (Ussuriland)
obychnaya k.: Vanessa urticae (Iberian Penin.)
- krasavka (ornith.) zhurav'nik: Grus virgo (W. Sib. steppe)
- krasnozëm (geol.) = laterit, laterite
"red-colored clay soils of the humid subtropical regions."
- krasnozobik (ornith.) Erolia ferruginea (= kulik-krasnozobik) (tundra)
- krasnoper (ichth.) Pseudaspius (a carp) leptocephalus (Lake Khanka)
- krasnoperka (ichth.) (1) Scardinius erythrophthalmus (Azov-Don)
(2) Leuciscus brandti (Dybowski) (Far East) = ugay
- krasnoperka (ornith.) solovey-k.: (1) Calliope calliope (N. Urals); (2) Lusciola kamtschkatkensis (Lake Khanka)
- krasodnev (bot.) Hemerocallis flava (Altay)
malyy k.: H. minor (N. Manch., Barga)
- kratkosrochnyy short-range (e.g., prognoza, weather forecast)
- krakhal' (ornith.) Mergus

- krakhal' (Cont'd) = krokhal'
- k. lutok: Mergus albellus (Lake Khanka)
- dlinnonosyy k.: M. serrator (Lake Khanka)
- bol'shov k.: Mergus merganser (Timan Tundra; Lake Khanka, migratory)
- krachka (ornith.) Sterna (tern)
- = krochka
- (1) belokrylaya k.: Sterna leucoptera (Lake Khanka)
- dlinnokhvostaya k.: S. paradisea (N. Urals, Kamchatka, Arctic)
- dolgokhvostaya k.: S. longipennis (Lake Khanka)
- morskaya k.: S. paradisea (Taymyr)
- (2) chernaya k.: Hydrochelidon nigra (Syr-Dar'ya)
- krenovaniye (naut.) (1) careening, heeling over (of a ship, e.g. to repair it)
- (2) sallying (Arctic ice term).
- Cf. krenovat'.
- krenovat' (1) to careen heel over (a vessel, e.g. to repair it).
- (2) to sally (a ship; Arctic ice term; "to heel", "to list").
- Cf. diferentovat'.
- krestovatik Polar fox in summer (i.e. with its summer coat (not white)) (Lower Pechora)
- krestovina "A bucket of sheep skin with a wooden or iron krestovina /crosspiece/ fastened to it, on a long stick, to which a camel's hair rope of the required length is tied, is ordinarily used to draw water /by the Kazakhs of the Ust'-Urt/."
- krestovnik (bot.) Senecio, groundsel, campester (forest-steppe)
- crucifolius (ib.)
- lugovoy k.: S. pratensis (Maritime Obl.)
- gromadnyy k.: S. cannabifolius (Sakh.)

- krestovnik (Cont'd) polevoy k.: *S. Jacobea* (Upper Don, Donets)
- primorskiy k.: *S. pseudo-arnica* (Kamchatka)
- bolotnyy k.: *S. congestus* (Arctic)
- kholodnyy k.: *S. frigidus* (Altay high-mountain zone)
- krestotsvetnyy (bot.) cruciferous, belonging or pertaining to the mustard family (Cruciferae)
- krechet (ornith.) *Falco rusticolis* (Anadyr')
- krivoles'ye stunted tree growth, scrub (mostly at high altitudes and in the Arctic Regions)
- "Sparse, low-growing forest with twisted (gnarled) trees, often bent to the ground; characteristic of the extreme northern zone of distribution of forest vegetation on the boundary with the tundra."
- krivun = izvilina, bend in a river (Ussuri basin)
- krivunisty = izvilistyy, winding (said of rivers; used in the Ussuri basin)
- krovososka (entom.) ptich'ya k.: *Ornithomyia chloropus* (N. Urals; a komar).
- kromka k. l'da (Arctice ice term) = granitsa l'da
- uplotnennaya kromka: "sea bar" (when ice is 6/10 of 7/10 density).
- obreznaya kromka: "sea bar" (when ice is 10/10 density).
- navetrennaya kromka: "sea bar" (when wind blows from clear water towards ice, thus making ice edge more solid).
- kronshnep (ornith.) sredniy k.: *Numenius phaeopus* (Timan Tundra)
- avstraliyskiy k.: *N. australis* (Lake Khanka)
- krochka (ornith.) = krachka, *Sterna*, tern. (misprint ??)
- kruglovina round shape, disk (e.g. of a leaf; see under romashnik)
- kruglogolovka (zo-ol.; lizard) *Phrynocephalus helioscopius* (Syr-Dar'ya)
- k. bol'shaya: *Ph. mystaceus*
- k. malaya: *Ph. guttatus guttatus* (both in Aral Sea area)
- ushastaya k.: a kind of lizard of the Soviet Central Asia deserts

kruglogolovka (Cont'd) peschanaya k.: Ph. interseapularis (tiny lizard of Sov. Cent. Asia deserts)

kruglolisty (bot.) rotundifolius, round-leafed

kruglyy kruglyye sutki: all 24 hours, around the clock (said, e.g., of continuous work in shifts)

kruglyak les-k.: round timber, round lumber
"les-kruglyak, necessary for building a crib (ryazh, q.v.) for the deep-water moorage (prichal)."

krugovina "The romashnik (q.v.) is distinguished by its yellow racemes and the grayish krugoviny of its foliage."

krupa sleet

krupichka (bot.) Mollugo (Indian chickweed) cerviana (Upper Don)

krupka (bot.) Draba
 alpina (Arctic)
 cuspidata (Crimean Mtns.)
vesenniyaya k.: D. verna, whitlow grass, shadflower (with a rosette of basal leaves)
belotsvetnaya k.: D. wahlenbergii (Altay high-mountain zone)
lednikovaya k.: D. glacialis

krupnobityy k. led: "floes from 20 to 200 m in extent (less than 4 hectares)."
 Cf. melkobityy

krupnomelkobityy k. led: (ice) floe (more large floes than small)
 Cf. melkokrupnobityy led.

krupnoplodnyy (bot.) macrocarpus, large-fruited

krupnotsvetnyy (bot.) grandiflorus, large-blossomed

krushina (bot.) Rhamnus, buckthorn
slabitel'naya k.: Rh. cathartica

krushinnitsa (entom.) a kind of butterfly (Ussuriland)

krylatka (zool.) Histriophoca fasciata (Arctic)

krylatyy (bot.) alatus, winged

- krysa (zool.) vodyanaya k.: *Arvicola amphibius* sbsp. (Tunguska); *A. terrestris amphibius*.
- plastinchatozubaya k.: *Nesokia huttoni* (Sov. Cent. Asia oases; *Nesokia* is a "rat-like burrowing rodent with a long scaly tail" (Webster)).
- kserofil'nyy (bot.) xerophile, "drought-loving", drought-resistant
- kserofitnyy (bot.) xerophytic, drought-resistant
- kubyshka (bot.) ("bellied jug")
Nuphar numilum, spatterdock or yellow pond lily.
- kuvshinka (bot.) (1) Potamogeton, pondweed = rdest
(2) Nymphaea (Wenzelii), water lily
(3) gigantskaya k.: *Euryale ferox* (Sov. Far East)
- kuga (bot.) *Scirpus lacustris*; great bulrush (Kuban)
A lake "strongly choked up with reeds and kuga" (in the Uzboy, dry river bed in Turkmenia)
"Lakes overgrown with reeds, rushes and kuga" (Terek-Kuma).
- kudryavets (bot.) *Tragopogon* (goat's beard)
ruthenicum (Upper Don)
brevirostris (Donets)
= kozloborodnik (forest-steppe)
- kudryash len-k.: (curly flax ???) ("for oil")
- kuz'michev (bot.) kuz'micheva trava: *Ephedra vulgaris* (Orsk rayon)
E. nebrodensis (steppe zone of Altay)
- kuyma (Turkmen) (artificially dug) rain and thaw-water hole not fenced in or lined with anything.
(See quotation under sardoba)
"If the hole serving to collect the rain water was formed naturally, without special work, on the bottom of the takyr itself, it is called a 'kuyma'."
cf. oy and kak.
- kuyreuk (bot.: Kazakh) *Salsola rigida* = kevryk (Turkmen)

kulichok (Cont'd) k.-plyavunchik: Phalaropus lobatus or hyperboreus

kul' baba (bot.) osennaya k.: Leontodon autumnalis, the fall dandelion (Donets)

kul' dzhekoy = arkhar (q.v.), dikiy baran, wild sheep (in Tyan'-Shan' Mountains)

kul' tura culture, (cultivated) crop

"The growing of very valuable southern crops (razvedeniye tsennyykh yuzhnykh kul'tur), such as tea, tangerines, various fruit, technical (tekhnicheskoy) and ether-bearing (geranium) plants."

kul' turit' see okul' turit'.

kul' turnyy cultivated (land, region), tilled

kumanika (bot.) Rubus suberectus (forest zone)

kumarchik (bot.) (Turkmen and Kazakh)

Agriophyllum (a salt plant)

arenarium (Upper Don; Terek-Kuma)

latifolium (Karakum desert)

minus (Karakum desert)

kumzha (ichth.) Salmo trutta morpha fario

= prokhodnaya forel' (catadromous trout)

Cf. kundzha

kumma closed channels or conduits used by Fergana Valley native farmers for conveying water in irrigation.

kun-cherkez (bot; Turkmen) Salsola Richteri = cherkez, katta-kara (Kazakh)

kungas "a type of boat with a freight capacity of up to 6 tons, used in the fisheries of the Far East and on the Yenisey."

(16 tons each for 3 new kungasy at Dikson Island in 1939).

(kungasy of 30-ton capacity were ordered for Dikson in 1940).

"kundzha" (ichth.) Salvelinus leucomaenis (Sov. Far East)

Cf. kumsha

golets "kundzha": S. alpinus (Noril'sk)

kukushkin (bot.) k. lsa: Polytrichum commune: besom moss, common hair moss

kuksha (ornith.) Cractes infaustus (= romzha) (W. Sib. tayga)

Perisoreus infaustus (N. Urals; forest zone)

kulan a kind of wild ass noted for its swiftness and hardiness (Sov. Central Asia; now very rare)

"kulan (osly)" once roamed the South Russian steppes.

k.-kurnuk (bot.): lit. "wild-ass tail", a shrubby plant which "serves the Kirgiz as a fuel" on the Ust'-Urt Plateau.

kulach (Turkmen) "a measure of length equal to the arm span of an adult man -- about 1.65 m."

In names of wells in the Karakum desert it indicates their depth.

kulik (ornith.) (Central Asia) "Totanus sp., Tringa sp. and others".

(Muller gives "snipe" and "sandpiper", for which English dictionaries indicate other genera than those mentioned above).

k.-goroka: Haematopus ostralegus L. (Timan Tundra)

k.-dutyah: Erolia maculata Vieill. (Taymyr)

k.-pesochnik: Erolia maritima (tundra)

k.-kresnozobik: Erolia ferruginea (tundra)

k.-lopsten': Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus (Anadyr')

k.-vorobey: Erolia minuta ruficollis (Anadyr'). Cf. pesochnik.

dinnopalvy k.-vorobey: Limonites subimuta (region of Sea of Okhotsk).

kulichok = kulichok

kulichok (ornith.) Cf. kulik

k.-siyka: Eudromias morinellus (N. Urals)

k.-vorobey: Erolia minuta (Taymyr)

k. beregovik: Actitis hypoleucos (Kola)

gornyy k.: Tringa alpina (nests in Europ. Arctic; "relict" nesting places are Chkalov Obl. and Spain).

kut (Cont'd) was enclosed by the steep slope of a massive transverse chain with a rather level surface, 1300 m. high." (N. Kamchatka)

"In the kuty of such bays there is usually a flat valley with moraines, then a steep ascent, a comparatively short area of accumulation with cirques. The glaciers here dropped rather steeply." (ibidem)

kutakhchu (bot.) *Coelopleurum* (parsley fam.) Gmelini (Kamchatka)

kutinizirovat' ?

"... tabular and cushion-shaped forms (of tundra plants); leathery, very downy and kutinizirovannyye leaves ..."

kutrovyy (bot.) belonging to the dogbane (Indian hemp) family, *apocynaceae*.

kutum (ichth.) a Caspian Sea fish

kuchina (bot.) *Prunus mahaleb* (Bukovina)

"kuchugury" = barkhanyve peski, hillock sands (Caspian Lowland)

kuysn-suyek (bot.; Kazakh) *Ammodendron* Conollyi = peschanyaya skatsiya; syuzen (Turkmen)

kyvek (geol.) long anticlinal crest of sandstone in Kara-Tau, on Mangyshlak Penin.

kyr (geogr.; Turkmen) (1) butte, mesa; plateau (e.g. the Ishek-ankren-kyr, Kaplan-kyr in Western Turkmenia).

"Many narrow and long plateau-like 'islands' (kyr in Turkmen) with an area of several sq. km. and a height of several tens of meters stand separate from the edge of the Trans-Karakum or Engus Plateau. Natskiy calls them 'kyr benches' (kyrovyye skamorki)."

(2) = chink (q.v.), the escarpment of the Ust'-Urt Plateau.

(3) "kyry is what the Turkmen call solid, usually rubbly ground."

kyrtych (bot; Turkmen = kongurbash) *Poa bulbosa* v. *vivipara* = kongurbas (Kazakh)

kyspak (geol.) isolated residual mesa in the Kara-Tau, on the Mangyshlak Penin.

kyagriz (= kyariz) (Azerbaydzhan)

"Kyagriz is the name applied to subterranean galleries with wells, in which the subsoil waters are collected."

kunita (zool.) marten

kamenmaya k.: *Mustela foina* = belodushka

kupal'nitsa (bot.) *Trollius*, globeflower, *europaeus* (Altay forest zone)

kitavskaya k.: *T. chinensis* (Marit. Obl.)

golotisto-zheltaya k.: *T. Ledebouri* (Mo River, trib. to Lake Khanka) = sheltogalovnik

kupena (bot.) *Polygonatum* (Solomon's seal)

acuminatifolium (Marit. Obl.)

officinale (Ussuriland)

kuraga stoneless dried apricot (Soviet Central Asia) (Cf. urvik)

kuray (bot.) *Salsola* (saltwort); cf. solvanka

ruthenica

kali (Terek-Kuma; Dagestan; Upper Don)

= perekati-pole

saayk-k.: *Ferula foetida*, *assafotida* (loess piedmont plains of Sov. Cent. Asia deserts).

Cf. saayk

kuritsa (ornith.) sultanskaya k.: *Porphyrio poliocephalus veterum* (Turkmenia)

kuropatochiy (bot.) kuropatochiya trava: *Dryas* (a small genus of arctic and alpine tufted plants with simple leaves).

kurum (permafrost term) = soliflyuktsionnyy potok, a soil flow (with reference to the Patom Plateau; probably a Yakut word)

kurchavy (geol.) kurchavye skaly = baran'i lby, "roches moutonnées" (see baran'y)

kusek (bot.) *Ferula Karelini* (Karakum desert)

kustit'sya to bush, become bushy (of a tree)

"Above 2,600 m. the juniper (archa) begins to become bushy (kustit'sya)."

kustovoy bushy, full of, or overgrown with, bushes

kut head (of a bay or gulf) ?

"In the kut (y kute) of Kurf Gulf to the N we noticed a depression with stream, which

"L"

- labaznik (bot.) *Filipendula hexapetala* (Crimea)
 = stepnaya tavoloza, tavolozhka, tavol-
zhanka, "zemlyanoy oreshok", dropwort
voylochnyy l.: *Filipendula palmata* (Far
 East), *F. angustiloba*
- laby see under zaymishche
- lavanda (bot.) "a strongly smelling subshrub with narrow,
 grayish leaves and dark-blue flowers;
 yields a fragrant oil; cultivated on the
 Black Sea coast."
 Probably lavender.
- lawnik (ice term) = (ledyanaya) kasha (q.v.)
- laga (Lappish)(ge-
 ol.) "a formation resembling a glacial cirque
 of huge dimensions with smoothened, gentle
 slopes (spolozhenyy). The diameter of
 such lagi is 3-4 km. Lagi cut up the whole
 W slope of the Chuma-Tundra, but are
 found very rarely on the E slope. It is
 very possible that such lagi were formed
 from old cirques broadened and smoothened
 by flows of the Scandinavian icecap."
 (Kola Penin.)
- ladannik (bot.) *Cistus* (rockrose) (The *Cistus ladanum*, cre-
 ticus, etc., yield ladanum (myrrh)).
C. laurifolius (S. Anatolia)
C. salvifolius (Imeretia)
C. villosus (W. Anatolia)
krymskiy l.: *C. tauricus*
- lazorevka (ornith.) belaya l.: *Parus cyaneus hyperboreus* (W.
 Sib. forest-steppe)
belogolovaya l.: *Cyanistes cyaneus* (Ussuri-
 land)
- lazurnik (bot.) raskidistyy l.: *Siler divaricatum* (herb of
 the Soda Steppe, N. Manchuria)
- layda (Samoyed) extensive meadow area along the Arctic seas
 (e.g. on the Kanin Peninsula); flood meadow;
 maritime meadow
- "lambina" small lake, mere
 "Thousands of lakes of every possible size
 from Lakes Ladoga and Onega to insignificant
 'lambiny' lie here (in the Kola-Karelian
 lake region) in basins having partly tecton-
 ic, partly glacial genesis."

kyariz (Turkmen)

an underground water-collecting canal
or gallery (in Turkmenia and elsewhere
in Soviet Central Asia)Cf. kyaziriz."The city (Ashkhabad) is irrigated by
kyariz -- underground galleries through
which water comes from the mountains."

lastoven' (bot.) (Cf. lastochnik)
Cynanchum acutum (Turkmenia)
ostryy l.: Cynanchum acutum (Central Asia
tugay) (milkweed fam.)

lastochka (ornith.) gorodskaya l.: Delichon urbica whiteleyi
(Swinh.) (Anadyr')

derevanskaya l.: Hirundo rustica (Anadyr')

lastochnik (bot.) Cynanchum (milkweed fam.) vincetoxicum
(= Vincetoxicum officinale), tame-poison,
vincetoxicum (Upper Don)

Cf. lastoven'.

lasty (sing. last or lasta ?)
flippers, fins (e.g. of a walrus, seal or
whale)

Cf. lastonogove: pinniped.

lastuka (bot.) (misprint for lastuka ?)
Lactuca scariola (Terek-Kuma)

lebedá (bot.) Atriplex (orach, goosefoot fam.) sibiricum
(Barga, NW Manchuria)

lebedóvyi (bot.) chenopodiaceous, belonging to the goosefoot
family

levada "Oak groves in the steppes are found only
in the form of so-called 'lavady', located
only on the slopes of gulches and river
valleys."

léd rovnyy l.: "is formed from ice crust and
young ice through accretion. In some cases
it may increase in thickness through strati-
fication during compressions. The thick-
ness of level ice (rovnyy l.) varies from
20 cm. to the limit of natural accretion."
blinchatyy l.: pancake ice
"Ice cleavages of rounded form with a dia-
meter of usually not less than 30 cm.,
sometimes reaching 2 m., and a thickness
rarely exceeding 5 cm. Along the edges
of the cakes (bliny) mostly rises a zakrom-
ka (flange, rib), which, however, may be
absent if the cakes were formed in still
weather on an entirely calm sea. Blin-
chatyy léd may be formed of congested ice
needles, salo, shuga and sneshura (q.v.),
and also from broken-up ice crust, through
mechanical rolling."
molodoy l.: young ice (q. molodik, q.v.)

"lami" ("mud" in Georgian)
"The S slopes of the central part of the
Major Caucasus and the valleys and basins
lying at their foot have a soil zonation
of a somewhat different type. The valleys
and basins at the foot of the mountains are
covered with unique light-colored fine-
earth carbonate alluvial soils, locally
called 'lami'."

lantsetnyy (bot.) lanceolate

lapina (bot.) Pterocarya caucasica, "Caucasian walnut"
(the real walnut is Juglans)
P. caucasicaefolia

lapka (bot.) koshach'ya l.: (a) Gnaphalium dioicum (xe-
rophile herb of forest-steppe)
(b) Antennaria, cat's-foot
gusinaeva l.: Potentilla anserina (Upper
Don)

lapkor (bot.) Nardosmia frigida (Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra)

lapta (Nenets) "a level lowland, especially along the sea
coast" (= Komi pen)
Cf. laptovy.

"laptovy" pertaining to a lapta (q.v.)
"From the middle of June to July the Samo-
yeds drive their herds of reindeer up on
the Iney Ridge (Khrebet), where the soil
is dry and stony -- 'laptovyel' neta
(lapta places)." (Lower Pechora).

lapchatka (bot.) Potentilla, cinquefoil
zemyanichnaya l.: P. fragarioides (Marit.
Obl.)
vil'chataya l.: P. bifurca (N. Manchuria)
l. uzik: P. tomentilla (Khibiny Mtns.)
ryba-l.: Salangichthys microdon (Amur Bay)

lapsha (ichth.) Phoca vitulina (Arctic)

larga (zool.) (1) Putorius vulgaris (W. Sib. forest-
steppe)
(2) malaya l.: Arctogale nivalis pygmaea
(Tunguska)

laskir' (ichth.; local name) Blicca bjoerkna (Azov-Don)
= gustera

lezhen' (Cont'd) for a foundation."

lëzhka "Lëzhka means 'lying'. During it, one sees the unhappy families of a whole region heaped up in the scarcely heated corners of their dark and silent huts. To adapt themselves to the lack of provisions, they sleep as much as possible, avoiding movement and hardly eating. They live, in short, like hibernating animals." (Bon-mariage, 1903).

lezhevyy Cf. lezhen'

lezhevaya doroga: corduroy road

Leyas (geol.) Lias(sic), the lower section of the Jurassic Period = nishuvaya vura, chernaya vura.

Leyyas (geol.) = Levas, Lias(sic)

lekarstvennyy (bot.) officialis, having a pharmaceutic value, medicinal

len (Komi) "a high sandy hill, heavily dissected, with steep slopes and generally sharp outlines"

lemming (ornith.) (1) obskiy L.: Lemmus obtusirostris (Arctic)
(2) Dicrostonyx torquatus (Arctic)

lën (bot.) kukushkin lën: Polytrichum commune

lenets (bot.) Thesium (root parasites; Santalaceae) chinense (Barga, NW Manch.)

dlinnolistnyy L.: T. longifolium (Barga)

lenok (ichth.) (1) Brachymystax lenok (Ussuriland)
(2) Salmo coregonoides (Lake Khanka)

lentets (zool.) Diphyllbothrium, a genus of tapeworms

shirokiy L.: D. latum, the common fish tapeworm of man.

lepestkovidnyy (bot.) petaloides, petal-like

lepëshka (bot.) chernaya L.: Nostoc commune, an aquatic plant (Upper Don)

lesnichestvo forestry agency, forester corps, forest wardenship

lesnoy (bot.) silvestris

lesozagotovka lumber camp; lumbering, logging

lesostep' forest-steppe

"Zone of transition from the steppe zone to the forest zone; characterized by the pres-

ledvyanets (bot.) Lotus corniculatus angustissimus (Donets)

L. rostratus, L. rogonoservy: Lotus corniculatus, bird's-foot trefoil (Upper Don; Eldar valley, E. Georgia)

lednik lednik sklonu, vishvachiy lednik: hanging glacier

ledovik ice expert, authority on ice conditions (e.g. in the Arctic)

ledovoy ice ...

L. patrull: ice patrol

L. pokrov: ice cover (e.g. on the Arctic Seas)

L. klass: ice(worthy) class or rating (of vessels); "i.e. having a sufficiently strong hull, steel propeller, etc."

L-ova krasleniya: ice reinforcement, i.e. reinforcement (of a ship's hull) against ice.

L-aya sluzhba: ice (reporting or forecasting) service

L-aya razvedka: ice reconnaissance

ledostav freeze-up (e.g. of a river; time during which it is frozen over)

ledokhod break-up (of ice in rivers); debacle

Cf. vlavnyat.

ledyanoy L. bur: ice spear (Arctic ice term)
= pesnyva.

ledyanaya gora: iceberg = sysberg.

L. yakor: ice anchor (Arctic ice term).

"In view of the poor visibility we dropped our ice anchor (stoval na ledyanoy yakor)."

ledyanaya kasha: brash ice = tertyy led. See kasha.

leyer (naut.) "a taut hawser serving to hold up the edge of a sail or tent, and also for drying wash aboardship, etc."

lezhen' foundation beam

Cf. lezhevyy

"Lezhni: thick logs laid in rows on the bottoms of excavated ditches and firmly stamped with rubble; serving as a base

liliya (Cont'd) kamchatskaya l.: *Fritillaria kamschatcensis*, = sarana.

liman "liliya kudrevataya (po-sibirski sarana)".

- (1) estuary, firth (e.g. of the Dnepr and Dnestr: Dneprovskiy Liman, Dnestrovskiy L.); drowned river, ria.
- (2) lagoon (behind a sandbar along a sea-shore, e.g. at the mouth of the Kuban'; formed from a liman in sense (1)).
- (3) "closed depression filled with rain water which dries out only in late fall, at the end of the rainy season." (Zeya-Bureya plain; Caspian Lowland; Manyeh Depression)
- (4) Amurskiy Liman (called "Amur Bay" in the American Sailing Directions) is a misnomer dating back to Kruzenstern (1805), who believed that Sakhalin was a peninsula.

Quotations:

To (1): "shallow sea inlets, characteristic of the coasts undergoing a rise in the level of the sea (e.g. the north coast of the Black Sea and Sea of Azov). They represent the widened mouths of rivers and gulches inundated by sea water. Many of them (e.g. those of Odessa) are marked by the curative properties of their waters and muds and serve as a source of cooking salt, e.g. the Crimean Liman."

"To the small-sized residual (reliktovy) lakes belong the lagoons not infrequently encountered on flat seashores. Larger are the liman (limanny) lakes characteristic of the Black Sea--Azov seashore. They are partly residual, partly created by damming (saprudny, plotimny), having been formed from former sea inlets (salivy (limany) through the accumulation of friable marine and river alluvium."

To (2): "The coasts in the middle and northern parts of the Crimea, in addition to the gulfs indenting them, also have numerous salt lakes of the liman type. These limany, mostly separated from the sea by bars (peresvyai), represent former bays formed as a result of recent subsidences."

"All the large salt lakes of the Crimea represent former gulfs of the sea (limany), separated from it as a result of the forming of sand spits and bars (peresvyai).

lesostep' (Cont'd) ence of small patches of forest amid the usual herbaceous vegetation. In it predominate dark-colored and gray forest soils, which toward the south are replaced by steppe chernozem and toward the north by sod-podsol soils."

lëssovidnyy loess-like

lëssuglinok: loess-like loam; "rock or soil differing from loess by a larger content of clay substance, while retaining the characteristic structure of loess."

letniy (bot.) l. dub: *Quercus robur*, British oak, European oak.

létnik summer camp of a nomadic or semi-nomadic group, e.g. that of the Onguren Kolkhoz (collective farm), Krestovoye, on the range west of Lake Baykal.

letóvka summer (grazing) range (e.g. of the reindeer herders in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra)

letyaga (zool.) *Pteronys volans aluco* (Tunguska)

P. volans volans

belka-letyaga: *P. volans* (N. Sib. tayga), flying squirrel

leshch (ichth.) *Abramis brama*

leshch (bot.) = oreshnik.

Corylus, hazel

C. avellana

C. heterophylla (Merit. Obl.)

lignite (cf. kurvy usol')

"a variety of semi-bituminous brown coal (kurvy usol'), in the composition of which predominates comparatively little altered wood. The carbon content, and consequently the heat conduction (teploperednost'), prob. should be teploperednost', thermal value/ of lignite (about 5,000 cal.) is considerably lower than in the ordinary rock coals (kamennyye ugli)."

likbez = likvidatsiya bespramotnosti, liquidation of illiteracy.

lileynik (bot.) *Hemerocallis*, day lily, Dunortier (Zarga, NW Manchuria)

liliya (bot.) *Lilium*, lily

liman (Cont'd) these limany are not sufficiently deep, it is very difficult to draw the line between plavni and limany...."

limanny limannoye ozero: liman lake, lake or lagoon formed from a liman (q.v., first sense).

limonnik (bot.) kitavskiy l.: *Schisandra chinensis* (Marit. Obl.)

"Among the lianas is the odorous, motley-leaved limonnik, in the berries of which there is much citric acid." (Amur-Ussuri basin).

liniya l. torosheniya: pressure ridge (Arctic ice term) = val torosheniya

linok (ichth.; error for lenok ?) *Salmo* sp. (Mongolia)

lin' (ichth.) *Tinea tinea* (Azov-Don)

lipuchka (bot.) *Lappula*, stickweed

repevchataya l.: *L. myosotis* (Upper Don)

lisekhvost (bot.) = lisokhvost

lisitsa (ichth.) morekaya l.: *Raja clavata* (Black Sea)

lisokhvost (bot.) = listy khvost

Alopecurus, foxtail grass, fox-brush

A. pratensis

A. ventricosus

lisokhvestnik (bot.) *Alopecurus pratensis* (meadows, forest zone)

Cf. lisokhvost.

list (bot.) tsvetochnyy l.: bract ?

listvyag (bot.) = listvyak, larch forest, larch stand or grove.

listvyak (bot.) larch forest, stand or grove (listven-nitsa = larch) = listvyag

listopadnyy (bot.) deciduous (tree, shrub)

litoral'nyy litoral'naya zona: "the part of the sea coast included between the limits of high and low tide."

lichinkoyed (ornith.) seryy l.: *Pericrocotus cinereus* (Ussuri-land)

lishay (bot.) lichen (e.g. "lishay *Cladonia mitis*")

= lishaynik

liman (Cont'd)

Across these bars the sea water continues to penetrate into the lakes...."

To (3): a frequently flooded depression (in the Caspian Lowland):

"The rasliyy (floodlands) represent a continuous chain of depressions (limany) insignificant in depth but extensive in area, abundantly flooded in spring by water from thawing snow, brought by the small streams down from the southern branch of the Obshchey Syrt."

"...the Bol'shoy Liman /Ozero Bol'shoy Manych in Atlas/, representing a remnant of that Manych Corridor which once united the Caspian Sea with the Black Sea; and the water of the liman is essentially the water of the Caspian, only with a higher concentration of salts."

"On the surface of the steppe /near the Azov Sea/ are found depressions without outlet -- 'limany' or 'topila' -- the most extensive of which is the Bol'shoy Burukshun."

"The main external feature distinguishing the lakes from the limany in the Manych land is the continuing work of the water upon the shores of the lakes, chiefly in the period when they are filled with spring run-off water, and of the surf during winds. The lakes usually have clearly pronounced shore steps, possess a deeper central part and in most cases have no run-off, though their collecting areas are not infrequently considerable in area."

"The limany, on the other hand, are characterized by gentle, rarely undercut shores. In form they more often represent saucer-shaped depressions of blurred form, with a depth not greater than 2-3 m. In spring they usually become filled with water, but toward fall they dry out in most cases, especially in the Eastern Manych land. However, such a picture is far from being observed everywhere. Thus, for example, the Shakhovskiy and Sadkovskiy Limans have a high, precipitous right bank, revealing a fine cross-section of a Quaternary complex of sediments, and have the character of large bodies of running water, with dimensions of up to several thousands of square meters."

"The most depressed parts of the relief of the plavni /q.v./ remain constantly covered with water /from floods/ and form a special kind of lake, bearing the name of 'liman' and united with one another by protoki-veri-ki /q.v./. In many cases, especially when

loznik (Cont'd) z ulit
prudovoy l.: T. stagnatilis (Lake Khanka)

lom ice chisel (like a crowbar; heavier than reshnya; Arctic ice term)

lomonos (bot.) Atragene (one of the clematis, crowfoot family)

loparit (geol.) "Loparite is an externally not very noteworthy mineral, scattered in the form of gray-black speck-like excretions through a beautiful dark-green bedded rock called luvayrit. This mineral, so modest in appearance, contains up to 85% of practically valuable minerals: niobium oxide 11%, tantalum oxide 0.5%, titanium oxide 3% and up to 33% of rare earths." (Found in the Lovozerskiye Tundra of the Kola Peninsula in 1934).
 "a black rare-earth mineral with metallic lustre; found in pegmatite veins in the Khibiny and Lovozero massifs of the Kola Penin.. Contains about 35% titanium dioxide, a high percentage of rare minerals -- niobium, tantalum, and about 30-35% of rare earths. Valuable industrial ore."

lopatka shoulder, ham (of an animal)
 "Mostly they cut off the hind lonatki of a reindeer that has just died and throw away the whole rest of the carcass, as the spring reindeer is little suited for food."

lopatonos (ichth.) Pseudoscaphirhynchus (sturgeon fam.; Amur-Darya)
 "A closely related species lives in the Mississippi."

lopukh (bot.) (1) burdock (in the dictionaries) (Arctium lappa)
 (2) Petasites, sweet coltsfoot (thistle fam.) tomentosus = podbel (2nd sense).
 (3) Lappa sp. (Gov. Central Asia) (= Arctium lappa ??)

lososevyy lososevyye: fish of the salmon family, Salmonidae.

losos' (ichth.) chernomorskiy l.: Salmo trutta larax Pall. (N. Cauc.)
kaspivskiy l.: Salmo trutta caspius B. (N. Cauc.)

lokh (bot.) Elaeagnus angustifolia, oleaster, wild olive,

lishay (Cont'd) "lishay Cornicularia, Parmelia",
korichnevyy l.: Cornicularia steppe (Upper Don)
seryy l.: Cladonia rangiferina ("reindeer moss"), C. alpestris
buryy l.: Peltigera rufescens

lishaynik (bot.) lichen
belyy l., oleniy l.: Cladonia, "reindeer moss"

loban (ichth.) kefal'-loban: see kefal'

lovchorrit (geol.) "a rare-earth mineral, similar in composition and color to glue. Belongs to the group of titano-silicates (alumina about 28% and titanium oxide about 13%). Of great industrial interest, as it contains 15-18% of rare-earth oxides of the cerium and thorium groups. Discovered in the pegmatite veins of the Khibiny Mountain Massif of the Kola Penin."

log, pl. log' gulch, gully = balka, pad'.
 "Ravines (ovregi) that have become overgrown with herbs and have ceased to grow are called loga or balki."

lozhbina (geol.) sukhaya (merzhava) lozhbina: dry wash.
 "The results of erosion are variously shaped stream troughs (lozhbiny stoka; channels) --- from those insignificant in size (promozny /gullies/, ovraskhi, ovragi) to large ones (balki) and immense ones (kanyony /canyons/)."
 situated on a lozhbina (q.v.)

lozhbinnyy "The lakes which arose in the valleys of old glacial streams (lozhbinnyye sc. ozera)...."

lozhechnyy (bot.) lozhechnaya trava: Cochlearia officinalis, scurvy grass, an Arctic cross = arkticheskiy khren
 Cf. trava.

lozhnyy (bot.) pseudo-
vika lozhnaya china: Vicia pseudo-orobus

lozhok (dimin. to log) small gulch, gully

loznik (ornith.) Totanus fuscus (Lake Khanka)

luchisty (bot.) radiatus; radicans

luchitsa (bot.) L. kameni: = aktinolit (q.v.), actinolite
 prob. Nitella, a large genus of plants (fam. Characeae), delicate branching aquatics with whorled leaves.
 Probably includes also Chara: cf. luchitssevyi.
 The above equivalence is posited on the semantic equation nitens = luchisty.

luchitsevyi see luchitsa

luyavrit (geol.) luyavrite, named from Luyavr, the Lappish name of Lovozero (Lake) (on the Kola Peninsula); see quotation under lonarit.
 "a greenish gneisslike rock of bedded structure, a variety of the nepheline syenites. It composes to a considerable degree the Lovozero mountain massif of the Kola Peninsula. Often associated with luyavrit is a large number of mineral formations: apatites, titanomagnetites, sphene (titanite), and egirin."

lygla (ornith.) Anser albifrons (Nov. Zemlya)

lysukha (ornith.) Fulica atra (Syr-Dar'ya) (Lake Khanka, Przhnev.)

l'nyanka (bot.) (Linaria)
drokovidnaya l.: Linaria genistaeifolia (Upper Don)
pakhuichaya l.: Linaria odora (Upper Don)

l'nyankovyy (bot.) linariaefolius
l'nyankovaya veronika: Veronica linariaefolia.

lyupinovyy (bot.) lupinaster
L. Klever: Trifolium lupinaster (Sov. Far East)

lyupty (sing. lyunt or lyunta ?) boots of sealskin with hair inside (White Sea--Pechora region)

lyurik (ornith.) (1) Simorhynchus pusillus (Bering Sea)
 S. cristatella (Amadyr)
 (2) Alle alle (Franz Joseph Land)

lokhi (Cont'd) a shrub or small tree of southern Europe, with fragrant yellow flowers and bitter olive-shaped fruit

l/p ledokoll'my parakhod, "ice-breaking steamer", not the same as "icebreaker"

lugovik (bot.) Deschampsia (= shchuchka)
 D. arctica (Arctic)
 D. caespitosa (Altay high-mountain zone)
izvilistyy l.: D. flexuosa (Khibiny Mtns.)

lugovoy (bot.) pratensis, meadow...
L. myatlik: Poa pratensis, Kentucky blue grass, spear grass, June grass (genus Poa = "meadow grass")

lud'va a pit surrounded by a fence, for catching deer and other animals (Suchan river, Vladivostok region)

ludy (geogr.) skerries, rocky islets fronting a coast (on the White Sea)
 Cf. kelur.

luzhayka (1) clearing (in a forest), glade.
 (2) al'pinskaya l.: plot or patch of alpine vegetation above the timberline.

luk (bot.) rusin(yv) luk: Gagea
 lutea } yellow star-minima } of-Bethlehem
 G. crubescens (forest-steppe).

lukovichnyy (bot.) bulbosus, bulbous

lun' (ornith.) Circus
bolotnyy l.: Circus aeruginosus (Syr-Dar'ya)
polovoy l.: Circus cyaneus (Lake Khanka, Przhnev.)

luovavetlany native name of the Chukchi, on the Chukot Peninsula

lutok (ornith.) Mergus albellus (Timan Tundra)
 = krakha lutok (Lake Khanka)

luch (bot.) Erianthus (woolly beard grass) Ravennae

luchevik (zool.) = radiolaryi, radiolarian

"м"

mazar (Arabic "place of pilgrimage", lit. "visiting place") = nadmogil'naya postroyka, a structure over a grave, a tomb. (Central Asia, in Turkic languages).

mazarka mud hut(s) ? (around wells on the Ust'-Urt Plateau or from: mazar, tomb ???)

maykara (bot.) Artemisia maikara, "a wormwood endemic to the Bet-Pak-Dala (desert)". "a species closely related to the black wormwood."

maykopskiy (geol.) maykopskaya svita: the Maykop series. "In the base (of the Kerc'h Peninsula) lies an enormous thickness of dark shales of the Oligocene, the so-called maykopskaya svita."

maynik (bot.) Maianthemum (lily fam.) bifolium (Marit. obl.)

mak (bot.) polyarnyy m.: Papaver radicum (Arctic)

makarsha (bot.) Polygonum (knotweed) viviparum (Kamchatka)

makrorel'yef (geogr.) macrorelief "sharp, considerable, well distinguishable elements of relief, i.e. the structure of the earth's surface (mountains, hills, deep depressions, ravines, etc.)"

mal'nok, p. local name of the Phoxinus phoxinus, mal'yata (ichth.) gol'yan, in the Oredesh River, Leningrad Obl.

malinovka (ornith.) Erithacus rubecula (forest steppe)

malitsa shirt of reindeer hair (or skin ?) (white Sea--Pechora region; probably from the Zyryan or Nenets language)

malogumusnyy (geol.) low-humus....., having a low humus content.

maloletka (Shakhalin) girl born on Sakhalin Island

maloletok (Sakhalin) boy born on Sakhalin Island

malotsvetkovyy (bot.) pauciflorus, having few blossoms

malun (zool.) Felis malun (Central Asia)

lyutik (bot.) vodyanov l.: Batrachium trichophyllum (aquatic herb of the Ranunculaceae; a pest in ponds and slow streams)

lyutserna (bot.) Medicago (medick, pea fam.) ruthenica (Marit. Obl.)

sin'yaya l.: M. cerulea

lyagi see under gaynischche

lyagushatnik (bot.) a swamp herb.

= lyagushechnik ?

"densely matted splaviny (q.v.) of telo-rez, in which isolated specimens of lyagushatnik are sometimes found; more rarely the splaviny are formed of polevitsa (q.v.)."

lyagushechnik (bot.) Gnaphalium (cudweed) luteo-album (Donets)

lyagusshka (zool.) grevesnaya l.: Hyla Stephani Boulenger, tree frog

travyanaya l.: Rana temporaria (T. Sib. tayga)

lyada cleared land ("terrain défriché") (White Russia, Lithuania, Pskov, Novgorod)

lyadvenets (bot.) Lotus corniculatus (India)

= ledvyanets (misprint?)

lyamshchik man who tows a boat by means of a lyanka (tow-strap)

"During the 1937 navigation year, several hundred lyamshchiki-"burishi" worked on the Podkamennaya Tunguska river (tributary of the middle Yenisey)." (burlek = hauler of a Volga barge). "The former management of the water office sabotaged the mastery of the tributaries by mechanical traction."

mankhan sandy hillock (Barga steppe of Manchuria)

man'zy (ethn.) = mansy, q.v.

mar burial mound ? (E of Lower Volga)
"kurgan, mar i mogila" (on a map)

maral (zool.) *Cervus elaphus canadensis* n. sibiricus (Altay Forest zone) = izyubr, Manchurian deer

maraliy M. koreni (bot.): *Leuzea carthamoides* (Altay high-mountain zone)

maral'nik (bot.) *Rhododendron dahuricum* (steppe zone of Altay) = bagul'nik

marevyy (bot.) chenopodiaceous, belonging to the goosefoot (mar') family (Chenopodiaceae)

marena (bot.) *Rubia Olivieri*

marinka (ichth.) *Schizothorax* (a fish found in Lake Balkhash, the Aral Sea and in the Tien-Shan Range) *Sch. pseudoksaiensis* Issyk-Kuli (Lake Issyk-Kul')

markirovaniye M. rud. "creation of a uniform classification for different types of ores, from the viewpoint of their industrial and technological properties on the basis of a study of the chemical and mineralogic composition and structure of the ores, and also by comparing ores from different deposits."

marshrutnyy pertaining to a route (marshrut) or itinerary; traveling, itinerant

"The (scientific) brigade (obryad) consisted of two parties; a marshrutnaya and a statsionarnaya."

mar' (bot.) *Chenopodium*, goosefoot, pigweed

mar' (Tungus) "swampy area, usually underlain by or connected with permanently frozen sub-soil lying close to the surface."
"Swampy plain having an insignificant fall." "swampy area covered with small bushes and moss." "place covered with small swamps and sparse forest."
(Prince Dedashkaliani in an article on the area between the Bureya and the Amgun', 1888). "In the tayga (between Bogorodskoye, on the lower Amur, and Cape Lazarev, on the Tatar Strait) there are not a few swampy sections—so-called mar."

mal'vovyy (bot.) malvaceous, belonging to the mallow family (Malvaceae)

maly (bot.) minor

mal'ki = mal'gi (pl. of mal'ga) fry, young fish fresh from the spawn; "young of fish soon after issuing from the roe."

mal'm (geol.) upper section of the Jurassic Period, Malm

mal'ma (ichth.) *Salvelinus alpina malma*; "a fish of the salmon family" (Kamchatka; close to the golats, q.v.)
rechuvaya m.: *Salvelinus malma* infraspecies *curilus* (Sov. Far East)

malyata pl. of malenok, q.v.

mamura (bot.) *Rubus stellatus* = kvazhenka, polvanka (Kamchatka) arcticus (Kamchatka)

man'vrennost' maneuverability (of ships), maneuvering

mandarinka (ornith.) = utka-mandarin a kind of duck found in the Amur-Usuri basin (= Pekinese duck ?)

manzhetka (bot.) *Alchemilla* sp. (lady's mantle rose fam.) (tundra herbs, Khibiny; Sov. Central Asia)

Mannik (bot.) *Glyceria manna* grass - paludifolia vilfoidea - fluitans "perennial, more rarely annual, grass (glak) widespread mostly on damp meadows and even in water in the zone of temperate and warm climates. Many kinds of mannik are good fodder grasses."

mansii = voguly (old (false) name; in Khanty-Mansiyskiy Natsional'nyy Khrug of the Tyumen'oblast', lower Ob' and lower Irtysh basins). "Name given to themselves by the Voguls, a small Ugro-Finnic people inhabiting chiefly the slopes of the Northern Urals and the left tributaries of the Ob' and Irtysh. Their principal occupation is hunting, fishing and reindeer-raising."

manul (zool.) *Otocolobus manul*, a big wild cat (= *Felis manul* in Webster)

mash (bot.) Phaseolus mungo (a bean; Callahan)

medveshatnik (bot.) Angelophyllum ursinum (a giant umbellifer; Sakhalin)

mšdoyed (zool.) Mellivora (honey-badger, ratel) indica, Indian ratel (Kopet-Dag)

medunitsa (bot.) Pulmonaria officinalis, lungwort

medyanitsa (entom.) beetle (zhuk) of the Psyllidae fam.

medyanka (zool.) ush-m.: Coronella austriaca (forest zone)

mez-

inter

meshmorennyye peski: inter-moraine sands

meshlednikovy: interglacial (between two ice ages).

mezhdimochnyy lying between them, intervening

"Gora Vyshka... vnaeste s goroy Bashney i mezhdimochnoy tsep'yu kholmov i skal nazyvayetsya Kara-tyubek." "Mt. Vyshka ... together with Mt. Bashnya and the intervening chain /the chain lying between them/ of hills and crags is called Kara-tyubek."

mezhiusliye (bot.) internode, internodium

mezhdurech'ye area between two rivers, interfluvium, watershed area

mezhen'nyy see mezhen' (mean low water level)

"The low-floodplain shore terrace of the Amur ... embraces a narrow shore strip of the Amur between the horizons of the low and normal mezhen'nyy vody."

"The rivers Ordubet-chay, Akulis-chay, Dornis-chay, Gilyan-chay and Alindzhi-chay /in the Nakhichevan' ASSR/ have a comparatively small yearly run-off and in the low-water season (y mezhen'nyy yremya) are completely exploited for irrigation."

mezhen' "mean level of water in a river or lake after the spring highwater and outside the period of considerable showers and rains. Hence the mezhen'nyy horizons of the water are the lowest and determine the size of the greatest admissible draft of vessels intended for navigation during the whole summer."

= mean low (water level)

mar' (continued)

(swampy area) "The plainlike character and swampiness (of the region between the Amur and Zeya) are especially well pronounced at the heads of the rivers, the sources of which are everywhere mar. The system of the main watershed itself is an almost continuous series of such mar." "When, as is frequently the case, bush birch and other bushes settle on the kochki (tussocks), the Transbaykal Russian applies to this type of swamp also the Tungus word mar", which is also used in the Amur area." (Plavtshchik, N. Hingan.)

mar'yannik Melampyrum (cowwheat) silvaticum (lesnor; forest belt, Khibiny)

arvense (upper Don); ma. rosnovy; M. roseum Maxim.; ma. lugovoy; M. pratense (forest zone, Khibiny)

maslina (bot.) dikaya m.: Olea oleaster

maslyuk (ichth.) cheshuyskolovyy m.: Enedrias nebulosus (Sov. Far East)

massa glavnaya m.: major part, bulk

materikovyy continental; mainland...

materikovyye berega: = (na) gornyye berega: valley sides, valley bluffs. See berag. m. led: glacier ice = glachernyy led.

materinskiy materinskaya poroda: mother rock, bed-rock; "rock directly underlying the soil and usually playing a big role in its formation and composition." = korennaya poroda.

matovozelenyy glaucous, dull green (bot.)

maty (Turkmenia) linen and woollen textile.

mat'-i-machekha Tussilago farfara. colt's-foot (only known species) = mat'-machekha mat'-i-machikha

mat'-i-machikha Tussilago farfara = mat'-machekha, mat'-i-machekha, colt's foot (only known species)

mat'-machekha = mat'-i-machekha (bot.) q.v.

makhovka (bot) berry resembling a strawberry, growing on a low herb.

melkogor'ye (Cont'd) cheskiy ocherk Chukotskogo okruga, "Trudy Arkticheskogo Instituta, vol 54, p. 161, 1936, Leningrad)

melkozem (geol.) (lit. "fine-earth")
earth of sand, loam and/or clay; "particles of soil finer than 0.25mm."

melkokrupnobyty m. led: (ice) floe (more small floes than large. Cf. krupnomelkobityy led; see also under ball.)

melkolepestnik (bot.) Erigeron (daisy fleabane) acris (India)
m. kanadskiy: E. canadensis (Upper Don)

melkolistnyy (bot.) small-leafed
m. vyaz: Ulmus pumila

melkomasshtabnyy small-scale (e.g. of a map)

melkoplodnik (bot.) Micromela alnifolia (Sov. Far East)

melkoplodnyy (bot.) microcarpus, small-fruited
melkoplodnaya klyukva: Oxycoccus microcarpa.

melkosloynost' fine layering (e.g. of wood)

melkosopochnik small-knob (sopka) land, land dotted with small knobs (see sopka) or swells (see uval).
"Expanses filled with un-interconnected hills and swells (uvaly) with gentle slopes."
"Transition from hills to real mountains."
"Calm forms of relief (sopkovyye formy rel'yefa)."
"Swells (uvaly), 250-150 m. and lower, surround the (mountain) heights in the form of more or less detached 'melkosopochniks'."
See S. Obruchev's definition under melkogor'ye.
"Melkosopochnik characterizes one of the final stages in the destruction of once massive and high ranges, namely the stage in which not only has the connection between the different ranges and ridges been lost, but the individual ridges have been broken up into a multitude of small, entirely isolated hills, called 'sopki' by the local inhabitants."

mezhen' (Cont'd) "The rivers /of the Severnyy Ural/ are plain rivers: they are copious in spring and poor in water y mezhni."

Mezozoy = mezozovskaya era, Mesozoic era; Mesozoic rock.

mezofitnyy (bot.) mesophytic, moisture-loving = vlagolyubivyy

mel (chalk) = melovoy period, the Cretaceous Period; also Cretaceous rock(s).

meliorativnyy reclamation....
meliorativnyye meroprivatiya: reclamation measures (e.g. draining or leaching out of marshes).

melkobityy m. led: small-floe ice, ice in small pieces, a mass of small floes
"floes less than 20 m. across are considered m. led."
Cf. krupnobytyy and melkokrupnobytyy

melkogor'ye (geogr.) low mountainland

"A country strongly dissected by erosion into a multitude of small summits or very short crests scattered in disorder: the slopes are more or less straight, the valleys more often have a V-shaped cross-profile; no regularity is discernible in their arrangement. Two types of melkogor'ye may be distinguished: with sharp summits and crests and with rounded crests; in the latter the cross-profile of the valleys is softened. The further evolution of the melkogor'ye leads to the type of melkosopochnik, if the melkogor'ye is situated at a small absolute altitude. But the basic difference of the melkogor'ye from the melkosopochnik is its absolute altitude: the melkogor'ye may lie at sea level or on highlands. Essentially, some high-mountain regions are also close to this type; for example, the middle and S part of the Rarytkin Range (on the Chukot Penin.). A characteristic feature of the melkogor'ye is the abundance of conical and pyramidal summits, approximately of the same height. Usually the difference in the altitudes of summits and valleys is 200-400 m. (e.g. the melkogor'ye on the Khatyrka River in the Koryak Range). But if we extend this term to the Rarytkin Range, the relative altitude of the summits will be considerably higher. To a certain extent the melkogor'ye resembles the badland." (S. Obruchev, "Gorografi-

meteostantsiya = meteorologicheskaya stantsiya, meteorologic station

mikrokvartsit "quartzite having a fine crystalline structure, i.e. when the separate component parts (grains) are distinguishable only under a magnifying glass or microscope."

mikroklimat "The climatic properties of any small region or section distinguishing it from the overall climatic characteristics of the country and the climate of neighboring areas. The term mikroklimat also includes the 'climate of the surface layer of air'. Mikroklimat embraces the differences in temperature, humidity, evaporation, and soil temperature observed between field and forest, between fields covered with different growths, on different elements of relief, etc."

mikrorel'yef (geol.) "inconsiderable elements of relief, i.e. the structure of the earth's surface representing small unevennesses -- elevations and depressions (tussocks (kochki), small hollows (lozhbinki), etc.)"

mikroflora "all the microscopic (spore, etc.) plants of a given section of land or water."

mimoska (bot.) Prosopis stephaniana (on depressed, damp sections of the Kura-Araks plain)

mindal' (bot.) dikiy m. stepnoy m.: Prunus nana = bobovnik (lit. "dwarf almond")

mindel'skiy mindel'skoye oledeniye: the Mindel (ian) glacial stage; the Second Ice Age.

minoga (ichth.) ruch'evaya m.: Lampetra planeri

Miotzen (geol.) = miotzenovaya epokha, the Miocene Epoch; also Miocene rock(s)

mir (biol.) life
zhivotnyy mir: animal life (e.g. of a region)
rastitel'nyy mir: plant life
"The abundance of sun, warmth and humidity cause a luxuriant development of organic life (organicheskiy mir)."
"The exceptional diversity of climates of the Caucasus... produces a wealth and multiplicity of natural life (prirodnyy mir)."

mirabilit (geol.) decahydrous Glauber salts ($\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$)
= glauberova sol'

melkosopochnik
(Cont'd)

"The Kazakh Foldland (Kazakhskaya Skladchataya Strana) is the remnant of a former mountain-land. Its relief is heavily dissected and is represented by melkosopochnik, composed of an abundance of hills (kholy) (or 'sunki'), rarely exceeding 150 m. and having gentle slopes."

"The gradual destruction of the folded mountains and their conversion into a peneplain (melkosopochnik)."

melkotsvetnik (bot.) Chamaerhodos (rose fam.) erecta

melkotsvetnyy (bot.) parviflorus, small-blossomed; apetalus (petal-less)

melkotsvetnaya krovokhleбка: Sanguisorba parviflora.

mene (Yakut) half-breed, "kamchadal" (q.v.) = metif

mergel' (geol.) marl, sedimentary clay-lime rock.

"When the clay content is less than 20%, the rock is called clay limestone (glistivyy izvestnyak); when more than 80%, limy clay (izvestkovistaya gлина). The presence of 75-80% calcium carbonate and 20-25% clay in marl makes it suitable for production of Portland cement without any additions (tsementnyy mergel' or natural cement). Varieties with little clay are raw material for hydraulic lime."

lugovoy m.: = gazha, q.v.

merzlota frost; frozen ground

vachnaya m.: perpetually frozen ground, "permafrost" (see also under vachnyy)

mertvoye (entom.) Aclypea opaca

mesto (naut.) piece, item (of baggage, merchandise shipped)

mestoobitaniye (bot.) habitat (of a plant)

metagneys (geol.) metagneiss, gneiss

"which resulted from the mixture of sedimentary and magmatic rocks".

Cf. paragneys and ortogneys.

metel'chatyy (bot.) scoparius, broomlike; paniculatus, paniced.

meteosvodka = meteorologicheskaya svodka, synoptic weather report

molodik young ice (Arctic ice term)
 "Molodoy led (molodik) -- fine ice with a rough damp surface, chiefly light-gray in color. Young ice is formed from ice crust or from pancake ice (blinchatyy led, q.v.)."

molodoy ml led: young ice (Arctic ice term)
 = molodik

molokan (bot.) Mulgedium sibiricum (Marit. Obl., Anadyr' basin)

molochay (bot.) Euphorbia, spurge
E. Pallasii (Marit. Prov.)
E. gerardiana
melkotavetnyy m.: E. Chamosyco
malvy m.: E. pygmaea (Turkmenia)

molochnik (bot.) Glaux, sea milkwort (primrose fam.)
G. maritima (Barga, NW Manch.) (only known species)

molochnost' milk yield, amount of milk produced by a cow, goat, etc.

moment factor, element; aspect

monitor (mining) hydraulic gold-mining jet
 = brvzgalic, vodohov.

morda wattle set crosswise in a river to catch fish (pl. form)
 = pletushka
pletenyve iz ta'nika morda: wattles made (woven) of willow (twigs, osiers, withes). (Japan Sea coast). (Przheval'skiy)
 "I set in the lake (Khanka) a special net, called in Siberia by its Tartar name of morda. It is a bag net stretched over wooden rings and having a small aperture in the cone-shaped entrance end, where the cone extends into the net itself. Even a fairly large fish can find its way into the morda by this opening, but cannot leave it, as this entrance tends to close when pressed outward from the interior. A lump of meat or bread is put in the net for bait, the whole thing sunk to the bottom and then tied to stakes or to a tree on the shore." (Ossendowski).

mirt (bot.) bolotnyy m. chashechkovyy: Lyonia calyculata (Vaskh, right trib. of lower Ob').

michagatka (ornith.) Fratercula cirrata (Kamchatka)
 = tonorok (on Komandorsk. Isls.)

miya (bot.; Kazakh) Glycyrrhiza glabra = buva (Turkmen)
ishak-miya: Sophora pachycarpa (Turkmenia)

mnogovetvisty (bot.) ramosissimus, many-branched

mnogolistnyy (bot.) myriophyllus, many-leafed

mnogonozhka (bot.) Polypodium lineare (Altay)
 many-armed (see pl8s)

mnogopl8sovy many-armed (see pl8s)
mnogopl8sovyye ozera: many-armed lakes (e.g. Seliger)

mogil'nik (ornith.) Aquila heliaca (W. Sib. steppe)

moyevka (ornith.) Cf. moyva
chayka-moyevka: Rissa tridactyla (Arctic)
 = trekhpalaya chayka.

mozshhevelovyy (bot.) juniper... (adj.)

mozshhevel'nik (bot.) krasnyy m.: Juniperus oxycedrus (the American "red cedar" is Juniperus virginiana)
dravovidnyy m.: Juniperus excelsa (S. Anatolia)

moyva (ornith.) Mallotus villosus (Novaya Zemlya)

moklok (ornith.) Anas (a duck) glocitans (Lake Khanka)
 = kluktun

mokritsa (bot.) Alsine (= Stellaria media (tundra; cushion-shaped in spring)
 = mokrichnik

mokrichnik (bot.) Alsine (= Stellaria)
A. verna (Altay high-mountain zone)
A. loricina (Kingan)
A. arctica (Altay high-mountain zone)
 = mokritsa

morskoy (Cont'd) m. zavets: *Erignathus barbatus* (Novaya Zemlya)
m. konik: sea horse.
mortuk (bot.; Kazakh) *Agropyrum orientale* = aragan (Turkmen)
(2) *Eremoryum triticeum* (a zлак)
ul'ken-mortuk (Kazakh): *Bromus tectorum*
= venepek (Turkmen)
morshchiny (bot.) rugosus, wrinkled
moryanka (bot.) *Ammoenia peoploides* (Kamchatka)
moryanka (ornith.) *Clangula hiemalis* (Kamchatka) (Timan tundra)
moskovka (ornith.) sinitza-m.: *Periparus ater* (forest zone)
motyl'kovyy (bot.) papilionaceous, belonging to the pea family, Fabaceae (synon. of Papilionaceae)
molkh (bot.) stepnov m.: *Tortula ruralis*.
molkhovka (bot.) *Ribes procumbens* (Olekma)
molkhnogiy m. sych (ornith.): *Cryptoglaux tengmalii* (cf. molkhnatyy)
mochashina "small swampy, miry (topkiy) places among meadows, formed as a result of relief conditions (depressions which collect water; issues of underground water)."
= mocheshina (q.v.), versay.
mocheshina = mochashina (q.v.); versay.
"Most of the lakes in the lower Pechora basin/... represent a concluding stage of development, proper to the tundra having the mocheshina (mocheshinnyy) complex of peat-bogs."
"These peat mounds are usually separated from one another by 'mocheshinnyy' -- depressions occupied by miry, hardly passable swamps, in which the water frequently comes out on the surface."
mocheshinnyy pertaining to a mocheshina, q.v.
mochshnost' capacity; volume, discharge (e.g. of a river)
MSS = mashtno-senokosnaya startsiya, machine-mowing station
muzgi (geol.) "... lakes confined to the floodplain sections of river valleys: oxbows (stapitsy), muzgi and limany (q.v.)." (N. Cauc.)

mordo see morda
mordovnik (bot.) *Echinops*, globe thistle
E. dauricus (Barga, NW Manch.)
shirokolistnyy m.: *E. latifolius* (N. Manch.)
morets "fresh-water lake in the Caspian Lowland" (specif. Lenkoran' region)
moristeys farther out to sea
"He went nearer to the mainland coast, past Cape Chelyuskin, although on his way the ice was more solidified than farther out to sea (moristeys)."
"Neskol'ko mil' moristeys led okazalsya legche": "Some miles farther out to sea the ice proved to be lighter."
morkovnik (bot.) (1) *Daucus carota*, wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace = dikaya morkov'.
(2) *Silene acaulis* (umbellifer of forest-steppe)
(3) *Peucedanum officinale* (W. Sib. forest steppe)
P. ruthenicum (W. Sib. steppe)
morkov' (bot.) dikaya m.: *Daucus carota*, wild carrot, Queen Anne's lace = morkovnik
morozyboynyy morozyboynyye trashchiny: frost cracks, fissures caused by frost action
morozyboynyy resistance to frost (e.g. of plants)
morok fog (on Kamchatka)
moroshka (bot.) *Rubus chamaemorus*, cloudberry, mountain raspberry, salmon berry
("with delicate, sweet berries similar in appearance to the orange-yellow raspberry.")
morskoy (bot.) morskaya trava: *Zostera nana* (Crimea)
m. gorokh: *Lathyrus maritimus* (Kamchatka)
morskoy (zool.) m. zvezda: starfish
m. zholud': *Balanus*, acorn-shell, a small sessile barnacle.
morskaya igla: needlefish, pipefish (a slender lophobranch fish of the Syngnathidae fam.)

mutovchatyy (Cont'd) m. mytnik: Pedicularis versicolor

mukholovka (ornith.) flycatcher (Muscicapidae fam.)

(1) Muscicapa narcissina (Lake Khanka)

seraya m.: M. striata (forest zone; Turkmenia)

(2) sheltobryukhaya m.: Xanthopygia xanthopygia (Ussuriland)

(3) malaya m.: Erythrosteria parva (Turkmenia)

(4) ryzhebryukhaya m.: Polioptila mugimaki (Ussuriland)

(5) sinaya m.: Cyanoptila bella (Ussuriland)

(6) troniceskaya indivskaya rayskaya m.: Terpsiphone paradisi turcestanica (Sov. Cent. Asia oases)

(7) shirokoklyuvaya m.: Butalis latirostris (Ussuriland)

mushmula (bot.) Mespilus germanica L., medlar (humid subtropics of Georgia; Signakhi Ridge, E. Georgia)

mshanka (bot.) Sagina procumbens (tundra)

mshary (bot.) Spongium; a collective term for "a group of plant formations with oligotrophic vegetation, i.e. growing on poor soil (mainly Sphagnum mosses)"

myker (bot.) Polygonum sp., knotweed

mylo (bot.) Gypsophyla sp. (pink fam.)

myl'k (geol.; Komi) "Myl'ki (in the Komi language) are heights composed of the same material (friable sandy or clayey deposits) but having another form /i.e. not elongated ridgelike heights/. A myl'k does not have an elongated ridge form, but rather the form of a huge detached hill or hillock. Similar formations are called goda by the Nentsy."

mytnik (bot.) Pedicularis sp., lousewort

P. sudetica

P. himalaica

krupnotsvetnyy m.: P. grandiflora (Marit. Obl.)

mutovchatyy m.: P. versicolor

myshey (bot.) Setaria viridis (= mysht') (Terek-Kuma) (Dagestan)

muzgi (Cont'd) "As a result of being overgrown (with vegetation) some lakes during most of the year represent silty, rather miry swamps, bearing on the Don the local name of 'muzgi'."

muksun (ichth.) Coregonus muksun (Kara Sea, W. Sib., Yenisey)

mul'da (geol.) trough

mul'cha specially prepared paper for mulching (see mul'chirovaniye)

mul'chirovaniye mulching,

"(act of) covering the ground with various covers to combat weeds and preserve the soil structure and moisture. It raises the yield by 2-3 times. For it are used straw, sawdust, peat, manure and specially prepared paper -- mul'cha, in which holes are made for setting out cultivated plants. M. is used in the cultivation of valuable technical and vegetable crops."

mul'chirovat' to mulch (to spread straw or the like on the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold or drought, or to keep fruit clean).

Cf. mul'chirovaniye.

m. bitumen: to mulch with bitumen (on the Kola Peninsula).

mundushka (ichth.) Phoxinus phoxinus

murmanit (geol.) "A violet, mica-like mineral with a semi-crystalline luster, of the titan-silicate group; found in large quantities in the Khibiny and Lovozero Tundras of the Kola Peninsula. Contains about 38% titanium oxide, 30% silica and about 2% zirconium oxide. Thus far it has no industrial importance."

musyur (geol.; Komi) moraine ridge (local name in the lower Pechora basin)

"Musyury (in the Komi language) are the elongated ridgelike heights formed of friable sandy or clayey deposits (earthen ranges)."

mutovka (1) churn-staff (in a butter churn; Myuller)

(2) verticill, whorl (bot.) ?? (cf. mutovchatyy)

mutovchatyy (bot.) verticillaris

Cf. mutovka

na (with prepositional) "na
with (not "on")
rekhali' na olenyakh, na sobakakh: to travel by (with) reindeer, with dogs (by dog sled)
"Yezda na sobakakh veshche meneva udobna chem na olenyakh."
"Etim dokazali chto pri umen'shennoy nagruske i imaya neobkhodimyy komplekt zapasnykh chaster rabotat' na avtomobilnykh mozno (for an exploring expedition on the Kara-Kum desert)."

na (with accusative) for (= to obtain)
"borax is used (more rarely) as an industrial ore for na, i.e., to obtain boron /s as a source of boron/."
"malakhit: ruda na nedi' (ot 55% do 85%)."
"clays which go into (idut na) the production of bricks and pottery."
"Some saltworts (solvanki) are used for (idut na) fuel..."
"unichtozheniye kustarnikov na toplivo."

nabivnoy n. led (ice term): = podsovy (q.v.)

naboyka printing (on linen and other textiles), stamping with figures (cf. nabivay')

nabroska causeway (ridge of stones thrown across a river to form a dam or passageway)
Nabroska n.a.: stone causeway or curtain (e.g. of a power dam, faced with an earthen screen)

navaga (icth.) Eleginus navaga

navigatsiya (often:) period of navigation (between the break-up of the ice and the freeze-over), navigation season

navosnik (entom.) (approx. name insect) (including the Aphodius, Aegialis)
= navosnyy zhuk.

navosnitsa (entom.) (a name beetle)
cf. navosnik

navolok (1) headland ("Turebino"; Kikina, 1989).
(2) navolok odnov svity vrazkov toshchi na

myshinyy (bot.) myshinaya vika: Vicia cracca (Marit. Obl.)

myata (bot.) koshach'ya myata: Nepeta lavandulacea = kotovnik (N. cataria is catnip)

myatlik (bot.) Poa, meadow grass, spear grass
"widely distributed perennial herbs (travy). Most myatliki are valuable fodder plants and all kinds of livestock feed well on them."
lukovoy n.: P. pratensis, Kentucky bluegrass, June grass (Marit. Obl.)
lukovichnyy n.: P. bulbosa
uskolistnyy n.: P. angustifolia.

nazhirovochnyy n. korm: fattening fodder, forage for fattening (livestock)

nazemnyy (bot.) epigeous, growing upon or above the ground.

n. veynik: Calamagrostis epigeios

naznacheniye (naut.) destination (of a vessel)

"The steamer left Igarka bound for (naznacheniye y) the port of Dikson."

"The above-plan voyage of the 'Dikson' (bound for (naznacheniye y) the port of Dikson)."

nakat (naut.) sil'nyy nakat zvyi ot nord-osta: the heavy rocking (caused) by the swell from the northeast.

nakatnik log-paved road, "corduroy" (road)

nakidnoy n. montazh: overlay(ing) (e.g. of a transparent map over a non-transparent one)

nakipnyy (-oy ?) (bot.) nakipnyye lichavniki i mshi: crust lichens and mosses.

nakomarnik mosquito net (Malyy Khingan Range)

naled' sheet of ice formed from water forced out from a frozen stream or other source (Ecker's definition)

= taryn (Yakut), Germ. Aufeis.

"Peculiar ice formations in regions with extremely cold winters (Far East, Yakut ASSR, Eastern Siberia). There are two kinds:

Rechnyye naledi (River naledi) are formed on the surface of the ice cover of the ice cover of rivers by water which comes out during heavy frosts.

Gruntovyye naledi (Ground naledi): Ground-water naledi occur as a result of the rising of ground water to the surface (sometimes over a large area) during heavy frosts and the subsequent freezing of the ground water.

Naledi every year cause losses amounting to millions to railroads and roads, to bridges and various other structures."

"The first attempt to transport petroleum products to the Arctic in bulk (nalivom; i.e. by tanker) was made in 1938."

Cf. neftenalivnyy.

naliv

navolok (Cont'd) druguyu: the thrusting of one Jurassic series upon another.

nagon piling up (e.g. of water along a shore by a strong wind.

Cf. sgon.

sgonnnyye i nagonnyye kolebaniya urovnya morya: fluctuations of the sea level due to the driving away or piling up of the water by strong winds (e.g. in the Laptev Sea).

nagonnyy Cf. nagon

n. vester: on-shore wind

"In some cases such communication (between the sea and a lagoon) is established under the influence of winds blowing from the sea (nagonnyye s morya vetry)."

nagonyat' to instill (a feeling of).... into (na with acc. of person)

"Eta mestnost' nagonyayet svoey monotonnost'yu i pustynnost'yu unynnye na putnikov": This locality instills (a feeling of) despondency into the traveller by its monotony and desertedness.

nagornyy n. bereg: valley side, valley bluff; the part of a mountain or mountain chain which directly overlooks a river valley, in contrast to nadol'nyy bereg or river bank.

= gorovy bereg. See under bereg.

nagruzka load

tovarnaya nagruzka: loading platform.

nadlugovyy nadlugovyye lesa: forests above (the level of) the meadows, above-meadow forests (located on sandy and loamy terraces of river valleys and consisting of pine groves and mixed (broadleaf--pine) groves).

nadol'nyy n. bereg: (immediate) shore of a river, formed by the valley floor, in contrast to to (na)gorovy bereg (q.v.)

nadpoymany situated above the floodplain (poyma, q.v.).

nadpoymany terrasy: terraces situated above the floodplain (cf. poyma) = nadpoyma

nadpoyma = nadpoymanyaya terrasa, the terrace above the floodplain (poyma)

= Eng. "first terrace"

napravleniye (naut.) run, destination

Suda Kolymskogo, Lenskogo i Yanskogo napravleniy: Vessels bound for the Kolyma, Lena and Yana Rivers.

Suda etogo napravleniya: vessels bound for here (or: for this place)

operatsii na Yanskom napravlenii: operations on the Yana River, on the run or route to the Yana River.

napravlyayushchaya (geom.) (pryamaya or krivaya) directrix (a fixed line or curve used as a guide in describing a curve or surface (e.g. of a cone))

nara brick bed (on a stove)

= Chinese K'ang (炕)

narval (zool.) Monodon moneros (Arctic)

nasadka (= German Aufsatz) a special device set on a larger instrument, e.g. to improve or increase its efficiency; attachment

"A special apparatus "shirokopolosnaya nasadka", making it possible to take three /aerial/ photos in succession: one orthogonal and two perspective..."

nasazhdeniye stand (of trees, bushes or herbs, not necessarily planted by man, despite the etymology; i.e. not necessarily a "plantation", but a natural growth or grove); growth ("zarosli" (e.g. of *Atropa belladonna* on windfalls (savaly)).

nasazhivat', perf. to superimpose
nasadit'

nasleg (Yakut) church; parish (e.g. Oymyonskiy na)

naslud "ice formed on lakes and pools on ice"

nast "glazed crust of snow on the surface of ice"

nastoyashchiy (bot.) verus, true

na podmarennik: Galium verum

naschityvat' "Eti postroyki... yedva li naschityvayut boleye 120--150 let": These structures hardly date back more than 120--150 years.

nasyp' fill (e.g. for a railroad; opposite to vyvodka)

nasyscheniye saturated

nasyscheniye porod = sredniye porod, neytral'nyye porod;

nalim (ichth.)

Lota lota (Azov-Don) (Kara Sea)

nanayets

(= gol'd) (singular to naney)

a member of "one of the Evenko-Manchurian tribes inhabiting chiefly the basin of the Amur (Far East) from its mouth to the Ussuri River. Their total number does not exceed 5,500. Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, dog-raising; to a lesser extent, vegetable gardening."

nanos (geol.)

deposit of loose (unconsolidated) material, mantle

(Includes not only alluvium (alluvium), but also sluvium (sluvium, rubble), deluvium (deluvium, talus) and proluvium (proluvium).)

lednikovyy n.: glacial drift.

na-plavu

afloat

"Some part of the ice floes, especially along the edges of the channel, takes a vertical position and slides along the side of the icebreaker, occupying a floating position (polozheniye na-plavu) after the passage of the vessel."

naplastovat' (geol.)

to stratify, to bed, to lay down in strata (plasty)

naplyv

burl (a tree disease)

"A peculiar diseased growth on birches and elms, so popular with woodworkers and taking a beautiful polish."

napolnitel' (techn.) filler, size (in rubber, paper, paint and other branches of industry)

napol'nyy

napol'nyye pechi: field ovens:

"... In razrabotku sposob bitumirovaniya chernozema pri stroitel'stve dorog i vper-vyye provedeny opyty obshige dorozhnykh glinistykh gruntov s pomoshch'yu napol'nykh peshey. Oba eti metoda pozvol'yayut shiroko ispol'zovat' mestnyye grunty pri dorozhnom stroitel'stve."

napominat'

to remind (one) of

= to resemble (frequent in comparisons)

napor (geol.)

morena napora: push moraine = napornaya morena.

napornyy (geol.)

napornaya morena: push moraine = morena napora.

"A bath was built (by the Lower Pechora expedition of 1899), the construction of which was very nezamyslovato."

"Krayne nezamyslovatoye ruzh'ye samoyeda."

neispravnyy broken-down, out of order, out of commission, damaged

neispravnaya ratsiya: a radio out of order

neklen (bot.) Acer. campestre (N. Cauc. forest-steppe)
Cf. klen, maple

nektion (zool.) nektion, "all actively swimming water animals capable of moving independently of the current."

nelumbiya (bot.) Nelumbium, a very large aquatic plant

nel'ma (ichth.) Stenodus (leucichthys), nelma P. (Noril'sk)
S. spec.
(Leucichthys: genus of white fishes, the lake herrings and ciscoes)

nelyad' (ichth.) Coregonus neled (W. Sib.)

ne moy (geol.) mute

nenyve toleshchi: "rock strata not containing any petrifications or imprints of animals or plants which determine the geologic age of the rock."

nemok (ornith.) Branta; bernicla (Kara Bay).

nenets (ethn.) "Nenetskiy natsional'nyy okrug, formed in 1929 as part of the Severnnyy Kray. Situated beyond the Arctic Circle; occupies immense expanses (over 214,000 sq. km.) of the Timan-Kanin, Malozemel'skaya and Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundras and the lower Pechora. The extremely sparse population (about 0.1 to the sq. km.) of the Okrug consists of only about 25,000, including about 40% Nentsy."

nentsy (ethn.) pl. to nenets, q.v.

neogen (geol.) Neogene, embracing the Miocene and Pliocene; the upper part of the Cenozoic. Cf. paleocen.
"Upper Tertiary deposits; synonyma neogen."
"the most recent part of the Tertiary Period of the Cenozoic Era; includes 2 epochs: Miocene and Pliocene; also, the rocks belonging to the Miocene and Pliocene."

neozoy (geol.) kaynozoy, the Cenozoic Era

neointruziya (geol.) "intrusion which occurred in comparatively recent geologic times."

neutral rocks, magmatic rocks, occupying a middle place between acid and basic rocks with respect to silicic acid content (from 52 to 65%); they include syenites, andesites, porphyries, trachytes, diorites, etc."

nat'k stalactite or stalagmite (= German Tropfstein).

natechnyy nodule (e.g. of iron hydrates secreted in swampy soils).

natoroshenny hummocked

nebyuy n. na bereg led: ice stream (arctic ice term).
Cf. toros, torosit' and torosheniye.

nebo "... a successful summer, when the Samoyeds return from the north with herds doubled by the young nebyuy that have been born."

nebo vodyanoye nebo: water sky:
"characteristic dark spots and stripes on clouds over clear water, concealed behind ice."

ledyanoye n.: ice blink (= belesovatoye nebo) (more whitish than yellow in local water); "characteristic whitish reflection on clouds above an accumulation of ice, when the ice itself is not visible."

negniyuchest' resistance to rot
Cf. negnoy

negnoy (bot.): so called from its negniyuchest' Taxus baccata

nedookis' (chem.) See under okisel.

neshnik (bot.) Helianthemum (a rockrose)
marifolium = solntsesvet

nezabudkovyy myosotideus, forget-me-not (Myosotis)....
(bot.)

nezabudochnik Eritrichium villosum (Altay (high-mountain zone)
(bot.)

pectinatum ("so-called alpine forgetmenots"; Hingan)

nezamyslovaty made with little thought, rough-and-ready, makeshift, primitive

"The construction of these earthen huts (zemlyanki) is nezamyslovato."

norichnikovyy (bot.) scrophulariaceous
semeystvo norichnikovykh: the figwort family, Scrophulariaceae.

nosar' (ichth.) Acerina: acerina (Azov-Don)
 = versh, birochek

nosit'sya to hover (e.g. of birds).
n. po sadam: to hover over the orchards.

nochnitsa (zool.) (Myotis, a mammal)

usataya n.: M. mystacinus (Tunguska River region).

nylas (= nylas in 3 Russian sources) Ice crust formed on the still surface by the freezing of sludge. It appears as a thin, elastic, shiny crust usually less than 5 cm. thick. It forms, for the most part, in bays, open water and in patches of water between fields of old ice.

nymylany native name of Koryaki (on the Kamchatka Isthmus)

nyrets (ornith.) Podiceps subcristatus (Lake Khanka)
khokhlatyy n.: cristatus (Lake Khanka)
 = chomga.

nyrnik whelp of Polar fox (Pechora basin)

nyrok (ornith.) "pochard" (Mueller)
 (1) krasnonosyy n.: Netta rufina (Syr-Dar'ya)
 (2) krasnosolovyy n.: Nyroca ferina (Syr-Dar'ya)

nyun'ka (bot.) primorskaya n.: Bulboschoenus maritimus
 (grows on halophytic swamp meadows).

neprolaznyy impenetrable, that cannot be crawled (gotten) through; (e.g. a thicket)

neravnonogiy (bot.) anisopodius, unequal-footed

nerestiliashche spawning ground, spawning place

nesyak (ice term) "a separate, deep-draughted hummock formation of ice, afloat".
 Cf. stamukha.

neuznavayemost' razorit' do neuznavayemosti: to ruin beyond recognition.

neftenalivnyy oil barge (carrying petroleum in bulk, not in barrels).
 neftenalivnaya barzha:
neftenalivnoye sudno: oil tanker.

nekhvorosch' artemisia (wormwood); scoparia (Upper Don) = (venichnaya) polyn', (Krasnaya polyn'), Burkun.
 (bot.)

nival'nyy nival
nival'nye klimaty nival climates
 "a term employed in geomorphology and phytogeography to designate climates in which more solid precipitation falls than can thaw and evaporate during the warm period of the year. The excess snow, remaining from year to year, is removed in the form of glaciers"

nivkhi (ethn.) native name of the Gilyaks (on Sakhalin Island)

nizmennyy nizmennyy bereg: (immediate) bank of a river (in contrast to (na)gornyy bereg: see under bereg) = nadol'nyy bereg.

nizovoy lowland... (pertaining to a nizina, not to a nizov'ye of a river)
nizovyye lesa: lowland forests

nizkiy (bot.) pumilus, low, dwarf
nizkiy kasatik: Iris pumila.
 = nylas

nitka filament (bot.)

nitchatyy (bot.) propitan do nitki: soaked to the skin.
 filamentous

nomernoy numbered, bearing a serial number
 "A numbered (nomernoy) icebreaker (type No. 8, 9), having supplementary bunkers with a coal supply for 25-30 traveling days."

uranovaya smolyanaya o.: pitchblende, uranite (uranovaya slyudka, uranaya smolyanaya ruda)

obnazheniye (geol.) exposure, "place where the bedrock is not covered by sediment (nanos), but crops out, or 'is exposed' (obnazhaya) on the surface; it may be natural or artificial (raschistka (lit. 'cleaning'))."

obnaruzhivat' 1) to exhibit, display (features, characteristics, fluctuations, etc.)
2) to expose (rock, in an outcrop; generally reflexive; to be exposed).

obogashcheniye (geol.) enrichment, concentration (of ore); "preliminary treatment of mineral to remove empty rock or other mineral from it in order to increase the percentage of useful mineral; it also includes the removal of moisture, dust and harmful admixtures."

See also under tsementatsiya

obonezh'ye "Oirumonezhia," Onegaland, region around Lake Onega.

oborachivayemost' "turn-around" (the time taken by a railroad car, ship, etc., to travel to its point of origin).
"The turn-around (o.) of the river vessels was shortened."

Razgruzku zaderzhivala medlennaya o.: the unloading was delayed by the slow turn-around of the barges.

obochina shoulder of a road (see example under gat'); edge (of a terrace)

oboyudoostriy (bot.) aneeps

plawn o.: Lycopodium anceps

obrabatyvat' perf. obrabotat' = Germ. bearbeiten
1) to treat (scientific data), to compile, to digest.
2) to process (raw material), to treat (materials), to mill.
3) to handle, to tend, to service (e.g. a cargo or a vessel in a port).

obrabotka 1) treatment, compilation, digest (of scientific data).
2) processing, treatment, milling (of raw materials).
3) handling, tending, servicing (e.g. of a cargo or a vessel in a port).

(0)

obarychennyy covered by aryks (q.v.), i.e. irrigation ditches
"obarychennaya ploshchad' 145,000 ga."

obval (1) landslide = opolzen'
(2) calving (Arctic ice term) (cf. otkalyvat')

obvalivat' perf. obvalit' to cause to cave in, to make... collapse; refl. to cave in, collapse (e.g. a pit, a hole dug in the ground).

obvalovaniye diking, embanking, (act of) enclosing (a river) with embankments (valy), levees.

obvalovat' to embank, to enclose between embankments (valy), to provide with an embankment, to dike in (e.g. an unruly river).

obvoynik (bot.) Periploca grasca, silk vine, a woody vine of the milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae) (Rioni Lowland, Transcauc.)

obdelyvat' perf. obdelat' (approx.) to wall in (e.g. a well), to line (e.g. with masonry)

obduty (geol.) wind-scoured (e.g. rock)

obezvozhivat' (chem.) perf. obezvodit' to dehydrate; (= to remove the water of crystallization, e.g. to change mirabilite (Glauber salts), $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10 \text{H}_2\text{O}$, into Na_2SO_4 ; to reduce the water content of).

obezuglivat'sya perf. obezuglit'sya to run out of coal

obitaniye habitat (bot., zool.)

oblepkha (bot.) Hippophae sp.
kolyuchaya o.: H. rhamnoides (Soviet Central Asia; steppe zone of Altay)

oblössovanny "covered with loess"

oblomok o. pokey, o. prapaya (Arctic Ice term); flocberg.

oblucheniye irradiation (exposure to bombardment by light rays or radioactive particles) (not "exposure", as in Callahan)

oblucheniye yadra litiya protonami: irradiation of the nucleus of lithium with protons.

obmanka (geol.) (cf. Germ. "blenden" "to blind", "to deceive")
tsinkovaya o.: sphalerite, containing 67% zinc and 33% sulfur: "a principal zinc ore; found in the Altay, North Caucasus, Transbaykalia and Vaygach Island."

1) dikiy o., lugovoy ol., o. Shellya:
Avenastrum Schelliana.

2) peschanyy o.: Elymus giganteus (Dag-
estan); E. sabulosus (Tered-Kuma).

ovechly (bot.) ovinus, ovine, sheep's

"ovringi" (pl.) "artificial balconies of poles reinforced
with branches, clinging to vertical cliffs
over a yawning chasm (in the Pamirs)".

ovsyug (bot.) Avena fatua (Karakums)

ovsyantisa (bot.) Festuca, fescue grass; ovina (whence the
Russ. name); varia venusta St Yves, supina
zhelobchataya o.: Festuca sulcata (Don)
= tipchak (q. v.)
krasnaya o., lugovaya o.: F. rubra (Marit.
Obi.)
ovsch'ya o.: F. ovina, sheep's fescue.

ovsyanka (ornith.) bunting
beloshapochnaya c.: Emberiza leucocephala
(Ussuriland)
sheltochilaya: o. E. elegans (Ussuriland)
obyknovennaya o. E. citrinella erythrogenys
(Turkmenia)
pepel'nogolovaya o.: E. spodocephala
(Ussuriland)
o.-remez(a): E. rustica (latifasciata)
(Ussuriland, Anadvi')
o.-dubrovnik: E. aureola (N. Urals, West
Sib. forest-steppe)

ovsyanka (ornith.) o.-kroshka: Emberiza pusilla (N. Urals).

ovsyannitsa (bot.) see ovsyantisa

ortsebyk (zool.) Oribos; moschatus (tundra)

ogleyeniye (soil science) glevization (see under gley)
o. pochvy: "processes taking place in the
soil under the influence of the life acti-
vity of bacteria living without access of
air. The gleyized (gleyevannaya) layers
are light in color (bluish or light gray)
and contain ferrous oxide com-pounds harm-
ful to plants. It is peculiarly mainly to
turf-podzol, swamp and floodplain soils."

obleyenny (soil science) glevized; See under gley and gleyevyy

ognennozhidkiy (geol.) igneous
"magma, an igneous (ognennozhidkaya) mol-
ten mass beneath the solid crust of the
globe."

ogon'ek (bot.) 1) Lychnis; fulgens
2) (oranzhevyy) o.: Trollius asiaticus
(subalpine zone of SCA; W. Sib.);
Altay forest zone) = zharok

peobkhodimost' odnovremennoy obrabotki
vsekh chetyrekh sudov: the necessity of
handling (accommodating, disposing of)
all four boats at the same time.

obrazovyyvat' (geom.) to generate (a line by moving a point;
or a surface or solid by revolving a
straight line).

obrazovushchaya (priyamaya): generating
line, generatrix (of a geometric figure,
such as a cone).

obrashchenny turned, facing (with k)
o. v storonu (gen.) k: facing (toward)
o. ot (storony): facing away from (foll-
owed by genitive).
o. k yugu sklon: southward-facing slope.

obreznyy obreznaya kromka: see kromka

obrub girth at base, diameter of a tree at the
level where it is sawn off (approximate
translation) . Cf. obrub
The black birch "reaches a lesser height than
the white birch, with a thickness of the
obrub of 1-2 feet" (pri tolshchine obruba
1-2 fut).
The white alder "reaches 30 ft., with a
diameter of the obrub up to 1 ft."

obstanovka 1) marking (s), marker (s) for navigation:
"The obstanovka on the Yenisey River and
Gulf in summer consists of floating and
shore safeguards (ograzhdeniye)."

obuslovlivat' to cause
obuslovlivat'sya: to be due to, to be
caused by (instr. case).
"The summer high-water of the Kuban' and
other mountain rivers is due (obuslovli-
vayetsya) also to the abundant summer
precipitation in the mountains."

ob'yedok "The brittle vantak (q.v.) hay is not trans-
portable; it produces many ob'yedki-otkhody."

ob'emnyy (chem.) volumetric
ob'emnoye opredeleniye magniya: the volu-
metric determination of magnesium.

ob'yakutit' to Yakutize

obyzatel'stvo pledge
"Every member of the crew took a separate
social pledge (daval otdel'noye sotsobyzatel'
stvo)."

ov's (bot.) Avena, oats

ograditel'nyy	<u>o. val:</u> dike, embankment
ograzhdeniye (naut.)	system of beacons, buoys, etc., serving to guide vessels through a channel; safe-guarding...See quotation under <u>obstanovka</u> .
ogranka	faceting, cutting (of a precious stone.) <u>Cf. graneniye, granit'</u> "...the value of a precious stone depends also upon the beauty of its color, its size, <u>ogranka</u> , etc..." "the transparent and beautifully colored varieties of cyanite (<u>kianit, q.v.</u>) go to be faceted (<u>idut v ogranku...</u>)"
ogurets (bot.)	<u>beshernyy o.:</u> <u>Ecballium elaterium</u> , squirt-ing cucumber
oderevenevat'	to stiffen into wood (woody tissue), to become woody (of stalks or other parts of a plant)
odzhar (bot.)	(Turkmen - kara-yevshan); Artemisia mari-tima = zhuvsan (Kazakh)
odichalyy	(which has run) wild, escaped from culti-vation " <u>Nicandra physaloides, vezde rastushchaya odichale po sornym mestam...</u> ": The <u>Nicandra physaloides</u> , which everywhere grows wild on weedy places...
odichat'	to run wild, to escape from cultivation (subj. plant)
odnoklubnevy (bot.)	monorchis
odnoparnyy (bot.)	<u>uni iugus</u> <u>odnoparnaya vika:</u> <u>Vicia unijuga.</u>
odnotsvetkovyy (bot.)	uniflorus, one-blossomed
odomashnennyy	domesticated (e.g. an animal)
oduvanchik (bot.)	<u>Taraxacum</u> , dandelion officinale
oduly	native name of the <u>Yukagirs</u> (in the upper Kolyma River basin)
ozhiga (bot.)	= <u>kavkazskaya yezhevika</u> ; Caucasian dewberry, Caucasian low blackberry (<u>yezhevika is Rubus canadensis</u>) <u>o. snezhnaya:</u> <u>Luzula nivalis</u> (Sov. Arctic) <u>o. Volosistaya:</u> <u>Luzula pilosa</u> (<u>Khibiny</u>) - <u>ozhika volosistaya</u>

ozhika (bot.) Luzula (= Juncoides), woodrush parviflora
= ozhiga. (swamps of the Bol'shesemel'skaya Tundra)
confusa (Novaya Zemlya)
multiflora (Immeritia)

ozhina (bot.) Rubus (bramble); discolor; caucasicus;
Raddeanus (a liana); tomentosus (N.
Cauc. forest-steppe)

oy (geogr.) hollow in which lies a well (or wells,
e.g. the 3 at 1.7ly) (in the Karakum
Desert)

"Sometimes the rain water flows down
from the takyv into depressions in the
sands outside the takyv, enters into the
ground and spreads out in the form of len-
ses above the denser salty ground water.
These holes, called "Oy", serve to feed
the cistern-wells constructed here, which
yield fine fresh water."

cf. Kuyma and Kak

oytak small depression formed in desert sand
by torrential overflow of a nearby river.
Initially it has the form of a small
lake, then the water evaporates and sinks
into the soil, leaving the shallow,
usually oval, depression (Turkmenia)

okisel oxide; "compound of elements with oxygen."
(gen. okisla) The amount of oxygen united with the
element (degree of oxidation) is desig-
nated by the terms:

zakis: lowest degree of oxidation
okis: intermediate degree of oxidation
perikis: highest degree of oxidation
(= Vysshiy okisel)

there is also nedookis, a compound
still less saturated with oxygen than
the zakis.

okisel (2) polutornyy o.: sesquioxide (e.g.
 Fe_2O_3 , Mn_2O_3)

okisleniye oxidation

zona okisleniya: "the upper part of
mineral deposits, above the watertable.
Here, under the action of air and
atmospheric water, the minerals disin-
tegrate and become oxidized (okislyay-
utsya) (enter into combinations with
oxygen). A part of these compounds
enters into solutions and passes through
fissures into deeper horizons, while
part remains in the form of hard, in-
soluble compounds, e.g. limonite,
malachite and other minerals."

okis' (chem.) see under okisel

ograditel'nyy o. val: dike, embankment

ograzhdeniye system of beacons, buoys, etc., serving
(naut.) to guide vessels through a channel; safe-
guarding...See quotation under obstanovka.

ogranka faceting, cutting (of a precious stone.)
Cf. graneniye, granit

"...the value of a precious stone depends
also upon the beauty of its color, its size,
ogranka, etc..."

"the transparent and beautifully colored
varieties of cyanite (granit, g.v.) go to
be faceted (idut v ograniku)..."

ogurets (bot.) beshenny o.: Ecballium elaterium, squirt-
ing cucumber

oderevenevat' to stiffen into wood (woody tissue), to
become woody (of stalks or other parts of
a plant)

odshar (bot.) (Turkmen - kara-yevshan); Artemisia mari-
tima = zhuvsan (Kazakh)

odichalyy (which has run) wild, escaped from culti-
vation

"Nicandra physaloides, vezde rastushchaya
odichala po sornym mestam..." The Nicandra
physaloides, which everywhere grows wild on
weedy places...

odichat' to run wild, to escape from cultivation
(subj. plant)

odnoklubnyyy monorchis
(bot.)

odnoparnyy uniyuga
(bot.) odnoparnaya vika: Vicia unijuga.

odnotsvetkovyy uniflorous, one-blossomed
(bot.)

odomashneniyy domesticated (e.g. an animal)

oduvanchik Taraxacum, dandelion officinale
(bot.)

oduly native name of the Yakasira (in the
upper Koiyma River basin)

ozhiga (bot.) = kavkazskaya yezhevika; Caucasian
dewberry, Caucasian low blackberry
(yezhevika is Rubus canadensis)

o. sneshnaya: Luzula nivalis (Sov.
Arctic)

o. Volosistaya: Luzula pilosa
(Khibiny) = ozhika volosistaya

ol'kha (bot.) *Alnus*, alder
serava o: *Alnus incana*, speckled alder, hoary alder. (forest zone).
chernaya: *A. glutinosa*.

ol'shannik alder grove; = ol'shatnik, olkhovnik

ol'shatnik (bot.) alder grove; apparently = ol'khovnik

olyapka (ornith) (1) *Hydrobata*
 (2) *Cinclus Pallasi* (Japan Sea Coast, Przheval'skiy) (= vodyanoy drozd)

omach (Turkmen?) hoe? plow?
"gem'ya obrabatyvayetsya omachem."
 (on Atrek river)

omela (bot.) *Viscum album*, the (true) European mistletoe (the American mistletoe is the *Phoradendron flavescens*, of the same fam.) (W. Europe, Bessarabia)

omolazhivaniye (geol.) rejuvenation (of a landform)

omul' (ichth.) *Coregonus* (whitefish); autumnalis (Arctic); a fish of the Barents and White Seas, and of Transbaykalia.

opad' (geogr.) cave-in, sinkhole
"In the karst region of Kargopol' there are funnel-shaped craters (voronki) as much as 50 feet deep and 70 feet in diameter; and opadi-yamy having the shape of a spherical or elliptical section. The craters are formed by the denudation of the upper horizons, the opadi, by dislocation."

operativnyy operational

oplyvaniye 1) (action of) becoming blurred, worn down e.g. a relief form, by erosion)
Cf. oplyvina
 2) formation of plyvun (q.v.):
"The processes of oplyvaniye (the appearance of a movable layer of soil saturated with water) go on in the soil, owing to the rise in the level of permafrost."
Cf. oplyvina.

oplyvat', (geol.) to become blurred, worn down (e.g. a relief form, by erosion)
perf. oplyt'
"sil'no oplyvshiy ostanets vtoroy terrasy": a greatly worn-down remnant of the second terrace.

oplyvina (geogr.) mud flow, slump; = glyazevoy potok

okolka (naut.) (act of) breaking (ice around a vessel), freeing (icebound vessels).
"We proceeded to break ice (K okolkam l'da) and open a fairway to the shore."
"The icebreaker on the same day effected the liberation of all the vessels (proizvel okolku vsekhn sudov)."

okolo-polyarnyy circumpolar

okonturivat' (geogr.) to contour, to outline, to make stand out
Na aerofotosnimke poyma khorosho okonturivayetsya

okopnik (bot.) symphytum; tuberosum (Donets Ridge)

okrainets (attested only in pl. okraintsy) (approx.) fringe ice (along the shores of a river).
 See example under "sherezh."

okrashivat' perf. okrasit' to color

okrugleniye rounding out (of a figure, statistics) s okrugleniyem: rounded out, in round figures (or numbers)

okul'turit' to cultivate (land)
"If the drained soils of Polesia are cultivated (Yesli okul'turit' pochvy Poles'ya), an immense expanse of lands.. can be obtained"

okunevyy (ichth.) probably = percoid, belonging to the extensive superfamily of Percoidae, spiny-finned fishes including the true perches (okun'), the sunfishes, serranoids, sparoids and several related families.

okun' (ichth.) (1) *Perca fluviatilis*
 (2) *Morokov G. (a) serranus* scribe (Black Sea) (b) *Sebastes marinus* (Arctic)
 (3) *Morokov o. Cherkogov*: *Sparus swinhonis czerskii* Berg. (Far East)

olenyy (ethn.) = orochon (q.v.) (a member of the "reindeer (raising) people").

oleniy o. mokh: *Cladonia rangiferina*, "reindeer moss" (a lichen; the principal reindeer fodder) = yagel', q.v.

olen' (entom.) a family of beetles (zhuki).

olovyanyy tin...
o. kamen': Cassiterite (tin ore), containing up to 79% of tin dioxide; found in rocks of granite magma = kassiterit.

caltrop (cf. rogul'ki) = tarna, chilim

medveshiy o.: Corylus colurna (Alazan valley)

orekhovaty (geol.) nutty (of soils: in lumps up to approximately 1 inch in diameter).

orekhovka (ornith.) "The thin-billed orekhovka keeps mainly in the forests of Siberian pine (kedr), which provide it with food."

oreshok (bot.) zemlyanoy o.: Filipendula hexapetala, dropwort - stepnaya tavolga, tavolga-hanka.

orientir (naut.) orienting point or mark, bearing, landmark

orientirovochnyy intended (merely) for orientation or guidance; tentative; estimated

orlan (ornith.) Haliaeetus albicilla (Taymyr)

o.-dolgozhvost: Haliaeetus leucorhynchus (Syr-Dar'ya)

o. beloplechiy: Thalassocetus pelagicus (Kamoh.)

orlyak (bot.) Pteridium (a genus of ferns) or Pteris; aqulina: common brake (Marit. Obl.; Upper Don); lanuginos

orochoh (ethn.) member of a "North Baykal and Trans-baykal (Eastern Siberia) tribe of Evenki (Tungus), a people of the Evenko-Manchurian language group; mainly reindeer raisers and hunters."; = olenyy

ortit (geol.) orthite, allanite; = tsirin;

"an aluminosilicate mineral close to epidote, but also containing rare earths and thorium in addition to calcium, silicon, iron and aluminum; enters in very small amounts into the composition of granites, syenites, pegmatites and some crystalline schists. Sometimes used to extract rare elements. In the USSR it is found in the Urals (Il'menskiye Gory), in the Altay and in Trans-baykalia."

ortogneys (geol.) orthogneiss, gneiss "which originated from magmatic rocks."; Cf. paragneys and metagneys.

ortoslanets (geol.) see under slanets

ortshetyn (geol.) hardpan (hard iron-lime concretions in soil), ortstein.

"The right bank of the Volga, heretofore relatively low and gently outlined, almost solidly covered with oplyviny and ope'ani (landslides), suddenly reaches a height of about 200 m. above the Volga at Usol'ye village beyond the mouth of the Usolka at the N side of the neck of the Samara Bend, becomes steep and bluff, acquires in general a sharply pronounced mountainous character...."

opoka a condensed variety of diatomaceous earth, used as rubble in warm cement Cf. tsenel.

opor (techn.) jewel (of a watch)

opresnenny freshened (of water that was salty), fresh = presny

opresnyat' to make fresh (of water that was salty), to freshen

opresnyat'sya: to become fresh

oprobvaniye (geol.) sampling, "(act of) taking samples (probably) from deposits of minerals to determine their mineralogic, petrographic and chemical composition..."

oprosny obtained through inquiry, interrogational

po oprosnym svadeniyam: according to answers to inquiries; from inquiries, interrogations; according to information obtained through inquiries (interrogations)

sudya po oprosnym dannym: to judge from data obtained through inquiry

opuskaniye (geol.) sbrosovoye o.: downthrow; downdrop.

opushenny covered with down (pukh), down (e.g. of a plant)

organogenny (geol.) originating from (engendered by) organic matter (said of peat-bogs and swamps).

orgish reindeer caravan = argish

ordinar normal (e.g. of the level of water in a river); the ordinary (usual, normal) water level.

"The rivers not infrequently rise a total of 5, 6 and even more than 8 sazhen' nad ordinarnom (above normal)."

orel-mogil'nik (ornith.) Aquila heliaca

orekh vodyanoy o.: Trapa, water chestnut, water

osnovnoy basic; main, principal

osnovnyye porody: basic rocks, "magmatic rocks containing from 52 to 40% silicic acid (less than 40% are ultra-basic (ul'traosnovnyye)). In general, they differ in having a darker color than neutral and acid rocks, a higher specific gravity, greater fusibility and less toughness in the fused state. By comparison with acid rocks they are poor in potassium and sodium and richer in iron and magnesium. They include gabbro, nephelite, icolite, basalts and diabases, gabbro-syenite, labradorite, etc."

"osobnyak" (ethn.) narody "osobnyaki": the Palessiatic peoples of the Soviet Far East, who are ethnologically isolated, i.e. cannot be classed under one or more families; they include the Gilyaks, Ainus, Kamchadals, Aleuts, Koryaks, Chukchi and Yukagirs. (Vladivostok)

osob' specimen (e.g. of animals or plants)

osoka (bot.) Carex, sedge

1) al'tiyskaya o.: Carex strata (Altay high-mountain zone)
 peschanskaya o.: C. physodes (sandy deserts of Sov. Central Asia).
 2) tibetskaya o.: Cobresia tibetica

osokor' (bot.) Populus nigra, black poplar; P. nigra italica: (masc.) Lombardy poplar

osolit'sya to become salty

osolonenny to (rendered) brackish

osolonyat'sya to become brackish

osot (bot.) 1) Sonchus, sow thistle (espec. S. oleraceus)
 2) Cirsium heterophyllum: O. raznolistnyy (Kanin Penin., Khibiny pine forests)

siniy polevoy c.: C. arvense.

osochnik (bot.) sedge (osoka) growth, sedge-covered area

ost (bot.) sakapskiy o.: Sonchus transcasicus (Turkmenia)

ostavlyat' to let...stand, to retain

"We let the name Khrebt (ranges) stand (ostavlyayem) in the case of the mountain groups Pekul'nyy, etc..."

ostanets (geol.) residual hill, outlier; monadnock; "remnant of a former elevation which has survived erosion by flowing water and destruction by atmospheric agents (wind, change of temperature, etc.) and is surrounded on all sides by depressed sections."

orudneniye (geol.) mineralization, "enrichment of rocks under the influence of various geologic and geochemical processes by an ore substance (rudnoye veshchestvo), i.e. useful metals, in more or less considerable quantities."

oruzheynik armorer

osvaivat' to take over, appropriate

"Wild species of drought-resistant almond, which finely appropriate (prakrasno osvayayushchiye) the stony mountain slopes."

osvetleniye clearing (e.g. of water)

proiskhodit o. vody: a clearing of the water takes place (when passed through a settling basin (otstoynik, q.v.)).

osenovka autumn (grazing) range (e.g. of the reindeer herders in the Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra).

oseredki probably: midstream islands

"...typical plain rivers, with well pronounced morphologic features --- meanders, bars, smooth stretches, spits, oseredki, asymmetric cross-profile of the valley, etc."

osetrovyy (ichth.) belonging to the sturgeon family, Acipenseridae, which includes: osetr: sturgeon (proper); sevruga; shir: a small sturgeon; beluga: great sturgeon, white sturgeon, Acipenser huso.

osina (bot.) Populus tremula, trembling poplar, aspen

osinnik (bot.) aspen grove, trembling poplar grove

oskol'chatyy (geol.) crumbling, crumbly (e.g. rock)

oslinnik (bot.) (Oenothera, evening primrose)

dvuletniy o.: O. biennis (Upper Don), common evening primrose.

osman (ichth.) Diptychus (Aral Sea) dybowskii; a fish found in the Aral Sea, in Lake Issyk-Kul (Tadzhik SSR) and in the Tien-Shan Range.

O. melkoshchunyy: Diptychus maculatus, "in which there are brown or reddish spots on the sides of the body, as in the European trout (forel)" (of the salmon family); indeed, the Russian settlers in the central Tien-Shan call it forel."

otvershki

? gulches ?

"The coastal strip (E of Bukhta Anas-tasi on the Chukot Penin.) is traversed not infrequently by rather broad valleys rapidly narrowing toward the head; these valleys, breaking up into otvershki, detach (otchlennayut) numerous individual sopki and groups with rounded summits."

"The good waters are found in the heads of the gulches (vershiny balok), in their otvershki (v otvershkakh ikh) and in the depressions of the water-sheds."

otvetstvennyy

critical, decisive, vital

snvy o. moment: the most critical moment (or time).

"There are no systematic observations on the critical sections (otvetstvennyye uchastki) of the Laptev Sea traversed by the Northern Sea Route."

"Navigation through Vil'kitskiy Strait is so critical (otvetstvennyy); full of responsibility that it should be dealt with in somewhat more detail."

"The valuable properties of tantalum permit its use in vital (otvetstvennyy) branches of industry: for the manufacture of vital (otv.) parts of some precise instruments...etc."

"...Vil'kitskiy Strait, one of the most critical (otvetstvennyy) sections of the (Northern Sea) Route."

otvechnyy

existing from the beginning of time, from time immemorial, from the earliest times; primeval, primordial, pristine.

"Must the primeval forestlessness (otvechnoye bezlesie) of the steppes be regarded as proved?"

otvod

1) (approx.) allotment, lot, stake; concession (e.g. of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria)

"He petitioned the government for the otvod to him of a section (uchastok) of land for the working of petroleum in the north part of Sakhalin in the valley of the Okha."

2) diversion (of water into a canal); (place of) intake.

otvodit'

to assign for use as... (with pod and acc. case)

"The deck was sheeted in and caulked from

ostistyy
(bot.)ostrets (bot.)
(cf. vostrets)

ostrov

aristatus, awned

Elymus arenarius (a grass; seaside sands of forest zone)

patch, spot (e.g. of forest, isolated remnant of a geomorphologic feature, perpetually frozen subsoil).

ostrov vechnoy meryloty: patch of perpetually frozen subsoil; "small area with perpetually frozen subsoil scattered amid areas in which there is no perpetually frozen subsoil; usually lies along the southern limits of the basic massifs of perpetually frozen subsoil, like an island of dry land around a mainland."

ostrovnoy

patchlike, patchwise, patchy; Cf. ostrov

ostrokil'nik
(bot.)

Oxytropis sordida (Arctic); pilosa (forest zone); Cf. ostrolodka

ostrolodka
(bot.)

1) (Oxytropis, pea fam.) = ostrodochnik, golubushka.
korotkovolosistaya o.: Oxytropis hirta (N. Manchuria)
mnozolistnaya o.: O. myriophylla (ibid.)
O. sordida (Novaya Zemlya).

ostrolodochnik
(bot.)

2) Onobrychis (pea fam.); cornuta
Oxytropis = ostrolodka, ostrokil'nik, golubushka (q.v.)

ostyaki
(ethn.)

old (false) name of the Khanty (northern West Siberia)

osushka

tideland, land (beach) enclosed between the high and low tide lines.

osypaniye

scattering, falling off (of blossoms, leaves).

osypat' (sya)

to crumble (e.g. rock, soil)

osyp' (geol.)

talus, scree

otayka (zool.)

Jasarea rutila

otbiyka

O. zhelezodorozhnoy trassy: laying out of a railroad line.

otval

refuse, tailing (e.g. from a gold placer)

otvaly v telegrafnykh stolbov: ("eaps of) ground dug from holes for telegraph poles.

otvaly kolodtsa: ground dug from a well.

otlistovvanyiye (geol.) exfoliation (e.g. of "thin clayey material on a talvy (q.v.) in the form of shavings")

otlicheye v o. (with genitive): unlike

otlogiy gentle (of a slope = pologiy)

"The windward slope is always gentle (otlogiy), 5--12°; the leeward slope, steep, up to 30°."

otmel' (geogr.) materikovaya o.: continental shelf = materikovaya stupen'.

otmetka (geogr.) altitude (at a given point), spot height

otmechat' per. otmetit' to fix, to mark (e.g. a line, an altitude)

otmiraniye dying out or off, extinction

otmirat' to die out or off, to become extinct

otmorazhivaniye frostbite (i.e. the becoming or being frostbitten).

otmuchennyiy reduced to meal (muka), ground up
Cf. otmuchivat'

The sandy and clayey fluvio-glacial deposits "are expressed in 2 main types: 1) zander sands (see zandr), which filled out the lowlands near the edge of the glacier, and also the broad beds of the old glacial streams; 2) finer-grained ground-up (otmuchennyiy) clay-sandy or loamy deposits (fluvio-glacial loams), associated with places more remote from the edge of the glacier (or from the main streams), to which the thaw waters carried the light (silty) suspended material."

otmuchivat' to reduce to meal (muka), to grind up (e.g. of erosion or glacier action)

otnosit' q. k. to class in or among, to assign to (a category).

otrochka trimming, fringe

"banks with a fringe (otrochka) of bushes."

otpadat' perf. otpast' to be dropped, discarded (e.g. an argument, or theory, e.g. as the result of fresh arguments or information,

otpadok (geogr.) side gulch.

"Soon began a very gentle ascent through a small otpadok overgrown on its S slope with large birches on dry ground. ...We halted in a broad (more than 1 verst) swampy pad' (gulch) with similar swampy otpadki." (On crossing over Great Hingan in N Manchuria).

the forecastle to the bridge (on the dredges to be taken to the Pacific)... and the enclosed space was put to use as a dining room (otvedeno pod stolovuyu) for the whole crew."

otgonno-pastbishchyy "At present the population of Central Asia is entirely sedentary, but the livestock continues to be driven from one pasture to another, as in Kazakhstan. Such livestock raising is called otgonno-pastbishchyy (approx. "driving-away-to-pasture")."

otgonnyy otgonnoye skotovodstvo: migratory livestock raising (in which the herds are driven from the home village to pastures at different altitudes in different seasons).

Cf. otgonno-pastbishchyy.

otgranichivat' to demarcate from (ot), to delimit

otdel'nost' (geol.) parting, section; cleavage.

"(The alluvial rocks) separate into small plates or square-columned otdel'nosti."

"The structure (of a certain layer of soil) grades downward into mixed fine nut and granular structure with angular otdel'nosti (cleavages)."

sharovaya o.: spherical cleavage.

otdel'nyy occasional, certain, some...here and there; detached; different, various, individual.

otdel'naya bol'shaya l'dina morskogo l'da: growler; separate, high ice formations, hummocked in form and sitting deep in the water, having comparatively little horizontal extent, and found floating. = shchenok.

otdel'no plavayushchiy led: drift ice = sredniy led.

otkaz see dootkaza

otkalyvat'sya (Arctic ice term) to calve (said of ice)

otkladyvat' otkladyvali rul' v obratnyuyu storonu: (the inexperienced helmsmen) turned the rudder in the wrong direction.

otklonyayushchiysya (bot.) anomalous, anomalous, deviating from the normal

otkrytyy otkrytaya voda: open water (used when there is no ice; Arctic ice term). Cf. chistaya voda.

otliv vodo-otliv: drainage (see example under shurf).

"The fleet which wintered on Pyasinskoye Ozero (near the mouth of the Yenisey) succeeded in pulling through (otstoyat') thanks only to the perseverance and very strenuous efforts of the wintering crew."

ottenyat' perf. ottenit' (ten' "shade") to adumbrate, to suggest vaguely

ottok (geogr.) silevyy ottok: flash torrent (cf. sil', silevoy).

"The volume of these streams (from the Kopet-Dag) is greatly increased in March--April, during the thawing of the snow or after heavy showers in the mountains. In these cases the water rushes violently through the bed, forming silevyye ottoki of considerable size and overflowing the banks."

otkorzhenets (geol.) detached rock, block (lying near the mass of rock from which it broke off).

otchlenenny detached

khorosho otchlenenny listya: well detached leaves (in contrast to those hugging the stalks).

otchlenyat' to detach, slice off

See example under otvershki

otshel'nik rak-o (zool.): hermit-crab

otshnurovat' to choke off (as by a draw-string (shnur)), to cut off, to slice off.

"Spits which have choked off (sliced off) extensive gulfs (Frisches Haff, Kurisches Haff on the East Prussian coast) from the sea."

oformlyat' perf. oformit' 1) to arrange, stage, organize, set up; 2) to execute, make out (e.g. a document, invoice).

ochanka (bot.) Euohrasia sp.

ocheretnik (bot.) Rhynchospora alba (herb. fr.-st. steppe)

ochitok (bot.) (Sedum, stonecrop, orpine)

zhivuchiy o.s. Sedum aizoon

Shestirynchy o.s. Sedum sexangulare (Upper Don)

oshlyuzovaniye sluicing, the providing (e.g. of an irrigation canal or ditch) with a sluice, sluice-way, flood-gate.

ochkovyy ochkovaya zmayya: Naja naja = cobra, cobra (Kara-kum desert)

"A broad pad", into which swift, transparent brooks flow out of the neighboring otpadki." (ib.)

otpravleniye port otpravleniya: port of origin.

otpreparirovat' to lay bare (e.g. rocks, by erosion, as if "preparing" them for an exhibit or laboratory experiment), to etch out, to sculpture, to carve out

= Germ. herauspräparieren (originally a laboratory term)

otrava "grass growing up on hayfields after the first mowing. Its importance as fodder has not been sufficiently appreciated in the past, and it has often not been exploited. Otrava hay is not inferior in quality to hay of the first mowing and yields not less than 30% of the total hay crop (especially on flood meadows)."

otrub base (where a tree is usually cut) Cf. obrub

"stvol 15-ti vershkov v otrube": a trunk 15 vershki (in diameter) at the base.

otselok daughter settlement, outlying village founded by emigrants from the mother village.

"This is the only Osetian otselok on this (the south) side of the Mamison Pass."

otstoy lay-over, (forced) stay, (involuntary) sojourn (of a vessel overtaken by the winter). Cf. otstoyat'

"The Water Office (at Krasnoyarsk) in 1936 left steamers and the larger half of the whole tonnage for a winter sojourn (na zimny otstoy) on the Pyasina River (trib. to lower Yenisei) under unknown conditions."

"Leaving the ships standing (na otstoye) at Cape Syvatoz Nos on 10 Aug., the icebreaker 'Tikar' headed for Tiksi to coal up, which it did on 13-14 Aug., after which it returned to the convoy and proceeded eastward on 15 Aug."

otstoynik settling basin, "basin or reservoir in which, thanks to the greatly retarded flow of the water, the particles of foreign bodies carried by it are deposited and a clearing of the water (osvetleniye vody) takes place."

otstoyat' to pass, live out (the winter at a point where overtaken by it; said of vessels). Cf. otstoy.

harvesting, beside insuring a higher-grade fodder (from reed-grass), excludes the possibility of resorting to palz, i.e. to the burning of the aftermath (otrazh)--- a means which the population of the E regions of Siberia like to employ as a measure for the improvement of their meadows."

2) site of a forest fire, burn, burnt-over area (malyy Khingan Range). = pozharishche.

palany steppe and forest fires (in the Ussuri basin)

palasnyy "Turkmenki poberezh'ya (Kaspiya), kak i v drugikh sulakh, zanimayutsya tkan'yem kovrovyykh i palasnykh izdeliy otlichnogo kachestva i khudozhestvennogo risunka, maty (polotnyanaya i sherst. tkan') diya odezhd, valyanyem koshm (voylukov) diya nuzhd khovaystva..."

palenina "place burned off the preceding autumn" (Przheval'skiy, Lake Khanka)

paleogen (geol.) Paleogene, embracing the Eocene and the Oligocene; the lower part of the Cenozoic. Cf. usagen

Paleozoy Paleozoic (Era); also Paleozoic rocks. = paleozoyskaya era.

palisadnyy (bot.) palisadnaya tkan': palisade tissue.

palyy fingered, ...toed

tonko-palyy: slender-toed (e.g. animal), leptodactylous

pal'chatnik (bot.) Cynodon dactylon, Bermuda grass, Scotch grass (Sov. Central Asia "valley deserts") = svinoroy. See quotation under ashrek.

pansovshchik hunter of young deer horns (panty, which are ground up and used for medicine by the Chinese).

panty young horns of deer, full of blood; highly prized in Chinese medicine and hence having a high market value; the Chinese grind them up and use the powder for medicine (Sikhote-Alin' Range, Malyy Khingan Range). = Chinese yu jung, "deer horn."

pantsyrnyy armored

pantsyrnyye vodorosli = diatoms ("with an envelope (pantsyr') saturated with aluminum oxide").

pántsyr' (bot.) Cf. pantsyrnyy

(P)

pavotok freshet, high-water (not necessarily overflowing the banks)

pavoy (bot.) Smilax excelsa, greenbriar

"padun" 1) waterfall = vodopad,
2) the small streams of the upper Vyatka basin are known under the common name of padun.

pad' 1) arroyo, gulch (often dry, but not necessarily so); "a valley in the mountains of Eastern Siberia."

"Deep flat gulch troughs (lozhbiny-balki), here (on the Amur--Zeya--Bureya plain) called padi."

"small hollow without outlet = pod, zapavina, dyuktas, kola (latter on Vrch' Fenin.), together with which it is mentioned as a "microrelief form."

3) "A trough or hollow without outlet, sunken only a few meters into the general level of the steppe (in S Russia); quite shallow, round or oval; its slope grades imperceptibly into the steppe plateau." Their size varies very greatly: 12-45 m. diameter in Foltava region, 250-270 m. in Voronezh region, 10-12 km. long oval, without outlet, in Nogay Steppe. Depth of those having a diameter of 12-15 m. is hardly 10 cm. below general level, while those with diam. of 20-50 m. reach 1.5 m. in depth. The biggest are 3-10 m. deep. Occur both isolatedly and in groups.

Article on "Pods" in Petermanns Mitteilg., vol. 89, 1943, pp. 129-131. by H. Wehling.

pashitnik (bot.) Trigonella; foenum graecum, fenugreek; annual Asiatic herb of the pea family, with aromatic seeds used in making curry.

paznik (bot.) krupnotsventy p.: Hypochaeris grandiflora, large-blossomed cat's-ear (N. Manchuria).

psy subdivision of a fishery. See quotation under poplav.

pak (Arctic ice term) pack ice

pakovy p. led: pack ice, polar ice = polyarnyy led

pal 1) forest fire (Ussuriland) = lesnoy pozhar.

"May be deliberately started by man; "paly widely applied by the population."

"Such a (backward) shift in the times of

pakhuchka (bot.) Clinochloa (a Satureja, savory, calamint)
vulgare (Upper Don)

pachka p. plastov: a set of layers (geol.)

pashenny (bot.) arvensis, field... = polevoy
p. belushnik: Filago arvensis = polevoy
shabinets.

peganka (ornith.) utka-p.: Tadorna tadorna (w. Sib.
steppe) = pekan'

pegan' (ornith.) Tadorna: tadorna (Syr-Dar'ya)

pae (Nenets) "stony ridge formed of bedrock" = Komi
iz, Russ. "Kamen'", "stone".

pelamida (ichth.) Sarda: sarda fl. (Black Sea)

pelená mantle (e.g. of weathering products, soil)

pelyad' (ichth.) Coregonus pelad

penzey (penzev?) lasso (= arkan) (Samoyed)

penochka (ornith.) 1) Phylloscopus (Ph. collybita, chiff-
chaff, a European warbler)
sibirskaya p.: Ph. tristis (N. Urals).
p.-vesnichka: Ph. trochilus (N. Urals).
p.-talovka: Ph. borealis (N. Urals).
2) p.-páresushka: Hippolais icterina
(forest zone)

pervotsvet (bot.) Primula, primrose

perebutor "Probably connected with the subterranean
naledi (q.v.) and swellings of the soil
is the presence of so-called perebutory,
i.e. disturbances of the position (zai-
eganiye) of layers of alluvium."

pereval (geogr.) 1) apparently = perekat. 2) (q.v.):
"Near Tsitsikar the Nonni separates into
2 arms, one of which flows right past
the town, but it is not suited for steam
navigation owing to its small depth,
and likewise to the narrow and extremely
winding fairway with uninterrupted perevaly.
Junks are drawn through it with
straps."
"In the rest of its course (below Tsitsikar)
the Nonni has almost no rapids (porogi).
According to the same pilots, perevaly
are encountered there, but the depth at
mean water is everywhere not less than
7-8 ft."
2) = perezychka, transverse swell or ridge,

paragneys (geol.) paragneiss, gneiss "which resulted from
the change (metamorphosis) of sedimentary
rocks" (cf. ortogneys and metagneys).

paraslanets (geol.) see under slanets

parakhodstvo (1) steam navigation
(2) steamship company or administration

paridena "black" in Nenets (occurs often in geog-
raphic names in the Nenets area)

parketina block of a parquetté floor, parquet
block

parma foothill ridge of the Northern Urals
"The chain of western foothill ridges,
the so-called 'parmy' ... The long
ridge of the Vysokaya Parma and Idshid-
Parma..."

parnolistnik (bot.) zygophyllum brachypterum (Syr-Dar'ya)
bobovidny p.: Zygophyllum fabago
(Turkmenia)

paslen (bot.) p. sladko-gor'kiy: Solanum dulcamara
(Olekma), Bittersweet ("woody night-
shade" in Mueller)

pastushiy (bot.) pastush'ya sumka: Capsella bursa pastoris,
shepherd's purse.

pastushka (ornith.) Rallus aquaticus koreewi (Syr-Dar'ya)

pastushok (ornith.) Rallus aquaticus koreewi (Turkmenia)

patlak (Turkmen) hillock = bugor

patlak (bot.) Astragalus confirmans (Turkmenia)

patrinia (bot.) Patrinia (a herb of the Zeya-Bureya
plain). Cf. zlotushnaya trava, Patrinia
scabiosaefolia.

patronit a vanadium ore

pauzki rafts of Yakut (or Tungus ?) construction,
used on the Kolyma and other rivers of
Yakutia for transporting goods downstream.
"The port craft (plavredstva) at Dikson
port were considerably supplemented by
the delivery... of 3 pauzki holding 100
tons each and 3 new kungasy (q.v.) holding
16 tons each."

"pakhty" "high, often vertical shores" (along the
narrow bays of the Murman Coast; probably
also along the open sea).

pakhuchekolosnik (bot.) Anthoxanthum, sweet vernal grass;
odoratum

tion of sediments often alternate, whenever any of the stages of erosion predominates. In simplified form, this is represented by the alternation of rough spots (pere-katy) and smooth stretches (plies)..."

"The more or less considerable plies, up to 1/2 sazhen' deep, are separated here (on the Trishn down to Chernyy settlement) by perekaty and porogi, concealed under the water at a depth of 3 chetverti..."

"Below Chernyyevce (on the Amur) there are no perekaty, but shoals (otmeli) are formed at some places at low water."

3) roll, undulation of the terrain ("tumbleweed")

"perekati-pole"

"The plants known by this name (perekati-pole) have one trait in common: the ability, in the ripening season, to tear themselves off from the root and to let themselves be transported by the wind altogether, with all their spherically arranged branch, strewing their seeds (along the way)."

- 1) Polygonum (knotweed) divaricatum (Barga, NW Manchuria)
- 2) Salsola kali = kuray
- 3) Gypsophila paniculata = p. kachim (Donets; forest zone).

perekis'

(see also under ekisel)

perekis' vodoroda: hydrogen peroxide.

perekos

tilting (of the surface of a lake by the action of the winds). See example under sgonno-nagonyy

perekristallizirovat'

re-crystallize

pereleska
(bot.)

- 1) Anemone
belaya p.: A. nemorosa, golubaya p.: A. hepatica (= hepatica triloba), zheltaya p.: ranunculoides.

- 2) Hepatica nobilis (W. Sib. taysa).
golubaya p.: H. triloba (= Anemone hepatica)

- 3) Mercurialis perennis, dog's mercury = proleska.

pereleshnyy

fallow (land)

pereleyny

pertaining to gonorrhea

pereleynaya trava: Parnassia palustris = belozor (used for urino-genital diseases at some places: see trava)

crosspiece. "Across the broad valley... runs a pereval (peremychka)."

perevevat'

to drift, to transport (by blowing) (subj.: wind; obj.: loose material, sand, etc.)

pereveyanny (= osadki): windblown or windborn (sediments).

perevodina

(gutter ?); See under greble

perevolakivat'

to haul (a boat) over a portage (volok), to portage (a boat from one headwater to another).

perevyazka

vperevyazku: see under this

perekat

Cf. pereval

1) rapids formed by sandbanks in a stream:

"The perekaty are mainly sand and pebbles on the upper course and only sand on the lower (course of the Pechora)."

"Sandbanks in the course of the river (Russ. perekat). (Sandbanker i Flod-lobet, russisk. perekat; from a Danish source).

"The depth is 1.5 to 3 sazhen', excluding sandy perekaty."

"Above Chekunda the Bureya is full of rapids (porozhiata), swift, and abounds in perekaty, so that only small, shallow-draft boats can travel on it."

"Sandbank" in Blattner and Muller; but cf. 2)

2) rapids formed by rocks in a stream:

"The Sobolevski Perekat (on the Aldan 263 km. below Tommot, at mouth of Unagin) is the most dangerous and turbulent of the perekaty found on the way from Tommot. The bed is obstructed with huge blocks and boulders; the water falls over these obstacles in cascades; it is almost impossible to find a fairway. The perekat is basically formed of outcrops of crystalline rock."

"At km. 270 (from Tommot) there are again porogi (perekat Kirenski)."

"the well-known stony perekaty... this rapids-filled (porozhiata) and picturesque part of the Zeya."

"When the valleys cut through harder dike rocks and belts of tuffs, sections of incision, sideward erosion and deposi-

perepruzhivat' to dam up (e.g. with a dam, plotina) (from prud, "pond")

pererabatyvat' perf., pererabotat' to re-treat, to work over again; to re-process; to revise (view, opinion, theory, publication)

peresmeshka (ornith.) panochka-p.s. Hippolais icterina (forest zone)

pereschët conversion (e.g. by calculation, of one system of measurement into another) with na and acc.)

p. ionov na soli

pereschityvat' perf., pereschitat' to convert (e.g. by calculation, of one system of measurement into another) (with na and acc.)

peresyp' (geol.) bar (of sand or pebbles) (See examples under linan)

"In the maritime lakes, sea water sometimes penetrates through the sand and pebbles. (peschano-galechnaya peresyp')"

"In Precaucasia the largest, but shallow lakes are associated with the shore of the Sea of Azov and belong to the type of linany (q.v.) and lagoons separated by peresyp'i (bars) and which in part have still not yet lost contact with the sea.....The largest of the lakes, Khanskoye....is separated from the Bayanskiy Yaman by a peresyp' of small breadth.

perekhvatyvat' (geol.) to capture (a stream)

perekhodit' v (with acc.), perf., pererit' to change into; grade into, pass over into, to merge with (e.g. one hill or mountain ridge...with another; foothills with a plain; one type of vegetation with another)

perets (bot.) dikiy p.: Eleutherococcus senticosus (forest zone)

peretchnik (bot.) Lepidium, pepperwort, peppergrass; ruberale

melkotsvetnyy p.: Lepidium apetalum (weed of the Soda Steppe, N. Manchuria)

perilla (bot.) Perilla, perilla (mint fam.)

"an oil crop, from the seeds of which is obtained a remarkable quickly drying oil, necessary for typographic inks and lacquers." (Amur-Ussuri basin).

perlarnititsa (entom.) babochka-p.s. Argynnis aglaja

perlortsa (bot.) Melica, melic grass = perlovnik

perelomnyy decisive, constituting a turning point or a break with the past (e.g. a time, data).

peremeshayemost' alternation

"Owing to the variegated alternation (pestraya p.) of the rocks one observes a varied succession (raznobraznoye cheredovaniye) of low, rocky ridges, gentle swells (uvaly) and sopki."

peremeshat'sya to be intermittent (a stream); to alternate (a with gen.: with).

peremeshayushchiesya ruch'i intermittent brooks.

"Podsol--swamp soils alternate with (peremeshayutsya s) peat-swamp soils."

peremeshka interval; alternation

"This depth (of the Lefu River) drops at intervals (s peremeshkami) to 6, 5, 4 and finally 3 ft."

"Belyy mel v peremeshku s melovymi mergelyami": white chalk alternating with chalky marl.

peremvav' to transport, to carry down (subject: running water, object: alluvial material)

"The watercourses continued to migrate, carrying down (peremvav) and re-depositing the loose fluvio-glacial deposits..."

peremvtyy (geol.) transported by water, water-borne

peremychka connecting strip (e.g. narrow, dry isthmus); crosspiece

perenosnyy perenosnaya dyuna: shifting (sand) dune

peretkladvat' (geol.) to re-deposit (e.g. alluvium)

perepad drop, fall (e.g. in a chain of hydro-electric stations)

"Projected in the system (of the Alkhan-churt irrigation system of the Terek River) is a series of perepady, which can be used to obtain 16,000 hp. of hydro-power."

perepakhiyat' to plow over, to turn over with the plow

perepelyatnik (ornith.) sibirskiy p.: Accipiter nisus (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

pereponchatyy membranaceous (bot.)

winters in Spain)

islanskiy p.: ... canutus canutus
(Taymyr) = Erolia canutus (tundra; in another source; cf. 2).

h) norskov p.: a) calidris maritima
(Arctic) (cf. 2) b) arquata maritima
(Taymyr).

pestrushka (zool.) stepnaya p.: lagurus lagurus (W. Urals)
stepnaya polosatyy p. kreniomy lagurus
(W. Sib. forest-steppe)

peschanka (bot.) Arenaria
graminifolia (forest zone) (W. Sib. steppe)
musciformis (Chin. Turk.)

peschanka (ornith.) 1) Crocethia alba Pall. (Taymyr)
2) Erolia alba (tundra)

peschanka (zool.) 1) gerbillus (rodent) (the gerbil or gerbille) tamaricinus
2) Riones erythrus evermanni
(plains on loess plains of Sov. Cent. Asia deserts) a gerbil
3) Rhombomys opimus (a large rodent) (Sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia)
h) = peskoroy, sand-eel (Mueller)

peschanka sand pit (according to Glossary of Russ. Map Terms, Tech. Manual No. 12).

peschets (bot.) Plantago (mullein) arenaria (Upper Don)

petlovaniye noosing (e.g. of saibles), catching with a noose (petlya)

petushiy (bot.) petushya proso: Panicum crus-galli
= ploush.

petushok a type of cutter used in Arctic ports (apparently, originally a trade name)
"a 15-hp. cutter, the 'Arctic', of the very well known 'petushok' type."
"it was impossible to go out to the steamer on a petushok, as the wind was 9-10 points."
"Dikson in the volume of its work has already outlived the period of petushki (should have boats of bigger capacity and is to receive them in 1938)."

pekhov'ye handle, 1-1.25 m. long, of the peshnya (a sort of crowbar for breaking through ice). Cf. peshnya and lom.

pechek (bot.) tyunok-pechek: Convolvulus arvensis
(Turkmenia)

peschka (Ob' Tundra) = pyzhik, new-born reindeer

perlovitsa (zool.) 1) Unio, river mussel; pictorum, tumidus, Crassus; (Bashkiria)

perlovnik (bot.) 2) Cristaria plicata, "a large perlovitsa, up to 32 cm. long, native to China and Japan."
3) Margaritana margaritifera.
(= perlovitsa) Melica nutans
p. ponikehiy: Melica nutans (forest zone, Khibiny)

perspektivnyy promising (e.g. a region), having or offering (good) prospects

peskar' (ichth.) Gobio
gobio latus (Issyl-kul' lake); fluv-iatis (Lake Khanka) = piskar'.
dlinnosy p.: G. kessleri (Bessarabia)

peskovaniye mixing (e.g. of marsh soils) with sand (as a means of reclaiming them)

peskozhil (zool.) a marine worm, living along the shore of the Black Sea (mentioned together with Nemertina, another "marine worm" (morskaya cherv')).

peskolyuby sand-loving plants, psammophile plants, psammophytes
"The peskolyuby send down long roots to obtain moisture from beneath the soil. The dehugun (q.v.) bush roots reach down 10-15 and even 30 m. In order to evaporate less of the moisture obtained by so much effort, the peskolyuby have on their leaves a protecting cover (of downy hairs, corky tissue, wax coating, ether evaporations (exhalations?)) or diminish the size of the leaves. Often the leaves change into diminutive scales, which can be discovered only with effort."

peskoroy (lit. "sand-digger")
1) (entom.) Thinorycter (a beetle (shuk) of Sov. Cent. Asia sand deserts) ("whose legs represent the highest degree of development of the digging leg").
2) (rept.) = peschanka, sand-eel (Mueller)

pesochnik (ornith.) 1) Tringa temminckii (Lake Khanka)
2) Erolia temminckii (Taymyr)
dinnopalyy p.: E. subminuta (Anadyr')
ostrokhvostyy p.: E. acuminata (Anadyr')
3) Calidris arearius (Arctic tundra;

(N. Urals)

stepnaya p.: O. pusilla
turukhanskaya p.: O. (Pika) hyperborea
turuchanensis (Tunguska River).
(Ochotona princeps is the "white chief
hare" of the N. Rocky Mtns. and Alaska).

pishchukha (zool., rodent)

altayskaya p.: Ochotona alpina (Altay
high-mountain zone)
mongol'skaya p.: O. pricei (ib.)

plavayushchiy otdel'no pl. led: drift ice = sredniy led.

plavni (fem.; sing. plavni or plavnya ?)

"swampy shores on the lower courses of rivers, overgrown with reeds and bushes (Don, Dnepr, Kuban'), Lenkoran' Lowland and other places"

"plavni ---- reed swamps fed by rivers."

"swampy floodplains (poyny) of the lower courses of the Dnepr, Dniestr and Don. Such swampy places are formed by the raising of the river banks above the floodplain, as a result of which the river bed is separated from the floodplain by a kind of ridge (val) which prevents the high water from flowing back into the bed."

"The swampy areas of the North-Caucasus hydrologic region are distinguished by the fact that they do not represent swamps in the generally accepted sense of that word, since they lack the process of peat formation and as a consequence have a somewhat unique character and bear the special name of 'plavni.' By this appellation are understood the depressed swampy areas in the floodplain parts of the river valleys, inundated periodically by high-waters for a more or less protracted time, unsuited for farming purposes and belonging to the category of 'unsuitable lands.' 'Plavni' play a negligible and indeed rather a negative role in the economic turnover of the region."

plavnitsa "a former plavni (?) (plavnya ?) (see plavni) now freed of water." (for formation, cf. staritsa)

plavsostav crew (of a vessel) (may include captains, mechanics, skippers, popolity; but "Komandnyy i plav-sostav" shows that the officers (komandnyy sostav) may be excluded).

plavsredstvo (naut.) port craft

"Toward evening, when the wind began to die down, we let down the plavsredstvo (= karbasy and cutter in this case; carried on board) and proceeded to unload."

peshnya ice chisel (light, with wooden handle; Arctic ice term; cf. lom) ice spear = ledyanoy bur. cf. pekhov'ye.

pigalitsa (ornith.) Chettusia; leucura (Syr-Dar'ya)

pigilitsa = pigalitsa (or misprint ?)

pizhma (bot.) Tanacetum (tansy); sibiricum (Amur)

piket (railroad term) "a distance of 100 meters, marked by small white poles (stolbiki) alongside the roadbed."

pik peak (e.g. of high water)

pikul'nik (bot.) Galeopsis (hemp nettle, mint fam.)
ladanum-intermedia, (Upper Don); red hemp nettle

piksha (ichth.) 1) Gadus aeglefinus
 2) Melanogrammus aeglefinus (Arctic)

pil'chatyy (bot.) serrate

pinvy boots of reindeer skin (Nenets)

pinagor (ichth.) Cyclopterus; lumpus (Kara Sea)

pion (bot.) Paeonia (crowfoot fam.) = voronets ("pion (inache voronets)")

piritizatsiya "The permeation of rock with pyrites crystals." (geol.)

pirolyuzit a manganese ore (geol.)

piskar' Gobio (a carp); fluviatilis (Lake Khanka) = peskar

piskul'ka (ornith.) Anser; erythropus (Taymyr).

Piter affectionate nickname for Sankt Peterburg, St. Petersburg.

piterskiy pertaining to Piter (q.v.)

pikhta (bot.) na piterskuyu rukai: St. Petersburg style (see quotation under ruka).

Abies, fir
amurskaya p., belokoraya p.: A. nephrolepis
Kamchatskaya p.: A. gracilis (rare).
sibirskaya p.: A. sibirica.
tsel'nolistnaya p.: A. holophylla.

p.-sverchok: Certhia familiaris, common European creeper.

pishchukha (zool.) Ochotonidae: pika (rodent); Ochotona = senostavets ?); hyperborea or uralensis

plato (geogr.) "an extensive, massive (= solid height elevated above sea level to a considerable height (more than 200 meters), with an even or undulating, only slightly dissected surface. High plateaus are usually called plosko-gor'ye."

platforma (geomorph.) "an extensive territory of the earth's surface with an almost plainlike relief, composed of dislocated old deposits, covered with younger ones, only slightly destroyed."

plaun (bot.) Lycopodium, club moss (with evergreen leaves); (= playun); annotinum; alpinum (forest zone, Khibiny); clavatum (Olet-me) ground pine; complanatum (ground pine)

p. obyudostryy: L. anceps (forest zone Khibiny)

p. kolyuchiy: L. pungens (ib.)

p. baranets: L. appressum (Khibiny)

plauok(bot.) Selaginella; selaginoides (Khibiny)

plēs = plēs

(1) a smooth stretch in a river, in contrast to a perekat (q.v.). "The velocity of the current (of the Irtysh) is... very unstable and fluctuates from 6 to 3 ft., dropping on broad, deep plēs and increasing on perekaty."

(2) stretch in general: "In summer the streams break up into a number of plēs isolated from one another."

plēs = plēs

"plēs are separate small lakes lying in a valley along the bed of a river and united by channels."

pletushka a hurdle of willow or osier twigs, a framework made of withes, a wattle (rivers of the Japan Sea coast) (Przhval'shiy)

Morda (wattle, q.v.) made (woven) of willow (see crosswise in a stream to catch fish) (ibid.)

"Along the road we met groups of men with scythes (in Osetia), and women with pletushki. These pletushki are made of birch bark, of round form, about a sazhen in diameter, with devices for dragging them. They are put at the places where the rich is to be, and on them they place the hay in ricks (kopny). Then they must be hauled, a yoke of oxen is attached to the pletushka..."

Plavstredstva portu: lit "floating means": port craft: includes all craft used in loading and unloading vessels lying at anchor in a roadstead.

plavun (bot.) (= plaun, q.v.) Lycopodium, club moss (with evergreen leaves)

plavunchik (ornith.) Phalaropus; hyperboreus (Arctic)

Krukonosyy p.: Lobipes lobatus (Taymyr, Anadyr')

ploskonosyy p.: Phalaropus fulicarius (Taymyr, Anadyr')

plakor "Flat or gently undulating expanses located above the brinks of valleys or ravines. In the steppe and forest-steppe zone of the USSR, plakorny expanses include the gentle slopes of water-divides, these expanses being the chief agricultural lands." (Barkov, Physical Geography Dictionary, 1934).

plakorny See under plakov

"Farther south, in the lowlands of the Vakhsh River (Tadzhikistan) and the Pyandh plain we find exclusively turay (q.v.) forests (species of Populus, Salix) and v plakornyykh usloviyakh only the presence of desert shrubs..."

"Species of wormwood are found rather often in the frigana (q.v.; Sov. Armenia), and v nekotorykh bol'she plakornyykh usloviyakh occasionally even form the background (of the plant cover)."

plakun (bot.) Ixthrum (swamp herb) salicaria (Upper Don)

ivolisty p.: L. salicaria, "the purple loosestrife" (Varit. Obl.)

plakun-trava: = plakun.

plankton (zool.) "all the floating small lower organisms of water bodies; consists of aquatic plants, infusoria, crustaceans, rotifera, worms, etc., and serves as food for fish."

planshet sheet of a map

"I used the sheets (planshet) of the 1:25,000 survey."

plastmassovyy plastmassovaya promyshlennost': plastic industry

plastovyy plastovyye vody: "underground waters which move along strata (plasty) of water-permeable rocks."

plotik solid ground (conjecture) "Diggings... encountered clay alternating with sand, and did not reach plotik."

plotinnyy dammed-up (by, or as by, a plotina) = zaprudnyy. Cf. example under liman.

plyvun shaky ground, quaking ground, quagmire
 "Very shaky ground, resulting from erecting structures at places with permanently frozen subsoil, which thaws out gradually in consequence and causes the structures, at first apparently firm, to begin to settle and break up."
 "...the more intensive processes of bulging out (vypiraniye) of the plyvun, leading to bulge-formation (kochkobrazovaniye)."

"Very fine sands saturated with water (plyvuny)."

plyasun'ya (ornith.) kamenka-p.: Oenanthe isabellina (W. Sib. steppe).

p/o poluostrov, peninsula

pobegonosnyy (bot.) suboliferus, shoot-bearing
Pobegonosnaya shivuchka: Sempervivum suboliferum

povalka see vpovalku

povarnya communal cooking place of a native nomad tribe ?? or = soevarnya, "salt-works" ??
 Applied to Utesiki (little cliffs) on the middle Anadyr'; there are other povarni shown along the Anadyr' on Salishchev's map, and along the Mayn and Penzhina; it uses the same symbol for povarni, zimov'ya, zemiynki and isolated houses.

poveti "Upper floor of the covered farmyard (krytyy dvor) in a North-Russian peasant building. In it are storage places for harness, farm implements, etc."
 "The livestock, during the high-water (in the Mologa and Shekina rivers) ascends onto the poveti, and the kolkhozniki, who have been obliged to leave their houses, have to use boats to feed the live-stock and milk the cows."

povilika (bot.) Cuscuta, dodder planiflora (Upper Don)
yaponskaya p.: Cuscuta japonica (Far East)

povyonichkovyy semeystvo povyonichkovykh Klatina triandra III Limosella aquatica, (But these belong to Klatinaceae or water-wort fam.) (Klatina, waterwort) and Scrophulariaceae or figwort fam. (Limosella, mudwort)

plet' tangle (e.g. of climbing plants)
 "...dense growths of oleaster and willows, entangled with thick pleti of clematis..."

Pliotzen (geol.) Pliocene (period or rocks)

plavstredstvo (naut.) port craft
 "Toward evening, when the wind began to die down, we let down the plavstredstvo (= karbasy and outter in this case; carried on board) and proceeded to unload.
Plavstredstva port: lit. "floating means": port craft: includes all craft used in loading and unloading vessels lying at anchor "in a roadstead."
plavun (bot.) = plavun, q.v.: Lycocodium, club moss (with evergreen leaves)

plisitsa (ornith.) Motacilla
belaya p.: M. alba var. paradoxa (Lake Khanka)
sheltaya p.: M. cinerea-capilla (ibid.)
seraya p.: M. melanope (ibid.)

pliska (ornith.) gornaya p.: Calcops melanope (Ussuri-land)

plitka (geol.) cake (of soil)

plitchatyy (geol.) "cack", cakelike (of soil)

plodovyy fruit and/or nut.... fructiferous
plodovyye derev'ya: fruit and/or nut trees.

plot' per', sploot' to pucker, wrinkle, fold

ployka puckering, wrinkling, folding

ploychatost' (geol.) contortion folding

ploychatyy puckered, wrinkled

ploshkush (bot.) Panicum crus-galli (Varit. Obl)
 = retushiya proso

plotva (ichth.) 1) Rutilus: rutilus (Azov-Don) Cf laran'
 2) Leuciscus rutilus (Syr-Dar'ya) = 1)

pod

"The dry-valley (sukhodol'nyye) forests have been largely cleared (sil'no vyrubleny) for plowland (pod pashni), hayfields, pastures..."

"traktory zapakhali okolo 1 600 ga solonchaka, sovershenno neprigodnogo pod posev khlopatnika."

podavat, postavlyat' sudno pod pogruzku: to deliver a vessel to be loaded (e.g. said of a ship repair yard).

prinimat' pod provodku pervyy karavan: to take charge of the first convoy (of ships) to head the first convoy.

parakhod byl napravlenn srazu pod les na Igarku: the steamer was sent at once for (= to pick up) lumber at Igarka.

otvodit' pod: cf. quotation under otvodit'.

as, for

"k 1932 g. yemu ("Chay-Grusiy") udastsya zanyat' pod chay okolo 20 000 ga."

"V gody zasukhi oni (the lakes of the Kuma-Manych) mogut nastoi'ko vysykhay', chto dazhe raspakhivayutsya pod ogorodnyye kul'tury."

"....tol'ko mebel'shaya chast' obshirnoy ploshchadi Turkmenii mozhet byt' osvoynena pod zemledel' cheskiyu kul'turu."

"plodorodnyye nanosy, godnyye pod posevy razlichnykh kul'tur."

(with instr. case) in the course of, in the process of, during

prostoi sudov pod pogruzkoy: delays of vessels in the process of being unloaded, during unloading, while being unloaded.

sink, hollow without outlet in the South Russian Steppes. (A microrelief form). Cf. pad' and bludtse.

"Characteristic of the (Black Sea Loess) Plain are the spacious, flat watersheds little dissected by river erosion, with numerous small and larger sinks (sapadiny) — bludtse and pody."

to transmit, pass on

korni ne mogut poluchat' dostatochno vody iz pochvy i podavat' yeye naverkh: the roots cannot obtain enough water from the soil and pass it on upward.

podavat'

poganka
(ornith.)

Podiceps auritus (Lena--Yenisey)

ushastaya p.: Podiceps nigricollis (Syr-Darya)

pogolov'ye

number of head (of animals)

pogonysh

(ornith.) vostochno-sibirskiy p.: Limnobaenus paykulli (Ussuriland)

pogrebal'nyy
(bot.)

pogrebal'naya sosna: Pinus funebris ("graveyard pine", "so called because frequently planted in cemeteries").

pogost

1) (Blattner) parish (Kirchspiel, formerly)

2) a) (Glossary of Russ. Map Terms) village settlement, village (N. Russ. only), settlement near a village.

b) (Camena d'Almeida) "hamlet where the Kola Lapps spend the winter."

pogremok (bot.)

rattle

Alectorolophus sp. (Donets fallax, meadows of forest zone). "a sculpar-asitic meadow herb of the figwort family (Scrophulariaceae)."

pogruzo-razgruzochnyy pogruzo-razgruzochnyye operatsii: loading and unloading operations.

pod

(with acc. case) as, for (= "for the purpose of" or "in order to")

The plateaulike surfaces of Kakhetia are used by the population for pastures (is. pod zuyutsya naseleniyem pod past-bishoni).

"The regions of the humid subtropics are exploited for the growing of southern crops (is. pod zuyutsya pod razvedenie yuzhnykh kul'tur)."

"In the spring these winter 'kosti' (q.v.) are abandoned by the herders, and the meadows are left to grow a new crop of hay (zayuskiyut-sya pod pokos). In the alpine sub-zone the herbaceous cover is low; the meadows are used exclusively as summer pastures (is. pod zuyutsya iski'yucitel'no pod letniye pastbishche).

"The stream valleys of the district are used for or as extensive fruit orchards (pod zuyutsya pod obshirnyye plodovyye sady).

"The palace has about 150 rooms, the larger part of which are now used as a sanatorium and polyclinic (otvedena myne pod sanatoriy i polikliniku).

podzolistyy (soil science)

podzolistyye pochvy; podzol soils:

"soils impoverished in nutritive substances by leaching; they are divided into two layers: the surface layer, thin, light-gray; the lower-lying, almost white. Distributed in the northern forest zone of the USSR; formed under the influence of the cold, damp climate; require application of fertilizer in order to be made useful."

podkamenshchik (ichth.) *Cottus poecilopus* (Bessara'sia)

p. Cherskogo: *Cottus cherskii* (Sov. Far. M. R.)

podkamenshchik *Cottus gmel.*

podmarennik (bot.) *Gallium*, bedstraws (fam. Rubiaceae)

mostoyashchii p.: *G. verum* (Marit. Obl.)

severnyy p.: *G. boreale*.

"Several varieties (podmarennik tepkiy) are weeds."

podopytnyy which is under experimentation, the object of experiment.

p. ob'yekt: object (or subject) of experiment, object undergoing or to undergo experiment.

podorozhnik (bot.) *Plantago* (mullien) *maritima* (Bersuk Sands, Sov. Central Asia)

aziatskiy p.: *P. asiatica* (Manchuria).

lantseetnyy p.: *P. lanceolata* (Upper Don).

prizemistyy p.: *P. depressa* (N. Manchuria).

podorozhnik (ornith.)

1) (*Plectrophenax*)

obyknovennyy p.: *Plectrophenax nivalis* (Ussuriland, Lake Khanka) = *punchka*, *snezhnaya strematka*; snow bunting

2) (*Calcarius*)

C. lapponicus coloratus (Anadyr').

laplandskiy p.: *C. lapponicus lapponicus* (Taymyr).

podbel (bot.)

1) *Andromeda* (all species), moorwort (heath fam.) *polifolia* (N. Kola)

2) *Petasites* (sweet coltsfoot, composite fam.) *tomentosus* (Upper Don) = *lopukh*.

podvergat'sya (with dat.) to undergo, to suffer

podvishka p. l'da (Arctic ice term): "screwing" Cf. *kosit'*.

podgonka adaptation, fitting, adjustment, conformance

"vse eto govorit...za podgonku svoyeobraziya mestnykh podzon pod odnu skhemu: "all of this speaks for the conformance of the peculiarity of the local subzones to one (single) pattern."

podgornyy podgornaya ravnina: piedmont plain

podgor'ye piedmont

podleka the work, or product of the work, of an artisan; manufacturing, manufacture (= manufactured article).

Cf. *podlochnyy*.

"The wood of the Amur cork-tree is very valuable in cabinet-making (*v stolvarnykh podelkakh*)."

podlochnyy

pertaining to *podelka* (q.v.) "The hard, dark wood of the Manchurian ash constitutes excellent *podlochnyy material*." (approx. "working material", material for working.)

"Albite...is used in the ceramic industry and as building and *podlochnyy kamen'* (general-purpose stone).

"Transparent and beautifully colored varieties of cyanite (*kianit*, q.v.) are faceted (*idut v ogranku*) or are used as *podlochnyye kamni*."

"Marble...is widely used...as facing material as *podlochnyy material*---for the manufacture of switchboards (it is a non-conductor of electricity), as limestone in lime and cement production, etc."

"The valuable and some ordinary opals are used as precious and *podlochnyy kamni*."

podzol

(soil science) *podzol*, "podsol" (type of soil)

"Podzol is a northern forest soil, poor in colloidal material, and very poor agricultural soil. It is strongly leached. The A-layer is very light and ash-colored." (Nikiforov, Dept. of Agriculture)

Cf. *podzolistyy*

podsovy (plural) = nabivnoy led
 "Often, when ice floes press against one another, they do not pile up so much as they shove themselves under (podsovyavutaya) one another, forming thus a cover of double or triple thickness over rather large areas --- podsovy or nabivnoy led."

podstilat' (geol.) to underly (one kind of rock.... another)

podtáplivat' (= podtoplyát'), perf. podtopit' to put under water, to flood (occasionally)
 "The region between the Mologa and Shekana ... belongs to those suffering most from flooding (zatopleniya) and submersion (podtopleniya), caused by the Yaroslavl' dam."
 "... considerable areas of valuable farmlands, which in the next few years might be flooded entirely (zatopleny yoxsa) or greatly submerged (sil'no podtopleny) and made swamps (zabolochny)..."

podtopleniye flooding (e.g. of the surface or subsoil of shores of a lake by water from it)

podtoplyát = podtáplivat', q.v.

podtyagivat' p. syr'ye s raznykh storon: to draw raw materials from various sides, or directions (to the Moscow industrial district).

podust (ichth.) Chondrostoma nasus (Azov---Don)

podchalok (seamen's terms)
 "The wind, becoming stronger, tore apart the top sail on one of the razushki (q.v.) and tore off and carried away the podchalok."

podsherstok undergrowth of hair (e.g. under the main coat of hair (sherst') of a seal).

pod"yel'nik (bot.) Epipogon aphyllum (NW Cauc.)
 orkhideya-p.: Epipogon aphyllum (Forest zone)

poyedayemost' edibility (e.g. of fodder for animals)

poyedayemyy edible (e.g. of fodder for animals)

poyedat' to eat (said of livestock, to feed on)
 "The grass is relished (okhotno poyedayetsya) by livestock."
 "Myatliki...khoroshe poyedayutsya vsemi vidami skota:" all kinds of livestock feed well on meadow grass (Poa).

poyanost' (geogr.) size, extent of the flood-plain (poyma)

podoshva p. (l'da): ice foot (Arctic ice term)
 = terrasovyy led, bar'yernyy led. "The part of the shore ice (gripav) nearest to the shore and not subject to fluctuations at ebb and flow."

podpor (hydraul.) rise of water (= pod"yem vody); raising
 "rise of water due to the narrowing or obstruction of the bed of a stream by something (bridge piers, dam)."
 podpor gruntovykh vod: the rise of the ground waters (as a result of the building of the Rybinsk Dam)

podpor r. Volkhova plotinoy Volkhovskoy GRES: the raising of the Volkhov River by the dam of the Volkhov GRES (Hydro-regulatory(?) Electric Station)

podpor (geol.) obstruction (e.g. of a stream, resulting in damming it up); damming (-up)
 "Toward the south the terrace plain gradually narrows as far as Dnepropetrovsk, where there must have existed a mighty 'barrier' of the Ukrainian crystalline massif, which produced a local podpor of the waters and was only gradually sawn through by the Dnepr in the Dnepr Rapids."

podpornyy Cf. podpor

podpornaya zametka (plotiny): level of water (in a dam).

podpruzhivat' perf. podpruzhit' (geol.)
 to dam up, block (a stream, e.g. by a moraine), to convert into a pond (pud) or lake

podrulit' "The flying boat landed on the water and taxied (podrullila) almost all the way to the side of the icebreaker."

podsed 1) undergrowth
 "xerophytic oak---juniper low-trunked forest with evergreen undergrowth (podlesok) and rather rich and varied herbaceous and shrubby podsed...."
 2) second tier of vegetation = vtoryy yarus.

podsneshnik (bot.)
 1) Scilla cernua (foreststeppe)
 2) Leontopodium alpinum (India), edelweiss = edel'veys, vatochnik.

polba (bot.) Triticum
dicoccum (formerly grown in forest-steppe along Volga; now replaced by spring wheat)
spelt, German wheat (Mueller)

pole ledyanoye p.: "a large area (over 1 sq. naut. mile) of floating ice"
"smaller areas (from 1 sq. cable, or 4 hectares, to 1 sq. mile) are called oblomki ledvenykh poler."

bol'shoye p.: field ice (Arctic ice term)

polevik p.-geolog: field geologist, geologist works in the field

polevitsa (bot.) Agrostis, bent grass Trinii (Zeya-Bureya plain) tenuifolia
belaya p.: Agrostis alba
bulavohataya p.: A. clavata.
sobach'ya p.: A. canina.

polevka (zool.)
1) Microtus (vole)
vostochny p.: M. michnoi pelliceus
obyknovennaya p.: M. arvalis (W. Sib. tayga)
p.-ekonomka: M. oeconomus (Tungusla)
2) Evtomy
krasnaya p. Vinogradova: E. rutilus vinogradovi (W. Sib.; Tunguska).
krasnoryzhaya p.: E. rufocanus
krasnosereya Arsenova: E. rufocanus arsenjevi
ryzhaya tayezhnaya p.: E. rutilus, E. rufocanus (N. Urals)
3) Stenocranius
major (N. Urals)

polevoy (bot.) arvensis, campestris, field.... = pashenny
p. kvoshch: Equisetum arvense
p. zhabinets: Filago arvensis = pashenny belushnik

poyemnyy pertaining to a flood-plain (poyma)
poyemnyye luga: flood-plain meadows

pozdnii (bot.) serotinus, late

pozhnya (? or pozhen' ?)
"Broadleaf species are found at different points along the brooks and pozhni."

pozhog fuel consumption (e.g. consumption of coal by a ship)
autochnyy p.: daily (= 24-hour) consumption (of coal by a ship).

poyma (geogr.) flood-plain (the part of a river valley normally subject to flooding);
"the part of a river valley inundated in the period of spring flood of the river."
Contrary to English usage, the poyma in Russian is usually counted as the "first terrace" (pervaya terrassa), while the Russian vtoraya terrassa ("second terrace"), equivalent to the English "first terrace", is the nadpoyemnaya terrassa ("above-floodplain terrace").
"After the high-water a layer of sand and silt 20 cm. thick and more is left behind (by the Amu-Dar'ya). In a week new shoals and even whole islands grow up, and in the next week they sometimes disappear. With this tempo of deposition, a first terrace can be formed on the site of the floodplain (poyma) in the course of 15-20 years. The new lowland expanses laid down by the river gradually become higher, dry out and become covered with bulrushes, and forest growths, and in the course of time become suitable for agriculture."

poiskovik (geologic) prospector

poyti, perf to itii (q.v.) to do well, to thrive (of plants, crops)

pokazatel'nyy instructive (= offering a good illustration)

poklëv (damage done to fruit or grain by pecking (by birds))
protsept poklëva na polyakh moshet dokhodit' do 75

pokos hayfield = senokos.

pokrov (geol.) sheet, mass (of rock), nappe
p. nadvige, tektonicheskij p.: overthrust sheet, overthrust mass, nappe, nappe de charriage = shar'yash.

poluryl (ichth.) *Hyporhamphus Sajori* (Sov. Far East)

polutorny polutorny oksel: sesquioxide (e.g. Fe_2O_3 , M_2O_3)

poly p. rukav: = pyramitsa, q.v.

polynsk (bot.) *Artemisia austriaca* (Upper Don) = polynok

polynok (bot.) *Artemisia austriaca* = polynsk

polyn' (bot.) *Artemisia*, wormwood

belaya p.: *A. maritima* var. *incana* (semi-desert; Caspian Lowland desert).

venichnaya p., krasnaya p.: *A. scoparia* (Terek-Kuma) = burkun, nekhoroshoh'.

kamformaya p.: *A. leucodes* (Miyun-Kums).

chernaya p.: *A. pauciflora* (Semi-desert).

"The polyn' has an immense distribution in the dry steppes and is as typical of the semi-desert "wormwood" steppes as the cotton-grass (*Korzi*) is typical of the "cotton-grass" steppes. There is a great amount of ether oils in the polyn', and hence it has a specific odor characteristic of the dry steppes".

polyn'ya (Arctic ice term) pool (a stretch of open water between ice of all types, both floating and stationary).

"A polyn'ya usually lasts for not less than several days."

"More or less permanent crevasse (in the pack)."

"During prevailing strong winds from the south (in the E. Sib. Sea) a strip of open water, called the *Sabitkaya Polyn'ya*, is formed beyond the shore ice (*ukraz*)."

beregovaya p.: shore lead (a strip of water between the shore and ice masses lying to seaward). = *zabereg*.

polyanika (bot.) *Rubus arcticus* (cf. *polyanka*)

polyanka (bot.; cf. *polyanika*) *Rubus stellatus* = *knyazhenka*, *mamura* (Kamchatka)

pomornik (ornith.) *Stercorarius*
cephus
pomarinus
longicaudus
orepidatus

bol'shoy p.: *S. pomarinus* (Arctic)

dlinnikhrosvy p.: *S. longicaudus* (Taymyr)

korotkikhrosvy p.: *S. parasiticus* (Taymyr)

poles' forested swamp? (cf. *Poles'ye*)

"In direct contact with the Vasyugen'ye (Swamp in W. Siberia between the Ob' and the Irtysh) on the S. stretches the belt of Kainak Swamps ("Kainakaya poles'"), a part of which (the northern) unquestionably bears the character of *lanya* lakes, while farther S they resemble more the riverside swamps in type."

"The swamps of the Kainakaya poles'ya (sic!), together with the lakes, occupy half of the whole area of the Kainak Uyezd."

polzuchiy (bot.) repens, creeping, trailing

polz polz irrigation (of fields)

polzovaya polzovaya voda: irrigation water

polmetallicheskie rudy: Complex ores of silver, lead, and zinc found in nature in differing combinations not infrequently containing gold and silver as well. Deposits of such ores are known as polymetallic formations.

polmetally (spec.) "metals found together in nature, mainly zinc and lead."

polosny gently sloping, gentle (of a slope)
(contracted with *polosny* "sloped", current dictionaries still erroneously give the same equivalent for *polosny* and *polosny*.)

polosny ("runner", Mueller)

polosny *Elaphoglossum schrenkii*

polosny "without leaving behind any *polosny* of the stalks of the herbs (a broken stalk of the herbs)."

polosatik (tool.)

polosatyy Malyy p.: *balanoptera acutorostrata* (Arctic)

polosatyy (bot.) striatus, striate, marked with fine longitudinal lines or ridges.

polukustarnik (bot.) subshrub, semishrub

polukustarnyy (bot.) subfruticoseus, subshrubby.

polunitsa (bot.) *Fragaria* (strawberry) *collina* (Upper Don)

polusest to become semi-sedentary (of a nomadic tribe)

popyatnyy	backward (moving)	pomor	"name given to the Russian fisher population on the White Sea coast." Cf. Pomor'ye.
	popyatnaya eroziya (geol.): headward erosion = pyatyashchaya (or: nastupatel'naya: Dyushen) eroziya.	Pomor'ye	the coast of the White Sea between the Kem' River and the Onega River.
poreznik	(bot.) Libanotis sesseloides (Barga, NW Manch.) Cf. granatnik	pomokhi	"Continental subtropical air is formed in our country in summer over the greatly heated expanses of Central Asia. Not infrequently it also penetrates into the Russian Plain, causing noticeable rises of temperature. This air is noted for its high dust content; connected with it are the "pomokhi" of our southeast."
poreznoy	poreznaya trava: (bot.) Leontopodium sp.	poniklyy	(bot.) nutans, nodding; cernuus
poroz	(zool.) ox = byk	ponory	(geol.) sinkholes (in karst) (on the south slope of the W. Caucasus) = voronki
poroslevyy	(bot.)	ponticheskii	(geol.)
	poroslevyye polukustarniki: subshrubs which send up shoots (porosli), such as the dzhugun (Calligonum), the sand acacia (Ammodendron), etc.		postponticheskoye vremya: "epoch which followed the Pontic Age (ponticheskii vek), one of the ages of the Upper Tertiary Period (Neogene (See neogene))."
porucheynik	(bot.) Stium (water parsnips) latifolium (meadows of forest zone)	poplav	the peasants of the Pustozero and Oksa volosti (Lower Pechora) enjoy the right to fish both on the Lower Pechora and Bolvan Bay. The Lower Pechora is divided into poplavy: in each poplav there are considered to be five pai (shares); there is one poplav for ev. 28 persons. In Bolvan Bay exist ten the koma or shestak contains 12 pai and there is one ray for every 12 persons. In the sea exist also toni: the marine tonya contains 12 pai and there is one ray for every 20 persons. For a ray rent of 40 rubles per summer on the average is paid; for each ray there is supposed to be one worker, who is paid 35 rubles per summer; if one adds to this equipment (nets, boat, etc.), food and clothing, they spend about 120 rubles on each ray."
	vekholistnyy p.: S. cicutaeifolium.		
posadka	plantation (of tobacco, etc.); planting (e.g. of black locust, native to North America, in Transcaucasia).	popovnik	(bot.)
posle-	post-		1) Leucanthemum vulgare (forest-steppe herb)
postennitsa	(bot.) Parietaria, pellitory, wall plant		2) Matricaria nepakhuchiy p.: M. inodora (Syr-Dar'ya)
	melkotsvetnaya p.: P. debilis	popolzen'	(ornith.) nut-hatch
poyasina	"The edge of the ice formed an undulating line, from which protruded separate poyasiny, or tongues, or rarified ice."		ussuriyskiy p.: Sitta amurensis Swinh. (Ussuriland)
prapctok	(geol.; = German Urstrom) stream formed along an ice sheet in the Ice Age.		kolymskiy p.: Sitta arctica But. (Anadyr')
predel'nyy	(the) utmost	popugay	(ornith.)
predel'nyy	(geol.) predel'naya ravnina: peneplane		morskoy p.: Alca arctica (Kamchatka)
predpolozhitel'nyy	tentative (e.g. scheme, plan, outline, theory)		
predstavlyat'	p.ki to recommend for (a prize, reward)		
preparirovat'	(geol.) to put in relief		
	to set off (e.g. a feature of the landscape, as if preparing a specimen for study or exhibition; said of erosive forces)		
	cf. otpreparirovat' and German präparieren		

prilavka = adyr (see quotation under this)
 Tertiary foothills bordering the
 Tyan'-Shan' ranges.

prilivo-otlivnyy tidal
 prilivo-otlivnyye techeniya: tidal currents
 prilivo-otlivnaya treshchina: tide crack
 (Arctic ice term)
 prilozhimost' applicability (e.g. of a rule)
 primazka "padding (of statistics), fraudulent increase
 prinogotkovnik (bot.) Paronychia (Whitlow-wort, knotwort
 fam.) cephalotes
 prinyatyy customary, accepted (= which is the accepted
 custom)
 pripay (Arctic ice term) fast ice, landfast ice
 oblomki pripay: floebergs = oblomki poley.
 (Arctic ice term) Cf. pripay
 p. led: bay ice = sploshnoy led; fast ice
 Fast ice: (land floes); stationary ice.
 sometimes frozen to the shore, forming chiefly
 in bays, inlets and sounds; formed as result
 of breaking of cast ice, and also by floating
 ice freezing to this fast ice. At end of
 winter it may reach several score, and some-
 times hundreds of kms. in breadth. At ebb
 and flow the tide land floes develop vertical
 tremors.
 Bay ice: big, powerful land floes, many
 years old, formed in bays and inlets in high
 latitudes. As result of yearly accumulation
 and melting of snow covering, the ice is lam-
 inated.

pripodnyatost' (geogr.) (degree of) elevation (above sea
 level or above the surrounding land).

priравnivat' (with k) to equate (to)
 prisoyedinyat'sya (with k) to adhere (to) (an opinion,
 view, plan, etc.)
 pritropicheskiy subtropical
 pritropicheskiye pustini: subtropical deserts

pri- sub- (= adjacent to)
 pripolyarnyy: subpolar
 pritropicheskiy: subtropical
 having a (strong) surf (priboy)
 e.g. ves'ma p.: having a very strong surf.
 (naut.) to tow in
 "The karbas (q.v.) was towed to the side (byl
 pribuksirovan k bortu) of the "Rusanov" and
 raised to the deck."

pribuksirovat' p. brus: mooring buffer, bumper (consisting
 of a wooden beam) = prichal'nyy brus.

prival'nyy to give (e.g. an outline, details,
 diagram, statistics in a text); to
 adduce, to furnish

privodit' (naut.) steep-to, having deep water
 close to the shoreline (said of a
 coast).

priklubyy accretion, increment, bringing in
 (e.g. of additional salt from the
 ocean into a sea or bay). Cf. prigonnyy .
 Cf. prigon

prigonnyy prigonnaya solencst': "adventitious salti-
 ness", increased salt content (e.g. of
 water below the surface of the Laptev Sea
 — as compared with the surface, somewhat
 freshened by the rivers—, due to a
 current bringing in (prigonyat') more salt
 from the ocean)...

pridatkovyy (bot.) appendiculatus, having an append-
 age
 pridatkovaya osoka: Carex appendiculata.

priyem time, occasion, trip, "take"
 (cf. French reprise)
 my v dva priyema pereyekhali ozero: we
 crossed the lake in two trips (i.e. one
 part of the party on the first trip, the
 remainder on the second) (= French-a duex
 reprises)

prizemistyy (bot.) depressus, squat
 p. podorozhnik: Plantago depressa

prikol "It had to be decided what to do with the
 vessel: whether to lay it up (postavit' yego
na prikol) for 4 months (while waiting for the
 drydock in Arkhangel's to become free) or to
 make urgent repairs on it again and release it
 for exploitation."

proval'nyy (geol.) caused by, due to, originating from, a cave-in (proval)

"The lakes... have a distinct bluff 2 m. high (proval) during the thaw of the frozen soil), and even the small lakes sometimes have fresh, almost shut-in basins, clearly proval'nyy."

proval'noye ozero: "lake formed on the site of a cave-in (proval) of a part of the earth's crust."

provolochnik (bot.) Calamagrostis, reedgrass = veynik

proyektnyy planned, theoretic

"The theoretic (proyekt) capacity of the engines of the flagship is 10,000 hp."

progib (geol.) downwarping, sag(ging)

prognoz (weather) forecast

prognostirovaniye forecasting (e.g. of the weather)

prognostirovat' to prognosticate; to forecast (e.g. the weather)

prognostizist (weather) forecaster

proyeshchiy proyeshchaya chast' dorogi: the roadbed, the part of a road between the two shoulders (proyeshchiy)

see under gal'

proiskhodit' p. v sledstviye, p. v rezul'tate.. (with gen.): to result from, to be due to

v rezul'tate etogo proiskhodit... (nom.): This results in....

prukidyvat' (naut.) to scatter, disappear, blow away (said, e.g. of fog as subject with intransitive verb).

"At 2 p.m. on July 10 the fog began to scatter (prukidyvat') and we left for the Vaygach Island radio station."

prokladka p. kursa, sudovaya p.: the plotting of a ship's course (on a marine chart).

prokladivat' to plot (data on a chart or graph; a course on a map.)

prokonopichenny (naut.) caulked (perf. to konopátit')

plotkho prokonopichennyy sudovoye: a poorly caulked little vessel.

priurochivat' perf. priurochit' (with k, "to")

1) to attach to, to connect with; to associate with; to couple with

"To the E of the Yenisey are found only occasional patches of forest-steppe and steppe associated with (priurochennyye) the low parts of the relief..."

"About 75% of all plowland in the USSR is associated with (priurochivayut) the chernozem zone."

2) to confine to; to restrict to.

prukidit'sya perf. priytis' to happen, to occur; to befall; to be vouchsafed (to have occasions Russ. dative = English subject)

mne prukidit' plavat' na ledokolakh vsekh tipov: I have had occasion to travel on ice breakers of all types.

"Right below Kabul one has occasion to observe (prukidit'sya) one sometimes observes) primitive plantings on plowed, weed-covered fallow land."

p. na (with acc.): to fall in; to occur in; to come in (e.g. a maximum or minimum of temperature, precipitation, high or low water).

"The greatest overflow (razliv) occurs in July and the first half of August (prukidit'sya na iyul' i pervuyu polovinu avgusta."

prukhal moorage (may be a pier)

"A small temporary prukhal, 50 m. long, was built (at Frolovskoye Pribl.) to receive vessels."

"The wooden prukhal at Igarka."

prukidit'sya p. brus s mooring buffer, bumper (consisting of a wooden beam) = priurochivayut

prukha sample (for testing or analysis)

"Once a month prukha were taken for observation of the humidity of the soil and changes in its humidity."

prukovyy (bot.)

prukovoye derevo: Phellodendron amurense, the Amur cork tree = barkhat (noye derevo). ("with gray velvety, corky bark").

proval (geol.) cave-in (e.g. of earth over a cavity of an undercut stream bank or lake shore).

promoina (Arctic ice term)
 "A narrow strip of water in solid ice, formed under the influence of winds, tidal phenomena, temperature changes and other causes. A crack formed between the shore ice (nabeg) and the foot (podoshya) of the ice under the influence of the tides, is called prilivno-otlivnaya trashchina ("tidal crack")."

promyvka flushing (e.g. of salts out of a soil), leaching out (of salts from a soil, either naturally by rainwater or by man in order to reclaim the soil)

promysel 1) manual occupation, pursuit, livelihood (applied mostly -- perhaps exclusively -- to hunting, fishing, mining and the like).
 promysel na medvedya: bear hunting
 promysel belogo medvedya: white bear hunting
 promysel na morzha: walrus hunting, catching
 sul'fatnyy p.s. sulfate working (mine), sulfate digging
 neftyanoy p.s. oilfield
 2) product(s) of a promysel in sense 1) (i.e. hunting, fishing) or of herds = hides, furs, skins, etc.
 "They buy up promysel from the Samoyeds, but also have their own herds of reindeer, which the Samoyeds look after."
 "Another problem worrying them is the delivery of promysel from Taymyr (Island). In fixing the steamer routes it was assumed that the promysel would go to Arkhangel'sk, but in practice it was found that prices for raw material at Arkhangel'sk were lower than on the Pechora..."

promyslovyy which is the object of a promysel (q.v.); obtained (caught, etc.) by a promyshlennik (q.v.) for the purpose of sale or trade, (on a commercial scale).

promyslovaya ryba: a fish caught on a commercial scale; "commercial fish"

promyshlennik one who engages in a promysel as hunter, fisher, miner, gold panner, etc.
 "In the summer appear in the Arctic seas people who come here only for the fishing season. These are promyshlenniki. They hunt for sea animals and catch fish."

prokop ditch
 "By means of prokopy the excess water is discharged into the lowlands."

proleska (bot.) Mercurialis perennis (forest zone)
 dog's mercury = pereleska
 cf. pereleska
 2) Scilla bifolia, sibirica, cernua
 Siberian squill

prolomnik Androsace, rock jasmine (of primrose fam.)
 p. cinnolistnyy: Androsace longifolia (N. Manch.)
 p. severnyy: A. septentrionalis (forest zone; Barga)

prolyuvial'nyy prolyuvial. cf. prolyuviy.
 "The width of this plain (piedmont N of the Kopetdag) is 20-30 kms. It is composed of prolyuvial'nyye, i.e. livnevyye (flash-flood) deposits, brought out of the mountains by temporary mountain torrents. Nearer to the mountains these deposits consist of pebbles interlayered with fine earth. Farther away from the mountains predominate loamy and clayey deposits."
 prolyuvial'nyye otlozheniya: "the deposits of mountain streams."
 "Prolyuvial'nyye otlozheniya are strongly developed at the foot of the Kopetdag: every gorge, even small ones, has its alluvial fan (konus vynosov)."
 prolyuvial'naya ravnina gornogo podnozhia: alluvial plain, piedmont plain = p'yedestal.

prolyuviy (geol.) prolyuvium: "a deposit made (material deposited) by a mountain stream" at the foot of a mountain; piedmont deposits.

prom- promyshlennyy, industrial

promoina hollow (scooped out by water, or resulting from undermining by water)
 "massa slepykh promoin i ovrazhkov, zakan-chivayushchikhaya voronkam....."
 "Kartovyye promoiny i ovragi...."
 "promoiny i voronki."

prostrel (bot.) Pulsatilla (= Anemone)
daurskiy p.: Pulsatilla dalurica (herb of Soda Steppe, N. Manch.)
lugovoy p.: P. pratensis (Upper Don)

prosyanka (bot.)
1) Panicum, panic grass
P. crus galli (Hingan) = ploskush, petush'ye proso
2) Setaria vivida (W. Sib. steppe)

protalina "opening of rounded shape, formed in ice under the influence of the thermal and mechanical influence of water flowing down from its surface through cracks in it."

proterozoy (geol.) Proterozoic (Era or rocks);
"the second period in the life of the earth."

protivotsyngotnyy antiscorbutic ("against scurvy", e.g. vitamin C)

protoka channel, (side) arm of a stream (e.g. of the Kuban', the Anadyr')

protokolirovat' to record (the minutes of a meeting or conference, the transactions or proceedings in the form of minutes (protokol)).

protochnyy protochnyye ozerat: running-water lakes, i.e. lakes through which rivers flow at some point in their course (in contrast to lakes at their headwaters, for example); or lakes which have only a temporary run-off.

prokhdimyy (legko) p. led: open pack (Arctic ice term)

prokhdoka (mining) "advancement of underground workings (gornyye vyabotki) in a given direction"

prudovik (zool.) Limneus (a freshwater mollusc)

prutnyak (bot.) Kochia (goosefoot fam.) prostrata (a subshrub furnishing fuel). = izen Cf. prutnyachok

prutnyachok (bot.)
peschanyy p.: Kochia arenaria (Upper Don)
Cf. prutnyak

prut'yevidnyy (bot.) virgatus, wand-shaped (i.e. slender, straight and erect).

propadat' to fail (of a crop)
p. (bespolezno): to go to waste (e.g. of water that might be used for irrigation).

propashnyy propashnaya kul'tura: plowland crop (e.g. maize, sunflower)

propilit (geol.) propylite, "andesite subjected during ore-forming processes to transformation into greenstone (zelenokmennoe, preobrazovaniye)."

propitka (techn.) impregnation (e.g. of wood with various substances, railroad ties with fluorspar).

prorez' opening, hole, slot
"The opening in the floor of a hull for the scoop frame, reaching one-third of the length of the hull."

proryv breakthrough (of a river, e.g. through its banks, or through a mountain ridge); break, gap.

prosadka slump, subsidence, sag(ging), settling = osadka
"The principal mother rocks are loesslike thick-nesses, which occupy both the old terrace of the Terek and the slopes of the (Terek and Sunzha) Ranges; they must be classed as dusty clays and contain many soluble salts in the deep horizons, which fact has probably served as a cause of prosadki in irrigation (pri oroshenii)."
"After the water was let through (the Malaya Kartada Canal from the Terek), the terrain at the confluence of the canals underwent heavy sags (prosadki). This phenomenon is connected with the chemistry and structural peculiarities of the soils. There is ground for believing that sagging is peculiar to most of the lands in the region of the Terek River."

prosvirnyak (bot.) Malva rotundifolia (India)

prosedat' to subside, settle, sag, slump (of ground).
"In the practice of irrigation works it has been repeatedly noticed that the ground, under the influence of moisture reaching a certain limit, begins to become deformed, being displaced in a vertical direction, i.e. slumping (prosedaya)."

proso "krovavoye proso": Panicum sanguinale L.

prostertyy (bot.) prostratus, prostrate, lying on the ground

pustel'ya (ornith.) stepnaya p.: Gercheis naumanni Mu turkestanensis (Turkmenia)

pustotelyy hollow (see quotation under kern)

pustoshnyy pustoshnyye luga: waste(land) meadows

pustyarnik (bot.) Leonurus, motherwort

sibiricus (Hingan)

cardiacus (Upper Don)

puchkovatyy (bot.) comosus

pushistyy (bot.) pubescens, downy; hirsutus, hairy

p. oves: Avena pubescens

p. dub: Quercus pubescens or lanuginosa

pushistaya ol'kha: Alnus hirsuta

pushitsa (bot.) Eriophorum, cotton grass

p. al'piyskaya: E. alpinum (Khibiny)

parakhod, "steamer"

p/kh (ornith.) = "shchukrok", bee-martin, kingbird, tyrant flycatcher, (genus Tyrannus)

pshik baby reindeer; "new-born reindeer"

Cf. peshka

pyrey (bot.) Agropyron (Agropyrum) pulcherrimum

Cf. zhitnyak

(polzuchiy) p.: Agropyrum repens, quack-grass, couchgrass, quitch grass ("a gramineous weed difficult to root out, with long, creeping underground runners")

pyshnosharevidnyy (bot.) paniculatus, paniculate

p'yezo-kvartz (geol.) ("piezo-quartz")

"quartz possessing the property of regulating radio waves; used in radio technology."

p'yedestal alluvial plain, piedmont

Cf. prolyuviy, prolyuvial'nyy

p'yanyy poisonous (said of honey)

pyatachok (five-kopeck coin) snout?

"Wild boars obtain their food by digging in swamps and rooting out with their pyatachok bulbs, roots and fat worms."

pryamik straight line

schitat' na pryamik: to measure in a straight line (e.g. the course of a winding river).

itti na pryamik po doline: to go in a straight line through a valley (without following the trail).

pryamitsa (W. Siberia)

"Thus (after the spring floods) the beds of the rivers change constantly and gradually. The new bed, which has broken through a narrow neck in one of its horseshoe-shaped bends and laid a straight road across it, is called "pryamitsa" or "polvy rukay"."

p/s peredatochnaya stantsiya, (radio) transmitting station

ptitsa (ornith.)

sinyaya p.: Myophonus coerules

ptichiy (bot.) avicularis

publikat' to publish (attested forms: publikaya)

puzhit' (?) see spuzhit'

puzanok (ichth.) Caspiolosa, a herring

donskoy p.: C. tannica (Azov--Black Sea)

azovshiy p.: C. maeotica

puzuristyy (bot.) vesicarius, full of blisters

puzyrnik (bot.) Colutea arborescens, bladder senna (Mukha, foothills)

puzyrchatka (bot.) Utricularia, bladderwort

intermedia (Zeya--Bureya plain; forest-steppe)

vulgaris (Syr-Dar'ya)

puzyrchatnik (bot.) Utricularia, bladderwort

intermedia, vulgaris = puzyrchatka

punoehka (ornith.)

1) Passerina nivalis nivalis L. (Taymyr, Anadyr')

2) Plectrophanax nivalis (L.), snow bunting (Ussuriland, Anadyr') (apparently = Plectrophanes nivalis Meyer = obyknovennyy podorozhnik laplanskaya p.: Plectrophanes lapponica (Lake Khanka, Przhnev.))

purshlivyy snowstormy, full of purgi or blizzards (said of days)

R

ravnyy byt' ravnym (with dat.): to be equal to;
 to be (in mere statements of
 measurements; not equivalence, but
 identity).
 byt' ravnym v srednem: to average (so and so
 much).
 razbirat' to divert (e.g. water for irriga-
 tion).
 "mnogo vody razbirayetsya dlya iskusstvennogo
 oroseniya."
 to draw (water from a well: cf. vodorazbor)
 razbor (1) diversion (of water from a river
 through a canal)
 drawing (of water from a well; cf.
 vodorazbor)
 (2) discharge, output (of a spring or well):
 "dlya vtorogo i tret'yego gorizontov iz-
 vesten tol'ko sutochnyy razbor, ravnny
 120--6000 l/sutki."
 "... sutochnyy razbor vody na odin kolo-
 deta, kotoryy raven 1800--15 500
 l/sutki."
 razbrozka predvaritel'naya r. gruzov po sudam: the
 preliminary distribution of the cargoes
 among the vessels.
 razval (geol.) heap (of rocks, blocks)
 (cf. otval, "heap", in Dyushen, Geolog.
 Slovar')
 "Characteristic are the razvaly on the slopes
 ---probably basalts."
 razveivaniye (geol. deflation, (act of)
 blowing away of apart, dispersion
 (by the wind)
 oblast' razveivaniya: area of deflation, wind-
 blown area.
 razvilok fork (of a river)
 razvodit' r. ogn', doster, dymokur: to build a (camp)
 fire, a bonfire, a smoking fire to drive
 away insects.
 razvod'ye (Arctic ice term) lane, lead
 (a stretch of open water between ices, recently
 formed by action of tides and wind, or actually
 forming).
 "A stretch of clear water between ices, which forms
 in the process of their rarefaction."
 razgon running start "mashina s razgom legko brala krutoy
 barkhan"
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pyatichinochnyy (bot.) pentandrus, having five stamens
 pyatyashchiy pyatyashchaya eroziya: headward erosion
 (i.e. toward the head of the valley) =
 popyatnaya eroziya (nastupatel'naya
 eroziya in Dyushen).

svendochka
zyuznik
mytnik
molokan
valeriana
astra
kakaliya
kupena
ogonek
disporum
lapchatka
landysh
maynik
osoks

Statice
Pyrethrum
Achillea
Allium
Cenolophium
Eryngium
Hypochaeris
Inula
Linosyris
Medicago
Melampyrum
Phlomis
Plantago
Polypsis
Potentilla
Ranunculus
Senecio
Silene
Stellaria
Taraxacum
Thalictrum
Trifolium
Veronica
Vicia
Asparagus
Cenosephium
Cnidium
Ulmaria
Pragaria
Lathyrus
Sedum

Stellaria ("Alaine")
Lycopus
Pedicularis
Malgedium
Valeriana
Aster
Cacalia
Polygonatum
Lychnis
Disporum
Potentilla
Convallaria
Maianthemum
Carex

Raznotraviye (3)

Raznotraviye (4)

Raznotraviye (5)

shel'fey
klover
tavalga
podmarennik
goritsvet
medunitsa
kopyten'
perleseska
fialka
perlovnik
(perlovitsa)
Bor

Salvia
Trifolium
Filipendula
Galium
Adonis
Pulmonaria
Asarum
Anemone
Viola
Malica
miliun

sage
clover
bedstraw
(Buttercup fam.)
longwort
violet
malic grass

"Perennial, long vegetation herbs (travy) or so-called 'raznotrav'ye'.
Of. raznotravnyy.

("variherbaceous", covered with, pertaining to, or consisting of, various kinds of herbs (travy).
"characteristic of the sections of the wooded steppe not occupied by forest is the raznotravnyy (or raznotrav) step."

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razdavay' r. v storony: to push (ice floes) aside (said of an icebreaker forcing its way through a fissure).

razdelyvat', perf. razdelat' to arrange?
"this pass is more poorly arranged (khushe razdelan) than the T'ien-Kuan-ts'ai-ling pass." (Ahnert).

razlapisty' ? ragged? "foothills with strongly dissected razlapisty' crests."

razliv floodland, depressed area flooded in spring (in the Caspian Lowland) cf. quotation under liman

razliv unloading (e.g. of petroleum) by means of a hose (e.g. into barrels; no bochkam).

razlog dry valley? Cf. log "the basins occupied by Lakes Kizi and Kadi cannot be interpreted as razlogi of the Maritime Range filled with water."
"The lateral razlogi of the Maritime range were inundated (by the Amur, dammed up by the Sikhote-Alin' and Amgun Ranges), and Lakes Kizi, Kadi and Irkutskoye (Ione) were formed."
"Among the razlogi (q.v.) and abandoned arms of the Amur may be classed the razlog...now filled with Lakes and swamps..."

razlokhmchivat', perf. razlokhmchit' to tatter, shred, tear to shreds

razmak expansion, development, growth of volume, upswing
"The quarrying of limestone for highest-grade flux... has undergone great expansion (poluchila krupnyy razmakh)."

raznolistnyy (bot.) heterophyllus, having more than one kind of leaf.

raznos removal, hauling away (of ground, rock) razrabotka izvestnyaya otkrytymi raznosami: the open-pit (quarry) working of limestone, open quarrying of limestone.

raznotraviye variety of herbs, (various) herbs (in general, including any of all of the herbaceous plants (travy), inclusive of the grasses (trava, Gramineae), as proved by the following compilation of genus names from numerous Russian sources:)

(1) krovokhleba Sanguisorba
sossyureya Saussurea
labaznik Filipendula
kalushnitsa Galium
vasilistnik Thalictrum
kupal'nitsa Trollius
kodonopsis Codonopsis
podmarennik Galium
geran' Geranium
polyn' Artemisia
veronika Veronica
tyryshchelistnik Achillea (Millefolium)
khvoshch Equisetum
paporotnik Dryopteris
lyutik Ranunculus
krestovnik Senecio
plekun Lythrum
shlemnik Scutellaria
porucheynik Sium
chistets Stachys

raznotraviye (2)

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rapa (chem.) saturated solution (only of salts in a salt lake?) (of the water of a salt lake)

"In the salt composition predominate sodium and magnesium chlorides, sometimes also magnesium sulfate. Both the total amount of salts (concentration of the rapa, i.e., of the saturated solution) and their mutual relations are very changeable, depending on the season and the meteorologic conditions of a given year."

"brine (rassol), water containing salts dissolved in it in quantities exceeding those contained in sea water; formed in separate enclosed bodies of water subjected to constant intensified evaporation."

raskidistyy (bot.) divaricatus, divaricate, widely divergent.

raspadat' raspadat'sya na (with acc.): to break up into, to fall (apart) into:

"The mountain chains W of the Ural-Tau....break up (raspadayut'sya) into (na) separate crests and massifs."

"To the W and S of here the mountains break up into (raspadayut'sya na) a multitude of short ranges..."

raspadina - raspadok (q.v.) "a narrow mountain r."

raspodek 1) "small, flat hollow (logzhina)"

"Swamps (on the Zeya-Bureya plain) are furthermore distributed over the river valleys, gulches (radi) and even in the comparatively shallow h... (malikiya logzhiny) ---raspadki."

2) "deep depression (glubokaya ponizheniya)" (through which a river flows; local expression in the Aldan basin).

3) "deep canyon" (glubokiy kan'yey; Alden basin)

"The hills have in general broad, flat summits and rather gentle slopes, but are cut through or separated by comparatively frequent raspadki, in part rather deep, and some times with steep slopes." (Lyangri River region, NW Sakhalin).

raspl'yvat'sya to become blurred (spot, ink)

raspelagat'sya to lie, to be arranged (of an area, region, mountain range, lake, chain of lakes, etc.); to be situated

rasp'olzhennyy chaste r.: closely spaced (e.g. points, wells)

razrestat'sya to spread out (of vegetation)

razreznolistnyy (bot.) laciniatus, lacinate, slashed, cut into narrow pointed lobes.

razrusheniye led v stadii razrusheniya: rotten ice (Arctic ice term) = razrushenny led, led s protalinami, gniloy led.

razrushenny r. led: rotten ice (Arctic ice term) = led s protalinami, gniloy led, led v stadii razrusheniya.

razryv (geol.) 1) gap (in a ridge)

2) ? abandoned branch of a river ? "razryvy i izmenivshiesya rukava Amura."

Cf. razlog

razrykhyat' to loosen up (e.g. ground) (transitive)

rayon region, area, district rayon torosheniya: pressure area (Arctic ice term; used when pressure is actually present), vtoroshenny rayon: pressure area (applied to an area of past pressure).

rak rak-otshel'nik (zool.) hermit thrush

rakita (bot.) Salix (willow) repens (Donets) Cf. rakitnik

rakitnik (bot.)

1) Eytasus (broom)

"a low-growing steppe shrub" of the forest-steppe zone of the East European Plain.

Cytisus ruthenicus
C. austriacus
C. hirsutus (Caucasian Mountains)
C. biflorus (Upper Don) = kagal'nik

2) Salix (willow) repens (Donets) = rakita

razkovistyy (geol.) conchoidal (e.g. of a fracture)

razzha (ichth.) "a goby (bychok) of the Myoxocephalus (= Cottus) scorpius group." (Kashatka)

razzait (geol.) (razzayit), "r. mineral, sodium titanosilicate, found in the Khibiny and Lovozero Rurds of the Kola Peninsula."

rana Zastarilaya r.: chronic sore

rang (bot.; Kazakh; from Persian: "color; growing herbage") Carex physodes (sedge) (Soviet Central Asia, sand deserts) = ilak (Turkmen), peschanaya osoka

rastrub flare, widening (flaring) or trumpet-shaped end (e.g. of a pipe, to form two sockets to receive two pipes).
 "The Tanyur River (Anadyr' basin) empties into the estuary of the Kanchalan River in a broad rastrub."
 rashod discharge (of a river); rate of flow, volume (= debit)
 raschistka (geol.) artificial exposure (of rock)
 See under obnasheniye
 raschlenyat' 1) to break up (na with acc., into); to break down (na with acc., into)
 2) to classify; to differentiate
 3) to dissect, to cut up (geol.)
 rasshrifrovka breakdown (= analysis, e.g. in accounting)
 "podrobnaya r. gruza po naznacheniyam:" a detailed breakdown of the freight by destinations.
 ratsiya radio
 "Vessels are forbidden to operate in the bay with their own radio (svoyey ratsiy)."
 "The paddlewheel steamer 'Chkalov' was sent out from Tiksi to Kolyva without any convoy. It had a broken-down radio (neispravnaya ratsiya) and was not heard from for 2 weeks."
 "The sharply intensified audibility of the radio (ratsiya) of the 'Sadko' indicated that the convoy was somewhere quite near."
 rachiy rach'ya sheyka (bot.): snakeweed, Polygonum bistorta (cf. sheyka)
 rashok (zool.) Gammarus (a genus of swimming amphipod crustaceans, the type of a large family, Gammaridae) pulex
 rachki-bokoplavy: ?
 rvacheskiy grafting, pecculating, grasping, thieving
 rdest (bot.; cf. rdet' "to redden, blush, ripen")
 Potamogeton, pondweed (large genus of aquatic plants)
 = kuvshinka
 plavayushchiy r.: P. natans
 rebristyy (bot.) rugulosus
 redzina (soil science; Polish redzina) = rendzina (q.v.), dark carbonate soil

raspresneniye freshening (e.g. of water) "blagodarya presachivaniyu vod fil'truyushchikhsya cherez delyuviy, prolyuviy i allyuviy foraykh i predgornyykh sklonov, obrazovalas' zona raspresneniya (in regions of the Kop'dag with otherwise largely salty soil)."
 raspresnyat' to make fresh (apparently "opresnyat'") (not "to make salty") (s.g. water)
 "V kontse Murgabskoy sistemy obrazuyetsya znachitel'noye pyatno raspresneniya vod, v kontse Fedzhenskoy sistemy takaya zhe kartina. Eto echen' tseme i sushchestvenno."
 rassantsevat' (geol.) to make into schist, to schistize, to foliate
 rassol "solution of any salt in water" (Armand)
 1) "In cooking-salt production: water from bore holes saturated with cooking salt (from 70° Baumé and up)." (Armand)
 2) "Solution of salts: sodium chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride; it does not freeze at low temperatures. Used as intermediate body in transmission of cold."
 3) salt crust ??? (on a salt lake)
 rassoleniye desalinification, reduction or removal of the salt content
 "In the case of the drying out and rassoleniya of a salt marsh, a (solentsevataya) soil appears on the boundary between the takyr and the salt marsh and beneath the thin surface crust (kerachka) one observes in this soil a columnar horizon — similar to that in a columnar (solenets)."
 "amena protsessa kapillyarnogo rassoleniya rassoleniyem."
 rassolit' to desalinify, to debrine, to reduce (or remove) the salt content
 "Soils of the salinified series—solonchak—meadow, solonchaka— and of the desalinated series (rassoldunnika)—solontay and takyr-like soils."
 rassokha "In the extreme north of the Timan, in a cross-section (rassokha) of one of the rassoliki emptying (rassolushchikha) into Vas'kina Guba, F. Chernyshev found outcrops of metamorphic schists."
 rassstanovka relative location (e.g. of several ships)
 rastopyrennyy (bot.) squarrosous (sprawling, spread out), "having its parts or processes (such as the tips of involucre scales) spreading or recurved at the end."

rendzina (cont.)
Silurian system or on boulder clay-rich in fragments of these limestones, i.e. soils limed, as it were, by nature herself."
"peregrynno-karbonatnyye pochvy ('rendziny')"

reolka = rēlka, q.v.

repeynik (bot.) Agrimony (agrimony, rose fam.) eupatoria (Upper Don)

repeychataya (bot.) repeychataya lipuchka: Lappula (stickweed) myosotis. (Myosotis = forgetmenot)

repeshok (bot.) Ceratocarpus (N. Cauc. grass steppe)
Cf. repyashok

repyashok (bot.) Causalis latifolia (Turkmenia)
Cf. repeshok

rechnik (geol.) river deposit

reyushka "fishing sailboat on the Caspian Sea."
"small fishing sail vessel" (nebol'shoye rybatskoye parusnoye sudenyshko)

rshavets "rusty-brown sediment" (see quotation under ssor)

rzhavchianik rust fungus (= rzhavchinnyy gribok; Melampsora salicini, affecting willows on the Bel'shesemel'skaya Tundra)

rzhavchianyy (biol.) r. gribok: Melampsora salicina, a rust fungus affecting willows on the Bel'shesemel'skaya Tundra). = rzhavchinnik.

rshanka (ornith.)
1) Pluvialis
burokrylaya r.: P. dominicus (Arctic)
sibirskaya r.: P. dominicus fulvus (Taymyr, Anadyr').
2) Squatarola
r.-tules: S. squatarola (tundra)
giupaya rshanka-sivka: Endromias merinellus (Altay high-mountain zone)

ris (bot.)
"vodyanoy r.": Zizania latifolia (Marit. obl.); its seeds are good food for water birds.

risskiy (geol.) risskoye elodeneyiye, risskiy vek; the Riss (ian) stage of the Middle-quaternary; the Third Ice Age

redina 1) thin woods (Marit. Obl.) redina lesa: thinness of the forest (N. Osetia)
2) thin spot in woods
"iskustvennoye zarashchivaniye redin": artificial afforestation of the thin spots.

redko redko gde-occasionally, here and there
"Noteworthy in the here dominant forest vegetation is the occasionally (redko gde) observed mixture of Siberian conifers with broadleaf trees."

redkoles'ye "sparse forest on the boundary with the tundra"

redkorech'ye "a network of gulches and ravines (especially in the forest-steppe) with a very thin network of streams and rivers" (in the steppe zone, by contrast with the gustokorech'ye (q.v.) of the mixed-forest zone).

rezul'tatnyy producing (good) results, successful, effective

rezunets (bot.)
luk-r.: Allium schoenoprasum (Altay high-mountain zone)

rezukha (bot.) (Arabis, rock cress, mustard fam.)
shershavaya r.: Arabis hirsuta (Barga, NW Manch.)

reliktovy (geol., biol.) relict, residual (landform, form of vegetation or animal); surviving from an earlier period of the earth's history.

rēlka residual shore ridge
"sandy rēlki"—remnants of former shore ridges (valy). (Maritime Obl.)
"On the Tsipa (trib. to Vitim) the shore forests stand on shores which are distinctly elevated over the valley floor (the so-called Riki). (Platsonke, N Hingan).
"Rēlki —Dry elevations of the terrain between swamps or gulch (log)." (Prince Dedeshchali in an article (1888) on the area between the Bureys and the Angua').

remeza (ornith.) Remiza pendulina (Syr-Dar'ya)

redzina (soil science) Polish redzina) dark carbonate soil = redzina
"redzinas, which, as is known, are formed on limestones and rocks close to them."
"...on the Ishor (Silurian) Plateau southwest of Leningrad predominate either slightly podzolized or entirely unpodzolized soils, of the redzina type, formed on limestone of the

romashnik (cont.)
 millefolium (Crimea, Kerch' Penin.)
 "Typical of these (Circum-Caspian) steppes is also the *piratrum* (or *romashnik*) a drought-resistant species (vid) of the semi-desert *romashka*, distinguished by its yellow racemes and the grayish-green *krugoviny* of its foliage."

rondo (typographic) a type imitating calligraphic handwriting; used on maps.

ronsha (ornith.) *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (forest zone) = *kedrovka*
Craetes infaustus (= *kuksha*) (W. Sib. *tayga*)

ropak hummock (Arctic ice term) = *rupak*, q.v.
 "An individual ice floe sticking up like a rib on a relatively level ice surface."
 An area 1 km. in diameter covered with *ropaki* and *korosy* (also rendered by "hummocks").

ropy local name of petroleum deposits in the Carpathian foothills of the western Ukraine.

rosistyy (bot.) *roridus*, dewy

roskoelit (geol.) a vanadium ore

rosomakha (= *rossomakha*) (zool., mammal) *Gulo gulo* (W. Sib. *tayga*)

roskazn' tale, (fairy) story

rossomakha (zool.; mammal) *Gulo gulo* = *rosomakha*

rossyp' 1) deposit of alluvial gold, placer
 2) debris, litter
rossypy ogromnykh glyb: litters of huge rocks

rosyanka (bot.) *Drosera* (sundew) *rotundifolia* (forest-steppe; "insect-eating plant")
dlinnolistnaya r.: *D. longifolia*

RT *rybolovnyye traulera*, fishing trawlers (Murmansk)

rtut' mercury
vsernistaya r.: cinnabar, (red) mercury sulfide

revayy r. led: level ice (Arctic ice term) = *gladkiy led*, a better term

reges (bet.) *Typha*, cattail *latifolia Laxmannii*

regelistnik (bot.) *Ceratophyllum* sp. *demersum* (water plant forest zone)
donskoy r.: *C. tanaiticum* Saeg. (forest-steppe)

rogul'ki fruit of the water chestnut (*Tropa*)
 "In the lakes (of the Lenkoran' lowland) are found extensive growths of water chestnut (*vodyanoy erekh*, q.v.), with sweet, oil fruits *rogul'ki* —, a favorite morsel for the wild boar."

resh' (bot.) *dikaya* r.: *Secale montanum*

reza (bot.)
 1) *Rosa*
belaya belgarskaya r.: *R. alba*
galitsiyskaya r.: *R. gallica*
kazanlykskaya r.: *R. damascena*, *damascena rose*
 2) (*Lavatera*)
sobach'ya roza: *Lavatera thuringiaca* (forest-steppe herb with large pale-pink flowers) = *khat'ma*

reza (bet.) *solotaya* r.: *Solidago virga aurea* (Upper Don), goldenrod

rozetsvetayy (bot.) *rosaceus*, belonging to the rose family (*Rosaceae*)
rozetsvetnoye semeystvo: the rose family.

romashka (bot.) (prob. originally = *Roman* or garden camomile, *Anthemis nobilis*)
 1) *Matricaria* (wild camomile)
chamomilla (Orsk rayon)
nepakhuchaya r.: *M. inodora* (Upper Don)
 2) *Chrysanthemum* (= *Pyrethrum*) (cf. *romashnik*) *paniricum* (Chinese Turkistan)

romashnik (bot.) *Chrysanthemum* (= *Pyrethrum*) (cf. *romashka*)
achilleifolium (Carpian Lowland, with heavy woody rhizomes)

ruppiya (bot.) *Ruppia*, ditch grass; "an aquatic plant with a creeping, branchy stem and thread-like leaves."

rusinskiy (bot.) ruthenious, Ruthenian, Ukrainian

ruta (bot.) *Peganum harmala* (ether-oil plant, high mountains of Cent. Asia) = yugorlyk, yuzerlyk (Crimes), adraspan

ruta (bot.) *Haplophyllum versicolor* (Turkmenia), Sieversii (Turkmenia)

daurskaya r.: *H. dauricum* (= *Ruta daurica*)

rukheytnik (zool.) *Stenophylax*

rukhyak (geol.) plaster stone, gypsum cf. *rukhyakovyy*

"marl (a calcareous clay)" (Calaham)

Under marl in Dyushen

rukhyakovyy containing *rukhyak* (q.v.)

"solid glauconite *rukhyak* sandstones"

ryba belaya r.: *Culter mongolicus* (Lake Khanka)

krasnaya r.: a kind of salmon, red salmon (Kamchatka)

rybets (ichth.) *Vimba vimba* (N. Cauc.)

rybolovetskiy pertaining to, or consisting of, fishermen (rybolovtsy)

rybolovetskiye poselki: fishing settlements

ryzhik *Camelia sativa*, false flax, gold-of-pleasure (= Germ. *Leindotter*) (seeds yield an oil; the stalks are sometimes used for brooms).

"No less high up reach also the rape and the *ryzhik* --- high-mountain crops reaching to the uppermost limits of agriculture in Armenia. They are raised to obtain oil and are found wild."

rys' (zool.) *lynx*

bolotnaya r.: *Felis chaus chaus* (tugays of Sov. Central Asia) = khaus, kamyshévyy kot.

ryum (ornith.) *Eremophila alpestris flava* (Novaya Zemlya)

ryabina (bot.) *Sorbus* (= *Pyrus*), mountain ash *ausuparia*, European mountain ash, rowan tree, service tree.

ryabinolistnik (bot.) (*Sorbaria*, rose fam.)

obyknovennyy r.: *Sorbaria sorbifolia* (Maritime Obl.); bush up to 1.5 m. tall.

ruda ore

zheltaya svintsovaya r.: = vul'fenit, wulfenite, $PbMoO_4$

igol'chataya zheleznyaya ruda: goethite, $Fe_2O_3 \cdot H_2O$ (= *gëtitë*)

krasnaya mednaya ruda: cuprite, Cu_2O , cuprous oxide, red copper oxide (= *kuprit*)

uranaya smolyanaya ruda: pitchblende, uranite (= *uranaya smolyanaya obmanka*, *uranit*)

belaya svintsovaya ruda: cerussite, lead carbonate (= *tserrussit*)

ruderpis (naut.) "lower part of the main pivot of a rudder, to which are attached the blade (*pero*) of the rudder on the one hand and the hinges (*ostli*) on the other."

ruderpost (naut.) rudderpost, rudderstock; "the rear part of the sternpost of one- and three-screw vessels; the rudder is suspended from it."

ruka style

"There are two ways of preparing the salmon (Lower Peshora): Peterburg style (*na petersburgskuyu ruku*), when the fish is left whole, and Cherdyn style (*na cherdynskuyu ruku*), when the fish is flattened out."

ruka hand

do sudov bylo rukoy podat': the vessels were within reaching distance, at arm's length (from the icebreaker).

rulit' to taxi (e.g. of a flying boat)

Cf. *podrulit'*

rumb quarter (of the wind); direction; exposure

rusyanka (bot.)

1) *Echium* (bristly herb of borage fam.)

italicum
plantagineum
violaceum

2) *Nonnea pulla* (Upper Don)

rupak "ice piled up in heaps to a height of 4 sahen" (28 ft.) and probably touching the bottom with its lower part, since the maximum depth in the Peshorskoy Laman is 30-32 ft." = *ropak*, q.v.

S

saam Kola Laplander (formerly called lopar')

sabol'nik (bot.)

1) Potentilla (= Comarum) palustris, marsh cinquefoil (Kola) ("which always participates in the choking up of lakes" and their conversion into swamps")

2) Comarum (= Potentilla ?) Salessowi (Central Asia)

savik "lower clothing" (trousers ?) of reindeer skin (Nenets)

sagi (pl.) saucer-shaped depressions in the Caspian slope of the Manych Depression

"From the mouth of the Chogray River (meridian of Arzgir village) to the Caspian Sea there are many saucer-shaped depressions with salinified soils in them. After rains such saucers, called sagi by the local population, become impassable."

sagovnik (bot.) cycad

sada "swampy" in Komi (occurs in geog. names)

sadzha (ornith.) Syrrhaptes paradoxus (Amur), Pallas's sand-grouse

tibetanus (Pamir) (steppe zone of Altay)

sadka (chem.) precipitation, settling (e.g. of a salt from solution)

sayga (zool.) = antilope, antelope

"gorbonosava antilope sayga" (the humped antilope sayga) (deserts of Soviet Cent. Asia)

sas (Kirgis) swamp, damp place

"...mountain-solonchak, mainly carbonate soils. The latter here (on the high mountains of Central Asia) bear the local name of sasovyye valyye pochvy, from the Kirgis word sas--- swamp or a damp place in general."

"An indispensable part of the Pamir landscape are the sas, tussocky sedge salt-marsh (solonchak) --- swamp meadows along the low banks of the rivers and the flat, humid terraces."

"sasy" = lugovosolonchakovyy pochvy, meadow-saltmarsh soils

sasak (bot.) Arthropytum arborescens (without sk-) haloxyton (without kars-)

as-sakas: Arthropytum arborescens (semi-desert) = belyy saksaul, peschanyy saksaul.

ryabchik (bot.) Fritillaria dagans ruthenica (forest zone) Raddeana (Turkmenia; a bulb)

ryab' (geol.) rillmarks, ripple-marks

znaki ryabi: ripple-marks, rillmarks

ryazh (engineering) crib; "framework filled out with logs and filled up with stones, serving as an underwater foundation for structures erected in the water, e.g. for embankments, supports for temporary bridges, for dams, etc."

ryam (a kind of sedge ??)

The Vasyugan Swamp in W. Siberia "is everywhere accessible for heavily loaded carriers (up to 2 1/2 puds), traveling without poles and always preferring a route straight across a solid swamp, as being less tiring than tussocks (kochki) of ryamy (ryamor) and sosny (sost)."

"Barabinskoye ryamy", an article by G. Ya. Bronzov in "Pochvovedeniye", no. 2, 1936, pp 158-168.

ryapudhka (ichth.) Coregonus sardinella maris-aihi (White Sea; Arctic)

sibirskaya r.: C. sardinella

ryaska (bot.) Lemna (duckweed, duck's-meat)

trifulca (Dukhobor'ye, Sov. Armenia)

minor (water plant, forest zone)

polyrrhiza (water plant, forest zone)

saksaul (cont'd.)

belaya s., peschanaya s.: *Haloxylon persicum*: "a tall subshrub or small tree with light-gray bark (as much as 4-5 m. high and with a diameter of 20-30 cm. at the base). On this plant we find little, sharp, thornlike scales instead of leaves. The annual branchlets of the saksaul do not lose their chlorophyll from April until late fall; most of its seeds drop off upon ripening. The fruits of the saksaul are winged. It possesses the ability to put forth small accessory roots, thanks to which it can readily stand being drifted over rather slowly by sand. A rather loose soil is required for the seed propagation of the saksaul; hence it can put up with a certain mobility of the sand, but it avoids salinified soils. It grows in separate bushes, never crowded together, and its projecting crowns occupy less than half the surface of the soil. It is very widely distributed."

solonchakovyy s., "chernyy" s.: *Haloxylon aphyllum* (older: *Arthrophyllum ammiendron*, *Arthrophyllum haloxylon*) (grows on the bottoms of most of the overgrown basins of the Karakum desert amid growths of *peschanyy saksaul*; 4-6 m. high, diameter up to 0.5 m.)

"The *solonchakovyy saksaul*, which requires a consolidated and salinified sand substratum (incidentally, it grows also on clay soils with salt efflorescences),..."

"One of the most unique plants of the salt-marsh desert is the black of *salt-marsh saksaul* (*Haloxylon aphyllum*), distributed over the Karakums, the plain along the Syr-Dar'ya, the Muyn-Kums, and between the Ili and Kara-Tal Rivers. The large growths of it are confined to weakly salinified sandy-loam and loam soils, since it does not stand either a strong salinification of the ground or inundation of it by water. The salt-marsh saksaul is a tree 4-6 m. and even 8 m. high, with a gnarled, often very thick, strongly branched trunk with dark-gray bark and dark, very heavy (specific gravity 1.2) wood, so hard that it is difficult to cut it with an ax. As the result of intensified cutting, it is often represented by a shrub-shoot form 1-2 m. high. The saksaul belongs to the *aphyllus* plants: it is without leaves, like the *dzhuzgun*, and a part of its branches do not become woody but perform assimilatory functions; hence it may be assigned to the semi-trees. The saksaul, in depressions; uses the ground water lying at a depth of only a few meters."

"The saksaul grows rather rapidly; on abandoned plowlands one may find four-year-old specimens of it that are as much as 1.5 m. high. The renovation of the saksaul proceeds normally only under the condition that the upper horizon of the soil is somewhat salinified and sufficiently loose. On very compact soils, renewal by seed is restricted, but near the abandoned holes

sazovatyy

see *sai*, swamp, damp place

sazovatyye pochvy Turkistana: the *sai* soils of Turkistan.

"narrow strips of damp saz plots (*syrtye sazovatyye lushayki*) along the rivers" (in the alpine zone of Sov. Cent. Asia).

(geol.) deep ravine (in the heights along the east side of the Caspian Sea).

say

sayga

Saiga tatarica (sandy deserts of Sov. Central Asia; a sheep-like antelope) = *saygak*

saygak

(zool.) *Saiga tatarica* (Syr'-Dar'ya) = *sayga*

sayda

(zool.) *Pollachius virens* (Arctic)

sayka

(ichth.) *Boreogadus saiga* (Arctic) = *polyarnaya treska*

saksagyz

a rubber-bearing plant growing in the desert regions of the USSR

saksaul

(bot.) 1) *Haloxylon* (10 species of *Chenopodiaceae* (crowfoot fam.), with small scalelike leaves and many branches).

"A tree (*denara*) growing in the sand deserts and saltmarshes of Central Asia, very drought-resistant, receiving moisture only from the soil through its long root (as much as 20 m.); because of these conditions its growth is very slow (3-6 m.). Its wood is hard, but brittle; good fuel. Growth of *saksaul* tie down the soil well, arresting the movement of shifting sands; after being cut down they renew themselves slowly and with difficulty."

"The *saksaul* and the *dzhuzgun* (q.v.) possess such poorly developed leaves that their work is performed by the young green branchlets."

peschanyy s., "belyy" s. (= *ak-sazak*): *Haloxylon persicum* (older: *Arthrophyllum arborescens*) (grows on hillock sands of the Karakum desert already consolidated by preceding pioneer xerophytes).

"Whole groves of *belyy saksaul* grow up on vegetation-bound sands. But this is a strange kind of forest. It consists of astonishing trees with crooked, curling trunks. They are spaced far apart, not more than 300 to a hectare. The sun's rays pass freely through the crown of the saksaul, and it affords no shade whatever. The tree attains a height of 6-8 meters and considerable thickness (up to 120 cm. in circumference). Its wood is heavier than water and brittle; it does not yield to the action of the axe's edge, but easily shatters under a blow. The fuel value of *saksaul* wood approaches that of coal."

sal A raft made up of from 8 to 10 ox hides inflated with air and secured to a light wooden frame; up to one ton of freight can be supported by such a raft. Cf. salik

sal (bot.) tugaynyy sal: *Salix sangarica* (Syr-Dar'ya)

salaka (ieyth.) *Clupea harengus membras* (Gulf of Finland)

salik small raft (= nebol'shoy plotik; North Okhotsk watershed rivers; Yakut or Tungus word ??) Cf. sal

salo sludge, slush (Arctic ice term = pervichnyy protsess obrasovaniya)

"An accumulation of uncongealed ice needles merging on the surface of the water and covering the sea with spots resembling oil spots, in the form of a thin coat or spangles of a grayish or leaden-gray color. Salq represents a very thin layer, which vibrates from the wave motion in wind. A surface covered with salq does not form ripples, and the sea appears smooth."

2) "thin ice just forming on a river" (cf. shuga)

san = -fold

"Despite the insignificant amount of precipitation (in the Caspian Lowland), the yield of wheat is still 5-6-fold (urozhay pshenitsy vsa zhe davet san 5-6) (when 32 kg. are sown per hectare, a crop of 160-190 kg. is harvested)."

samannyof clay, built of clay

"The structures of the kishlake (Central Asia villages) are, as a rule, samannye, i.e. of clay (glina)."

samopisets automatic recorder (e.g. an instrument at a weather station).

samosadochnyy (self-precipitating, of a lake oversaturated with salt)

"... (lakes of the North Caucasus) which pass successively through a series of gradations from fresh to salinified, salty and even samosadochnyye."

samosadochayya sol': cooking salt precipitated by salt lakes (see Teshm. Dist.)

samosoy (bot.) an escape from cultivation

"Nevdaleke ot kol. Dakhcha (on edge of Ust'-Urt)byl nayden vyrevshiy samosoy yashmenya i osv."

"The black locust (*belaya akatsiya*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*) has North America as its native habitat. However, at many points of Western Georgia it has become so widespread that it is even not infrequently found as an escape (u rida samosoya) in wild coenoses. In the present case,

saksaul (cont'd.)

of gerbils and other burrowing animals we find an abundant self-planting of saksaul. The ability of the tree to renew itself by shoots is characteristic. The black saksaul not infrequently forms whole stands, the so-called saksaul forests, which are the object of care by special forest wardenships (lesnichestva)."

"The density of the saksaul stands is not great: there are about 300 adult trees to the hectare. In the Kara-Kums one hectare of saksaul forest yields as much as 50 tons of wood. A saksaul grove is full of light owing to the sparseness of the branches, which give no shade. In hot weather it is still hotter in it than in the open desert, since it affords shelter from the wind, but little from the sun. The herbaceous cover is poor. The sand sedge often dominates in it. The soils are more or less compact. Dilence reigns for the most part in the saksaul groves, since the bird population is not rich. A number of transitions exists between the black and white saksaul groves. Mixed groupings of black and white saksaul are found on the slopes of inter-hillside sands, or regions where the ground waters are comparatively high."

"The virgin saksaul groves of black saksaul are filled with a multitude of fallen timber, the total mass of which sometimes exceeds the amount of the standing wood; this fallen timber, in contrast to the sand (= white) saksaul, is distinguished by the ability to lie for ten years without rotting."

"As an object of exploitation, the saksaul is of great importance. It is a specific (specific gravity of green saksaul 3.15), which sinks in water, breaks with comparative ease, but does not split. It yields an excellent, high calorific fuel, not inferior to coal, and is the basic fuel of the desert. On the markets of Central Asia saksaul firewood is sold by weight. The total demand for firewood in Central Asia is great; the population consumes about 150,000 tons, and the railroads as much as 37,000 tons a year. Saksaul is used for the manufacture of activated charcoal. Saksaul charcoal is an irreplaceable product in factory practice. Its wood is little suited as a material for artifacts, since it is brittle and has a wavy structure (gylasata) (q.v.). It is of great importance as winter fodder for camels and sheep. Potash is obtained from the green mass of the saksaul. Saksaul is a good sand-binding tree. The total area occupied by the white and black saksaul is approximately 100 million hectares (= 1 million square km.). At many places the saksaul has disappeared as a result of spoliatory cutting. But the good germination on the seeds, the ability to renew itself by shoots and its rapid growth create fine prospects for a rational saksaul economy."

sarzan (misprint ??) = sarsazan, *Haloenemum strobilaceum* (Kura-Araks)

sarmat (geol.) Sarmatian

"the Sarmatian series (*Yarus*), one of the series of the Upper Miocene, includes deposits of a brackish inland sea situated at the foot of the Carpathians, the Crimea and the Caucasus, in Transcaucasia and Transaspiia as far as the Aral Sea in the east."

sarsazan (bot.) *Haloenemum strobilaceum* (a small halophytic subshrub; "common on salt marshes"). Cf. sarzan

sary-gul' (bot.) *Sinapis arvensis* (Turkmenia)

saryh (zool.) *mokhnonogiy s.:* *Buteo lagopus* (Tundra)

sassaparil' (bot.) *Smilax excelsa* (Imeretia)

sasyk-kuray (bot.) = sasyk-kuray

sasyk-kuray (bot.) Cf. kuray

1) *Ferula foetida*, *assafoetida* (loess piedmont plains of Soviet Central Asia deserts)

2) *Ligularia altaica* (big composite up to 1 m. tall; northern meadow zone of Sov. Central Asia mountains)

safflor (bot.) *Carthamus tinctorius* L. (fam. Compositae)

sakharistost' sugar content (e. g. of sugar beets)

sakharotavetnyy (bot.) *sacchariflorus*

s. miskantus: *Misxanthus sacchariflorus* (a *zлак*, Maritime obl.)

sbalansirovaniye balancing, evening out, adjustment (between), equalization (e.g. between income and outgo, supply and consumption, e.g. of water in an oasis)

sbeshistost' taper (of a tree), "difference between the thickness of a tree at the buttend at the top" (including the boughs)

sbeshisty tapering (said of a tree trunk; cf. sbeshistost')

"The trunks of the spruces on the mtn. passes exposed to constant winds become very thick toward the bottom, the trees are *sbeshisty*, do not make good building material, but are more suited for paper pulp."

sbornyy (bot.) *glomeratus* = compactly clustered

sbornaya yezha: *Dactylis glomerata*

sbroz (geol.) fault

samosev (cont'd.)

however, planted trees are meant (*posadki stoy porody*)."

2) self-planting (e.g. by seed of saksaul on ground loosened by animal burrows: saksaul does not propagate much by seed on compact ground)

samosidka prob. "moonshine" (vodka)

"Beside the crown vodka, "*samosidka*" was produced and sold everywhere (on Sakhalin before the revolution."

samotok "The canal carries water out of the Kuban' by gravity (*samotokom*)."

samospokoyennost self-complacency (unjustified contentment with an existing situation)

samokhod "*samokhod*", who had come voluntarily to Sakhalin".

samokhodnyy self-propelling, moving under (e.g. a dredge)

samochinnyy arbitrary (= *eigenmaechtig*)

"naseleniya.....stroit sovershenno samochinno saprudy na reku, kotoryye vodnomu nadzoru prikhoditaya razrushat'."

sanny s. put': sled (*sani*) route, sled travel

sapsan (zool.) *Falco peregrinus griseiventris* (Novaya Zemlya)

sarana (bot.) *Fritillaria kantschatskensis* (Kamchatka) = *kamchatskaya liliya*

saranka (bot.) cf. sarana

"liliya kudrevataya (po-sivirski saranka)"

sargan (ichth.) *Beloneacus Friss.* (Black Sea)

sardoba (Iranian *sard-Ab(-a)* "cold water"; underground refrigerating cellar)

1) brick shelter over a well (Soviet Central Asia)

2) (artificially dug) rain and thaw-water hole lined with brick. (SE Karakum Desert)

"On many considerable areas of the Karakums the ground waters are salty and even bitter salty. The population in these places, in order to provide themselves with fresh water, collects the rain and thaw water from the smooth clay surfaces in artificially dug holes. If the hole is not fenced with anything, it is called *kuyra*; if it is fenced in (usually with a mud wall), it is called *kak*; and if it is lined with brick, it is called *sardoba*."

"A large quantity of water can be collected in a *sardoba*, and it can be kept in it the year around."

svishch' (ornith.) utka svishch': Anas penelope, a duck (Lake Khanka, Prsheval'skiy)

svodka meteo-svodka, meteorologicheskaya svodka: synoptic weather report

svoyeobraznyy sui generis, unique, uncommon

svyaska (tech.) binder, binding material

"dinas (q.v.)...is made of siliceous quartzite with the addition of slaked lime or a lime-clay binder (svyaska)."

svyaz' v svyazi s (with instrumental): on account of, because of, in view of, for the reason...., through, as a result of.

"The development of such valuable subtropical crops has in particular undergone a broad upswing during the Soviet period, so that (v svyazi s shch.) the economic resources of the Caucasus have acquired not only local, but also Union-wide importance."

sglaziivat' perf. sgladit' to even, level; to balance, equilibrate (= Germ. ausgleichen)

sglaziennyye formy rel'yefa: balanced forms of relief

sglaziennno-volnistyy samkuto-kotlovinnyy rel'yef morennykh nagromozhdeniy: smoothly rolling closed - basin relief of moraine piles.

sgon driving away (e.g. of water from a shore by a strong wind; cf. nagon)

sgonno-nagonyye yavleniya the phenomena of sgon and nagon (see these)

"High waves (rolasniye) and sgonno-nagonyye protsessy are connected with the action of the winds upon the surface of the lakes. They may cause a difference of as much as 0.7 m. and more (Beloye Ozero) in the levels along opposite shores ('perekosa' (tilting) of the surface).

sgonnyy ef. sgonno-nagonyy

"....the level (of the Baltic Sea) also fluctuates under the influence of off-shore and on-shore winds (approx. translation of sgonnyye i nagonnyye rezy)."

sgruzhivat' to heap up (e.g. a mass of snow with a snow scraper)

sdvoynikovannyye (geol.) sdvoynikovannyye osera: twinned lakes (two lakes in an advanced stage of merging)

sdykhat'sya to stagnate (of water)

"...in the winter the lake freezes over to a considerable depth and then the water under the ice sdykhat'sya and becomes frightfully evil-smelling."

sever p. seceri (shady) northern slope (in N. Manchuria) (cf. solnatsuk)

sbrosnyy waste-water...; drainage...= sbrosovyy

sbrosnaya sistema: drainage system (e.g. for waste waters from irrigated land)

"Sistemy (orosheniya)..... ne armirovany, vodosbornyy i sbrosnyy seti net": (The) systems (of irrigation)... are not developed: there is no water-collecting and drainage network.

st rosovyiy = sbrosnyy

st rosovyiy vody: waste waters (from an irrigation system).

sveda (bot.) Suaeda (goosefoot fam.), sea blite = shvedka

sverbiga (bot.) Bonias orientalis (forest-steppe herb)

svetlyak firefly

svidetel' (geol.) gora s.; khols (ik) s.: outlier (= residual hill)

svidina (bot.) Cornus sanguinea (North Cauc.)

Cf. teren

sivirskaya s.: C. tatarica (forest-steppe)

svilevatost' "defect of wood consisting in a wavy arrangement of the fibers in the trunk".

svilevatyy having a wavy structure (wood; cf. svilevatost' and see quotation under saksaul)

"In Trans-Onga has long been exploited the highly prized wood of the Karelian birch, distinguished by its beautiful wavy (svilevatyy) (svilevatyy) structure. From it are made costly furniture, chessboards, small boxes, cigar cases, etc."

svil' "defect of glass in the form of wavy bands and streaks (prosloyki) of a different refraction index than the basic mass of the glass"

svinka (zool.) Phocaena phocaena (Arctic)

svinoroy (bot.) Cynodon dactylon, Bermuda grass, Scotch grass (Terek-Kuma, Sov. Cent. Asia desert valleys) = pal'chatnik

svintsovyiy (geol.) s. blesk: galena

svinchatkovyy (bot.) plumbaginaceae, belonging to the leadwort family (Plumbaginaceae)

sviristel' (ornith.) Bombycilla garrulus (Turkmenia) (W. Sib tayga)

svistoplyaska orgy, carrousal, spree

"An attempt at creative work (such as the building of the Panama Canal ought to have been) was, under capitalistic conditions, inevitably converted into a svistoplyaska of the most unbridled adventurism, monstrous exploitation and roguery."

selin (sont'd.)

The dead leaves, which do not rot off for a long time, serve as a protection from drying out. The roots are clothed with a solid coat of grains of sand, at first bound together by the root hairlets, and later firmly cemented together by salts. The seeds of the selin are provided at the end with a three-branched down ~~awl~~, each branch of which curves outward; this lends the seed the form of a three-pronged anchor capable of rolling and bounding across the surface of the sand thanks to the elasticity and downiness of its awns."

"selin (vostrety)": see vostrety

selitra kaliynaya s.: potassium nitrate
 selitryanka (bot.) Nitrasia Schoberi (Transvolga, desert)
 sel'ga (from Finnish selka, "back", "ridge" geol.)
 "low narrow osar (= esker) ridge" (North Karelia)
 sel'd'ryapushka (ishth.) Coregonus sardinella V. (Noril'sk)
 selyava (Agov-Kubaa', local) = shemaya Alburnus chalcoides Gild.
 selyan-oleykum (bot.) Cyperus rotundus (Turkmenia)
 semikolennik (bot.) = kyzul-kandam (= kyzyl-kandym), Calligonum (species ?) (Karakum desert)
 smushnyy (gama, salmon) salmon....., relating to salmon
 senokosets (entom.) insect of Phalangidae fam.
 senostavets (zool.) an animal that stores up food for the winter = pshchukha ?
 senougod'ye hayland (see under ugod'ye)
 serge-kara (bot.; Kazakh) Leptaleum filifolium = buynus (Turkmen)
 serdechnik (bot.) lugovoy s.: Cardamine pratensis
 serzhski (bot.; "catkins") = bereseklet, Evonymus, spindle tree
 serpoklyuv (ornith.) Ibidorhyncha Struthersii (Ramir)
 serpyukha (bot.) Serratula centauroides
 2) Cirsium Gmelini (Barga, NW Manchuria)
 seryy "seryye khleba": "gray grains", i.e. rye and oats
 sirbirek (bot.) Caragana frutex (Donets) = doreza, chikiga
 sivash (Crimean Tatar) = liman (q.v.), estuary-lagoon, cut off from the sea by sand bars. (Zapadnyy Sivash on NE of Crimea)

seda

(Nenets) = ~~glik~~ (Koni; q.v.)

= sophia

sedachnik

(bot.) Trientalis europaea (a tundra herb)

seysha

(from Swiss French seiche)

"To the second category of causes influencing the level of the Caspian Sea belong the winds; likewise the seychi or rhythmic fluctuations."

"The daily course of the change in the level of the Aral Sea is determined by the seiche phases (say sayah) with a very long period (22 3/4 hours) and a height of 24 cm. on the average; the seiches are due to rapid changes in the atmospheric pressure and to the strong winds."

seksaul

(bot.; Kazakh) = sakaul; sazak (Turkmen)

2) in Kazakh: Arthrophyllum arboreseens (= Turk. ak-sazak)

selevo

= silevo; cf. sil' "downpour", "heavy shower"

selevoe potoki: flash floods, torrents formed by heavy showers in otherwise dry beds.

selezemochnik

(bot.) Chrysosplenium alternifolium

seleu

(bot.; Kazakh) Aristida Karelina = erke-selin (Turkmen)

Aristida minor = urkoehi-selin (Turkmen)

selin

(bot.) Aristida pennata (= ak-seleu), a three-awn grass, needlegrass (some other species are widespread in the SW U.S.)

"This grass, when drifted over by sand, can develop long rhizomes and quickly form new stalks above ground."

"It appears as the first pioneer on the barchans of the Transcaspiian Karakums."

"Its bushes (kusty), as much as a meter high, sometimes united into small groups, occupy not more than 10% of the surface (on sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia). The very narrow leaves with thornlike hairlets indicate the xerophytic character of this plant. When shaded by neighboring bushes the selin begins to dry out, which testifies to its love of light. The accessory roots run horizontally through the subsoil layer of moisture to a length of 10 and more meters. If the bush is drifted over with sand, there develop from the buds in the axils of the leaves rhizomes with long internodes and sharp tips, which sprout rather rapidly through the layer of sand and, upon reaching the surface of it, develop a new tuft of leaves, and then also above-ground stalks. In case of strong deflation of the sand, the large bush of the selin is left exposed."

silur (geol.) Silurian Period (of the Paleozoic Era); also Silurian rocks

sill' (masc.) (Arab. *ṣayl*) = *livni*; downpour, heavy shower (used in Soviet Central Asia); flash flood (stream)

Cf. silevoy and selevoy

"The shower regime of the precipitation in the mountains (of Soviet Central Asia), in conjunction with the abundance of fragmentary material on the steep, vegetationless mountain slopes, furthers the rise of destructive *silli* which are developed with especial frequency on the slopes of the Trans-Ili Alatau, the Chatkal Range and the Kopet-Dag. They represent turbulent mountain streams with a mass of semi-liquid mud, rubble and stones, rushing down and causing the destruction of everything they encounter on their way, as a result of the water being overloads with a mass of fragmentary material. The *silli* destroy dwellings, roads and road structures, break off and knock down fruit trees, damp up river valleys with immense alluvial fans, stop up the intakes of irrigation canals, leaving large areas of plantings and settlements without water, and cover up with stones, rubble and mud the cultivated areas of oases tilled with great effort."

"On the slopes of mountains with loose soil and scant vegetation the showers (*livni*) form destructive mud flows (*gryazevyye potoki*) --- *silli*."

sima (ichth.) *Onchorynchus masu* (Peter the Great Bay)

singren (Turmen) *Astragalus ammoeendron* (a plant of the Karakum sand desert; furnishes an excellent fodder for livestock).

sineglol'nik (bot.) *s. polevoy*; *Eryngium campestre* (Upper Don)

sinets (ichth.) *Abramis ballerus*

sinekhvostka (ornith.) *Janthia cyanura* Pall. (N. Urals)

s. belobrovaya: *Larivora eyane* (Ussuri)

sinita (ornith.) 1) *Parus*

bol'shaya s.: *P. major*, great(er) titmouse (forest zone)

khokhlataya s.: *P. (= Lophophanes) cristatus*; crested titmouse (forest zone)

s.-lasorevka: *P. coerules*; blue titmouse (forest zone)

s.-moskovka: *P. (Periparus) ater*; coal titmouse (W. Siberian tayga)

s.-grihka: *P. atricapillus borealis* (forest zone)

2) *dolgokhvostra s.*: *Aegithalus caudatus*, long-tailed titmouse (forest zone)

sivery (cf. *seyer*, "north" northern slopes (contrasted with *solnorski*, sunny slopes; in the Sikhote-Alin' Range)

sivets (bot.) see quotation under *kalgan*

sivka (ornith.) *Eudromias morinellus* L. (Taymyr) = *kulichok-sivka*

sivovorotka (ornith.) *Coracias garrula* (India) (Sov. Cent. Asia) = rollers

cf. *sizovorotka*

sivuch (zool.) *Eumetorias jubata* or *stelleri* (Bering Isls.) = Germ. *Seeloeuw*, Russ. *morskoy lev* (sea lion)

sig. (ichth.) *Coregonus spec. lavaretus pidschian* (Kara Sea, N. Sib.)

sigren (bot.) = *singren* (q.v.) (error?)

sidyachetavetnyy (bot.) *sessiliflorus* (e.g. *dub*, *quercus*)

siziginyy (astr., naut.) *syzygial*

siziginyye vody: spring tide (when the sun and moon are in *syzygy*, i.e. either conjunction or opposition)

sizovorotka (ornith.) *Coracias, rollers garrula Semenovi* (Syr-Dar'ya, Turkmenia)

Cf. *sivovorotka* (common species, mostly blue of various shades, varied with bright reddish brown)

sizobnasnechnyy (bot.) *glaucoalyx*

sikkozak bay ice (a purely local expression; = *pripayny led*, *sploshnoy led*)

(= *sikozak* in a Russian source)

sikozak (= *sikkozak*, q.v.)

"Shore ice (*pripay*) many years old and of great thickness, formed in bays and gulfs at high polar latitudes. Owing to annual accumulation and thawing of snow cover, the ice has a bedded character."

silevoy (from *sill*, q.v.)

silevyye vody, *silevyye potoki* = *livnyye vody*: heavy-rain waters, torrents, flash floods

silevyye ottoki: see under *ottok*

silevoy vynos: "mass of rubble, boulders, mud and sand carried out of mountain valleys by torrents (*silli* or *silevyye potoki*); after heavy or protracted downpours the water carries out of these valleys with extraordinary force a powerful stream of mud with boulders, rubble, etc., and sometimes inundates large areas."

skerda (cont'd.)

krovel'naya s.: *C. tectorum* (Upper Don)solotaya s.: *C. chrysanth* (Altay high-mountain zone)skipetr (bot.) *Pedicularis* (lousewort) *sceptrum-carolinum* (peat-bogs, forest zone)skipidarnyy skipidarnoye derevo: *Pistacia terevinthus* = fistashnik (q.v.), terebinth, turpentine tree

skladchatyy (geol.) folded

skladyvat'sya perf. sloshit'sya

to shape up, to develop

"...depending on the ice conditions as they actually shaped up (v saviisimosti ot fakticheski slozhivshayaya ledovoy obstanovki)."

Ledovaya obstanovka na 8 avgusta skladyvalas' blagopriyatno: The ice conditions for Aug. 8 were shaping up favorably.

.... sloshilas' opredelenaya traditsiya slishkom pozdnego vykhoda sudov...; "a definite tradition of too late a departure of the vessels... has been built up"

skobá clamp (see quotation under braga)

skovorodnik (bot.) *Andropogon ischaemum* (a coarse, perennial grass of the N. Cauc. grass steppe) (related to sorghum, which is derived from *A. sorghum*) = belyankaskompiya (bot.) = zheltinnik, *Cotinus soggygris*, smoke tree (European species), Venetian (or Venus's) sumac = *Rhus cotinus* (older classification)skopá (ornith.) *Fondion haliaetos* (Syr-Dar'ya)

Fondion haliaetos (N. Urals)

skopishche ("crowd, mob, gang" in Muller)

s. vody (geol.): water-collecting place, rain-water hole = doshdevaya yama

skoroda (bot.) *Allium schoenoprasum* (= dikiy luk ("wild onion"), "with tasty edible leaves")skruchennik (bot.) *Spiranthes*skumbriya (ichth.) *Scomber*skushennotsvetnyy (bot.) *glomeratus*, compactly clusteredskushenny (bot.) *glomeratus* = skushennotsvetnyy

sinieha

(ornith.) 1) golubaya s.: *Cyanistes coeruleus saturini* (Turkmenia)2) fioletovalaya s.: *Leptopoeile sophiae* (Mongolia)

sinoptik synoptic weather forecaster

sin'ga (ichth.) *Abramis balticus* (Azov-Don)sin'ga (ornith.) *Oidemia nigra* L. (Timan Tundra)sinyukha (bot.) *Polemonium* (Greek valerian)*acutifolium* (tundra)*coeruleum* (Yakutia, Kamui Penin., India)sinyavka (bot.) s. golubaya: *Molinia coerulea* (Khibiny), blue or purple moor-grass, purple melic-grass, Indian grass of Europesinyak (bot.) s. obyknovennyy: *Echium vulgare* (Upper Don) blueweed, viper's-buglosssitnik (bot.) 1) *Juncus*, rush2) *Helicoharis palustris* (swamps of forest zone) = bolotnitsa; cf. sitnyaksitnyak (bot.) = sitnyak, *Helicoharis*sitnyak (bot.) *Helicoharis eupalustris* (floodplains of Crimea)skabiosa (bot.) *Scabiosa*, scabiouslilovaya skabiosa: "Knautia arvensis" (= *Scabiosa arvensis* in Webster) field scabious

skazyvat' skazyvat'sya v (with prep. case): to be exerted upon (e.g. of the influence of a natural factor); to manifest itself in, to be manifested in.

skakun (entom.) *shuk-s.*: *Cicindela* (N. Urals)

skatert' vodnaya s.: water table

skatyy s. led: close pack = uplotnennyy led, sploshennyy led

skvoretz (ornith.) *Sturnus caucasicus*, purpurascens, nobiliorseryy s.: *Sturnus cineraceus* (Lake Khanka, Przhnev.)2) afganskiy s.: *Acridotheres tristis* (Turkmenia)(bot.) *Crepis*, hawk's beard

tenuifolia (Barga, Manch.)

stenoma (Barga)

praemorsa (W.Sib. forest-steppe)

slani (cont'd.)

"Veinik Langsdorfa (Calamagrostis Langsdorffii, reed grass) is the usual vegetation on burned over places (mosto garai), where it may form solid growths--- slani."

slanik (bot.) kedrovyy s.: = kedrovyy slanets (see under kedrovyy)

slanikovyy (bot.) see slan(n)ik and kedrovyy

slanikovaya forma: creeping, matted form (of a plant, e.g. Juniperus, Pinus pumila)

slannik "forest of creeping trees" (les poluchikh derev'yev) = slanik (see under this and kedrovyy)

slantsevyy (bot.) s. kedr = kedrovyy slanets (see under kedrovyy)

sledovaniye travel, continuation of a voyage (cf. seldovat')

The icebreaker "released the vessels (and allowed them) to proceed (or continue) independently to the port of Ambarchik." (dlya samostoyatel'nogo sledovaniya)

sledovat' to proceed, to make one's way, to follow one's course (e.g. said of a ship), to continue a voyage

sleshat'sya to become settled, packed (subj.: snow, soil)

"Tverdoet' sleshavahegosya snegovogo pokrova.... rezko kolebletsya": The hardness of the packed snow cover....fluctuates sharply.

"Plotno sleshavshayasya korochka....suglinistaya, poristaya i tonkosloyevataya": A solidly packed crust, loamy, porous and thin-layered.

slesa (bot.) "slez" = slesnaya trava, Coix lacryma

slepets (zool.) Spalax, Spalacidae, a family of mole-like rodents

slepun (zool.) Typhlope

slepushonka (zool.) Ellobius, "a burrowing animal"

talpinus (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

slepyzh (zool.) Spalax microphthalmus (forest-steppe)

(= krot, "mole" ??)

"The soil is plover up with the burrows (khody) of the slepyzh and the suslik (marmot)."

sliv unloading (of petroleum from a tanker through a pipe)

slivat' perf. slit' to unload (petroleum from a tanker through a pipe)

slabina

weak spot (e.g. in ice, of which an icebreaker takes advantage)

"The ice broken up by the icebreaker almost all remain's in the channel unless there is a slabina about (yesli vokrug net slabiny)."

slavka

(ornith.) 1) Sylvia (whitethroat) nana (sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia; Syr-Dar'ya)

golubobataya s.: S. cyanura (Lake Khanka)

sibirskaya seraya s.: S. communis (W. Sib. forest steppe)

2) Atraphornis

pustyanaya s.: A. nana (Turkmenia)

slanets

(geol.) schist (most often); shale (less often); slate (least often)

goryuchiy slanets = bituminosnyy slanets: combustible shale, bituminous shale

Kristallicheskiye slanetsy: schists: "synonym porody glubinnogo metamorfizma (rock metamorphosed deep below the surface); rocks which originated through the metamorphosis of magmatic (ortoslanetsy) or sedimentary rocks (paroslanetsy). They have a crystalline-grained structure, resulting from secondary re-crystallization in the solid state under immense pressure. On the other hand, they are marked by bedding, schistosity and easy cleavability, acquired under the same pressure and approximating them to sedimentary rocks, from which, in many cases, they were formed. Beside the kristallicheskiye slanetsy (crystalline schists) proper, they include all metamorphic rocks -gneisses, amphibolites, quartzites, marbles, serpentines, etc."

glinisty slaneets: shale (= slantsevataya glina)

aspidnyy slanets: slate

slanets

(bot.) mat of creeping bushes (pine (Pinus pumila), etc.)

"The arboreal vegetation here (on slopes facing the sea and on the high open passes on Sakhalin) acquired the characteristic form of a slanets: on the side facing the wind the boughs die off; on the opposite side they spread out like a thick brush, all in the direction toward which the wind blows."

kedrovyy slanets: see under kedrovyy

slani

Gently sloping flats extending from the mountains to the valleys.

"There are no level meadows in the valley (of a trib. of the upper Zeya), but there are grassy slani, which can be dried with the aid of ditches and furnish good fodder for horses."

smyatiye (geol.) crumpling, squeeze (in tectonic mountain-building)
 snaryad device, apparatus, machine
 snaryad zemlecherpatel'nyy samkhodnyy snaryad: self-propelling dredging machine, dredge
 snagir' (misprint ??) = snagir' (ornith.)
 snegotaska = sneshnyy skreper, snow scraper
 snezhnik (geol.) "small glacier consisting of firm (q.v.)"
 snezhnitsa fresh water on the surface of ice, forming from melting snow on the ice. Sometimes a considerable quantity of water collects; lakes.
 "Fresh water from the thawing of snow on ice."
 snezhura "a sticky, porridge-like mass, formed during an abundant snowfall on fairly chilled water."
 snagir' (ornith.)
 1) Pyrrhula pyrrhula (subalpine zone, Sov. Cent. Asia) seryy sibirskiy s.s. P. caesini (Ussuriland) ussuriyskiy s.s. P. rosacea (Ussuriland)
 2) Uruga
 dlinnokhvostyy s.s. U. sibiricus (Sov. Cent. Asia mtns., W. Sib. tayga).
 yaponskiy s.s. U. sanguinolentus (Lake Khanka).
 snimat' snimat'sya s yakorya: to weigh anchor
 snyalis' s yakorya: We weighed anchor.
 snyt' (fem.; bot.) Asagopodium podagraria (gout-weed) (forest zone) = snit'
 sobaka (ichth.) ryba-s.s. Spheroides rubripes (Sov. Far East)
 sova (ornith.) tayshnaya yastrebinaya s.s. Surnia ulula (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
 sovka ozimaya s.s. Felicia segetum (a butterfly)
 sovmestnyy concurrent
 sovremenny latest, up-to-date (e.g. data, information)
 sogra (bot.) "swampy birch grove" = bolotistyy bereznyak; cf. ryan.
 "The valley bottoms (of the Northern Dvina and adjacent basins) suffer from excess moisture and contain swampy strips, often 1-2 miles broad, covered with spruce, birch, and larch - the so-called 'sogra'."
 Sogra, "extending along the edges of the river floodplains."

slivnyy slivnyy yemkost': (petroleum-)unloading capacity
 slivnaya tara: containers into which to unload petroleum (from a tanker) or other liquid.
 sloyevishche layer, surface cover, mantle (e.g. of lichens)
 slozhnotsve'tnyy (bot.) composite, belonging to the natural group of Compositae.
 sloy deyatel'nyy sloy, sloy zimnego promerzaniya, sloy letnego ottsivaniya: see under deyatel'nyy
 slcnik (entom.) a type of beetles (zhuki) including the genus Sipalus
 smezhnik "Bol'shoye chisllo zavodov--- "smezhnikov"--- rabotayut na avtozavod, sozdavaya razlichnyye chasti i pribory avtomobiley (in Gor'kiy)
 smena succession, sequence (cf. smenyat'sya)
 smenny "The shops of the Northern Sea Route in Arakhangelsk worked in shifts (smennyi brigadami) around the clock (kruglyye sutki)."
 smenyat' (with instrum. case) to succeed, follow, be subsequent to (e.g. one period.... another)
 smenyat'sya: to be succeeded by
 "Razlivy Kaspiya smenyalis' yego otstupaniyami": The inundations of the Caspian were succeeded by recessions.
 "smoki" rainy periods (dozhdivyye periody) (West Siberia)
 smol'vka (bot.) Silene: catchfly, campion, wild pink
 s. yenisayskaya: S. jensisea (herb of Soda Steppe, N. Manch.)
 s. melkotsvetnaya: S. otites, parviflora (Upper Don; Dagestan)
 s. besstebel'naya: S. acaulis (Khibiny)
 zelenovataya s.s. S. chlorantha (forest zone)
 stepnaya s.s. S. otites (forest zone)
 smushki skins of Karakul' sheep
 smykat'sya to converge, to come together; to merge
 smyagchat' to moderate
 "The moderating (smyagchayushcheye) influence of the western marine air masses."

solonets (cont'd.) "Solonchaki pass over into solonchaks under the influence of humidification, and these into solodi when the climate changes farther in the direction of humidity."
(Oedroys, quoted by Berg)

"It is natural that in the desert, with its extremely dry climate, there are no solonchaks or solodi under normal conditions, and that solodi are so common in the forest-steppe, with its comparatively humid climate." (Berg)

"Solonchaks are created by the downward movement of salts. They are washed into the soil from above, and the soil receives a columnar structure. These are the columnar solonchaks typical of the desert steppes."
Cf. solonchak

"Solonets — high content of soda salt or sodium. Formerly known in U.S. as 'black alkali.' Has a heavy clay subsoil or B horizon. The salt is in the subsoil. It is sticky when wet, but hard as a rock when dry. The final stages of degradation of solonets is a heavy accumulation of clay in the B horizon, or a clay pan."
(Nikiforov, Dept. of Agriculture)

"Local hunters apply solonets to areas around small lakes at the headwaters of the Sankhobe River, Ternei Raion, Central Sikhote-Alin, which have nothing in common with the solonchaks of the soil scientists. They are sections of territory (usually small in area) serving as points of accumulation, especially in the rutting season, of elk, deer, and roe." (i.e. a 'salt lick' without any special concentration of salt)."

"The Shandui solonchaks are exposures of quartz-porphry tuffs, which are converted by weathering and under the influence of the water of the mountain springs and ground waters into sticky white clay with gray-blue stains on the surface. This clay serves as food for animals, apparently on account of certain kinds of salts contained in it."

"Solonchak develops out of solonchaki: 1) at places where the ground waters lie deep and the salt-bearing solutions cannot rise by capillary action, and 2) under conditions of through-washing by atmospheric precipitation, but with a periodic succession of ascending (salinizing) and descending flows of soil solutions. The upper horizon of the primary solonchak, with the intensification of the role of descending through-washing solutions under the influence of atmospheric humidity, is gradually freed of the chlorides and sulfates which held the colloidal part of the soil in a coagulated (clotted) state. The sodium, which was in an absorbed state, begins to be squeezed out into the soil solution, engendering there a strongly alkaline reaction. Owing to the interaction between the sodium ion and the carbonic

soyka (ornith.) (jay)

saksaul'naya s.: Podocarpus panderi ("of the crow family"; sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia)

Podocarpus hendersoni (Central Asia)

(geol.) s. korean: "the bottom of a thickness of self-precipitating (samosadozhnyy) salt in salt lakes."

solenny salty (containing over 3.5 gr. of sodium chloride per liter; see under solonovaty)

solerod (chem.) halogen?

solerodnyye basseyny: (lakes in the Manyeh Depression in which salts were until recently collected).

soleros (bot.) Salicornia herbacea (an unusual saltwort-like herb), glasswort, samphire (semi-desert: W. Sib. steppe)

solka salting (e.g. of reindeer meat)

solnopeki sunny slopes (in the Sikhote-Alin Range) = solntsep'ki(1), q.v.

solntsep'ki (litt. "sunbake") sunny (southern) slope (in Manchuria) (cf. gayer) = pripek

solntsesvet (= nashnik) Helianthemum marifolium, a rockrose prob. sun rose

solovey (ornith.) s.-kranosheyka; Calliope calliope

solodka (bot.) Glycyrrhiza, licorice

solod' leached-out saltmarsh, midway in development between a solonets and a podzol area.

"Solod' or solochi: considerably leached salty soil. A-horizon is thin, powdery, leached, and looks like the gray ash-colored surface soil of podzol. The above three soils (solonchak, solonets, and solod'), with clay accumulations in B horizon, are poorly drained and when wet, drain out slowly." (Nikiforov Dept. of Agriculture)

solonets "salinized soil origination from a chloride-sulfate saltmarsh (solonchak, q.v.) when the watertable drops; as the excess of salts is washed out of the upper layer of the saltmarsh, conditions are created for the development of a denser vegetation."

degradirovanny solonets = solod', "soil of the transitional type from the solonets to podzol; it is formed from solonets through leaching out, due to the washing out of salts; a denser vegetation can grow up on d.s. than on solonchaki (saltmarshes), particularly aspen and willow."

solonehak (cont'd.)

"Solonehak -- high content of soluble salt, formerly known in U.S. as 'white alkali'. Any kind of soil with high content of salt." (Nikiforov, Dept. of Agriculture)

"Solonehaki ... are formed at places where the ground humidity is excessive, though periodic. The ground waters, rising by capillary action, evaporate rapidly, leaving in the upper horizons of the soil the salts dissolved in them. Morphologically, the solonehaki have no independent soil profile and are structurally less. When the salts rise more intensively, surface solonehaki are formed, containing the largest quantity of salts on the surface in the form of efflorescences and crusts. Sometimes a swollen, friable layer, overfilled with crystals of salts, chiefly sodium sulfate (swollen solonehaki) is formed in the solonehaki under the crust of earthy matter cemented together by salts. Solonehaki are little suited to agriculture exploitation."

solonehakovatost' character of a solonehak, saltmarsh

see quotation under solontsevatost'

solonehakovatyy having the nature of a solonehak, saltmarsh

cf. quotation under solontsevatyy

soloeh' = solod' (q.v.) (according to Dr. Nikiforov, Dept. of Agriculture)

solyanka (bot.) Salsola, saltwort, and other genera or salt-loving plants (halophytes), including:

Agriophyllum
Ammothamus
Arthrophytum (= Haloxylon)
Astragalus
Calligonum
Capparis
Centaurea
Halimolobos
Haloxylon (= Arthrophytum) saksaul
Kochia
Peganum
Salicornia
Salsola
Suaeda
Zygophyllum

Listed by one author as "typical solyanki":

Astragalus arnancantha
Kochia edulis
Salsola kali, S. soda, S. brachystachya, S. tamariscina,
S. richteri (= cherkes), S. arbuscula ("tree-like
s." = boyalyah).

"plants of the saltmarsh (solonehakovy) deserts of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the south of the European part of the USSR. Herbs (kary), shrubs (kustarniki), rarely small trees with fleshy cylindrical or round leaves. Some solyanki are used for fuel, others are eaten by livestock."

solonets (cont'd.) acid ion of the soil solutions, soda is produced. The process of formation of the soda is accompanied by the destruction of the organic and mineral parts of the soil and the downward movement of the colloidal particles. The latter, coagulating, form a compact alluvial horizon, colored brown, clayey and rich in humus, iron and aluminum oxides and mobile silicic acid. In the humid state it easily swells, becomes water-impermeable and sticky, for which reason it does not dry out for a long time, but in the dry state the colloidal particles cling tightly together."

solonetchnik (bot.) Galatella punctata (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

solonovatyy brackish

"Fresh (presnyy) water contains less than 1.3 grams of sodium chloride per liter; brackish (solonovatyy) water, 1.3-3.5 gr. per liter; and salty water (solonnyy) water over 3.5 gr. per l." (Smirnov)

solontsevatost' character of a solonchak, q.v.

"As the dryness of the climate becomes intensified (in the semi-deserts of Central Asia), solontsevatost' at first manifests itself in the soils of the semi-desert, i.e. heightened alkalinity from the abundance of alkaline carbonates; and thereafter solonchakovatost', caused by the presence of water-soluble salts in the upper horizons of the soil."

solontsevatyy having the nature of a solonchak, q.v.

"Sometimes the structural gray-earths contain soda from the surface down, i.e. they are solontsevatyy; sometimes they are salinified by easily soluble salts, i.e. they are solonchakovatyy."

solonchak (geol.) "salinified soil saturated with salts, formed when easily soluble salts are present, due to the dryness of climate, in which the easily soluble salts are not washed out of the soil, or only slightly; and to the concentration of salts in depressed districts owing to the supplying of salts by the ground waters. Solonchaki are divided into carbonate-lime and salty-sulfurous (chloride-sulfate). The former are chiefly proper to the forest region, the latter to the arid unforested region."

"Solonchaki are formed where the ground water, rising by capillary action, invades and draws up with it the salt in solution. Evaporating, the water leaves this salt on the surface in the form of a white crust." Cf. solonchak.

sor = shor (Turkmen) saltmarsh = solonchak
 sornyak = sornaya trava, weed(s)
 sorokoput (ornith.) ("speckled magpie" in Muller)
 1) Lanius sp. (shrike)
 pustynnyy s.: L. eximitor (sand deserts of Sov. Cent. Asia)
 2) (Caudalanus)
 diinnokhvostyy s.: C. schach erythronotus (Turkmenia)
 sosenska (bot.) vodyanaya s.: Hippuris maritima H. vulgaris, common mare's tail
 sosna (bot.) Pinus, pine
 pitundskaya s.: P. pithyusa (Black Sea Coast of E. Cauc.)
 sibirskaya s.: Siberian stone pine = kedr (q.v.)
 chernaya s.: Pinus nigra
 sosyurea (bot.) Saussurea
 sostav vkhodit' v s. (with gen.): to form a part of, to belong to, to make up
 sostavlyat' to constitute
 s. v srednem: to amount to...on the average, to average.
 sosudistyy (bot.) angiospermous
 sosudistoye rasteniye: angiosperm
 soflor a plant found in Turkmenia, probably fiber-producing, since it is mentioned together with kenaf and flax
 sotsobyazatel'stvo sotsial'noye obyazatel'stvo, a social obligation or pledge (see under obyazatel'stvo)
 sosechievnik (bot.) vesenniy s.: Grobus vernus (forest-steppe)
 spad drop (of the level of a river); subsidence (of high water)
 spektak'sya "i.e. to yield coke"
 spekyushehiyesya ugli: coals yielding hard lump coke; they burn with a long, yellowish, smoky flame. cooking coals.
 spin (nuclear physics) spin (of a proton or neutron)

solyanokolosnik (bot.) Halostachys caspica (saltmarsh deserts of Central Asia)
 solyar = solyarnyye masla, q.v.
 solyarnyye solyarnyye masla: "product of the distillation of petroleum; has low viscosity; used as liquid fuel for motors; in the cracking process they are processed into artificial vaseline, burning oil and other products."
 som (ichth.) Silurus glanis (Asov-Don-Kuban') scotus (Lake Khanka, Przheval'skiy) (sheat-fish: Mueller)
 sommon (Buryat-Mongol) rural soviet Cf. quotation under aymak
 son (bot.) son-travn: Pulsatilla patens (forest zone)
 soobshchestvo (bot.) association (of plants or animals), coenosis
 soorusheniye (mechanical) device, contrivance
 sootvetstvenno, respectively
 "...from the south and north slopes, respectively (sootvetstvenno), of the Major Caucasus..."
 sopa (ichth.) Abramis sopa Pall. (Asov-Don)
 sopka "separately standing mountain (in the Urals and Eastern Siberia); volcano on Kamohatka."
 1) knob; conical or dome-shaped summit.
 Cf. melkosopochnik
 "cone-shaped and sharp-pointed sopki" (on the Murav'yev-Amurskiy Peninsula, e.g., Mt. Vargin, 1,500 ft. high),
 "the gently sloping loaf-shaped (koriceobraznyy) bare sopki" of the "gently hilly elevation known as the Kisey-Lena Platform (west of the upper Lena)."
 "The word sopka, which in our geographic literature designates only the pointed conical mountains of Eastern Asia of the volcanic type, is used by the Transbaykalian and Manchurian Russians quite generally as a designation for "mountain" without regard for its shape; it simply replaces the otherwise common gora."
 (Plaetschke, Northwest Manchuria)
 sopostavlyat' (q. with instr. case) to adapt, assimilate to; to put on a line with; to equate with.
 soprikasaniye = soprikosnoveniye (geol.) contact

splyasnutyy (bot.) compressus
 s. sitnik: Juncus compressus

splyushka (ornith.) Scios scopas pulchella (Turkmenia)

spolozhenyy (geol.) (made) gently sloping, (pologiy)
 see example under lag

sporysh (bot.) Polygonum (knotweed)
 novoascanicum (a summer annual)
 arenarium (Upper Don)
 s. ptich'ya grechikha: Polygonum aviculare (Upper Don)

spu zhit' (Pechora mouth; prob. a local term) to carry away (said of wind), to blow away
 "bashnyu spu zhitlo, t.ye. sneslo vetrov."

spuskat' perf. spustit' to drain, empty (e.g. a lake previously dammed up by natural forces)
 spuskat'sya: to become drained, emptied (e.g. a lake)

sputnik mineraly- sputniki = zbil'nyye mineraly: vein minerals; "containing non-metallic minerals in ore veins; most widespread are quartz, barite, magnesite, dolomite, calcite and fluorospar."

sredniy byt' ravnym v srednem (with dat.): to average (so and so much), to amount to (so and so much) on the average.
 sostavlyat' v srednem: to constitute (= amount to).....on the average, to average.
 mean, average
 s. led: drift ice (Arctic ice term) = otdel'no plavayushchiy led

sryvat' to grade (a road)

stavka small dam, weir (in southern Russia), See example under zaprudny

"stalinets" "...the heavy 'stalinets', carrying out on a light Canadian sledge long 'khivsky' of pine and spruce." (log?)

stamukna sepetate, hummocked formations of ice, resting on shoals (Arctic ice term)
 "In the deeper E part of the (E. Sib.) sea the hummocking (korosheniye, see this) of the ice takes place at some distance from the shore; heavy ridges of hummocks are formed, which finally rest on the bottom and form immense stamukni."

spinovyy (nuclear physics) spin... (pertaining to the spin of a proton or neutron)
 "Yadernyye sily spinovogo kharaktera, t. y. sily svyazani mezhdu 2 chastitsami, zavisiyat ot vzaimnoy orientatsii mekhanicheskogo i magnitnogo momenta etikh chastits."

spirey (bot.) Spiraea
 spirey (ili tavolga)

spisyvat'na (with acc.) to change to, to lay (something) to, to ascribe to, to blame on
 "Poka chastitsa neytrino igraet rol' 'poruchik Kisha', na kotoruyu spisyvayut neravenstva energii, spina i pr."

splavina "... Mosses, mainly peat (sphagnum) mosses, forming a 'float' (splaying) which spreads over the lake, at the same time becoming covered with a more varied vegetation --- raskhita (?), cinquefoil (skbel'nik), then bushes and even occasional trees."
 "small lakes, on which peaty splaviny gradually begin to grow again (after burned-over peat bogs have been converted into lakes by heavy showers; Lake Khanka Lowland)."
 "There are many 'humus' lakes with dark water, which become covered with a floating pad of peaty vegetation (zatyagivayushchikhsya torfyancy splaviny)."
 "Very widespread is the type of lake-made shallow through formation, on it, of splaviny, which, sinking to the bottom, help, on the one hand, to make it shallow and, on the other, assist other water plants to get a foothold here."
 Cf. quotation under lyagushatnik
 "On the comparatively deeper lakes, with steep shores, the chocking-up of the lakes is often aided by a plant carpet floating on the surface, or splavina."

splachivat'nya perf. splochit'sya to raft (ice; Arctic ice term). Cf. splocheniye; torosheniye; ball

splocheniye protsess splocheniya: rafting (Arctic ice term) = torosheniye Cf. splachivat'

splochennost' solidity, firmness; density (of ice floes)

splochenny s. led: close pack (Arctic ice term) = uplotnenny led, skatyy led.

sploshnoy dense, solid, compact
 s. led: bay ice (applies to ice in open sea as well as in inlets and bays) = pripyanny led, sikkosak.

starcheskiy	(geol.) senile "The beds of the rivers bear a winding, senile character."	stamukna (sont'd.) "The immobility of the formation (of pripyr, q.v.) is favored by enormous blocks of piled-up old ice, which, become stranded in less than 20 m. of water and during the winter serve as stable pillars for the pripyr paving; these temporary pillars are called stamukni."
statsionar	stationary camp of a scientific expedition; stand "No less important was the work of the geobotanic brigade (otryad) na statsonarskh."	stanovichshe (naut.) a stopping-place with an anchorage but probably no pier or other land facilities. "...we headed for the stanovichshe Lagernoye (at the W end of Matoekhin Shar Strait through Novaya Zemlya). They communicated to us from Lagernoye that there was no ice in the Matoekhin Shar, at the stopping-place (u stanovichshe)." ("st-shche Lagernoye" in Atlas)
stationarnyy	stationary, fixed (particularly of an explorers' camp; cf. <u>marshrutnyy</u>)	"In the stanovichshe (Lagernoye) we unloaded about 300 tons of freight and loaded 10 tons." "We anchored at the stanovichshe (at Cape Karmakuly). ...The 'Rusanov' went to the anchorage (yakornoye mesto) off the stopping-place (pribyr stanovichshe) Belush'ya Guba (Novaya Zemlya)."
statsiya	(biol.) environment "Obstanovka oazisa sostavlyayet soboyu statsiyu, gde nakhodyat sebe priyut te zhiivotnyye kotorym blizost' cheloveka ne prinosit vreda, a sady i postroyki dayut dostatochno nadezhnoye ubeshchaniye." "Mir vody (in the tugays) s yeye beregovymi i kamyshevymi chashchami yavlyayetsya osoboy statsiyey. Zdes' svoe ptichiy mir, tesno svyazanny s vodoyu, tak kak ryba sostavlyayet glavnyu pishchu ptits."	Stanovoy Khrebet: 1) The Stanovoy Range north of the Amur River basin. 2) main range (e.g. in the Great Hingan in Manchuria). (glavnaya) stanovaya tsop's main central chain (e.g. in the Great Hingan in Manchuria)
stvorka	(biol.) valve (of a mollusc)	staratel' gold prospector; "workers extracting gold or platinum individually or in a guild (artel') and delivering their gain (dobycha) to the gold-industry trusts at a fixed rate; they are usually the first discoverers of deposits of precious metals."
stelyushchiy	(hnt.) creeping, training stelyushchaya iva: Salix repens, creeping willow	stareniye (geol.) (act of) becoming senile (e.g. a river terrace), senescence.
stenolaz	(ornith.) s. krasnokrylyy; Tichodroma muralia (India)	stareyushchiysya (bot.) senescens
stepnoy	(bot.) camp-stris, field... cf. polevoy. stepnaya vishaya: Cerasus fruticosa, a low-growing steppe shrub stepnoy mindal': Amygdalus, a low-growing steppe shrub, = bobovnik stepnoy oves: Avena desertorum	starik (ornith.) Synthliboramphus antiquus (Kamchatka)
stepnoy	(zool.) stepnoy orol: golden eagle, = berkut	starinka "The foundry owners of the Urals before the revolution carried on their business in the old-fashioned way (velli dalo na starinke)" (i.e. did not introduce the necessary technical improvements or new machines, as they possessed cheap labor).
stershnevoy	(bot.) s. koren': taproot	staritsa (geol.) old (i.e. abandoned) river bed, oxbow
stlanets	= slanets, q.v. s., kedrovyy: = kedrovyy slanets, Pinus pumila (= kedrivnik, q.v.)	starichmyy starichnoye ozero: oxbow lake (part of a staritsa or abandoned river bed)
stlanik	(cf. stlannik, stlanets, slanets) morkhchevelovyy stlanik: creeping juniper ("of Juniperus depressa and J. sabina").	starorech'ya abandoned river bed = staritsa starohiy pomoshchnik = senior assistant (e.g. of a ship's captain)

strenatka (cont'd)

bol'shaya trostnikovaya s.: *E. pyrrhuloides* (Ussuri-Suyfun)
 malaya trostnikovaya s.: *E. polaris* (Lake Khanka)
 chernolitsaya s.: *E. aureola* (Ussuri-Suyfun)
 2) Pletrophenax
 snezhnaya s.: *P. nivalis* (Lake Khanka)
 = obyknovennyy podorozhnik, snow bunting
 strepat (ornith.; Tatar) *Tetrao-gallus campestris*, heath-cock (Ossendowski)
 Cf. strepet
 strepat p. strepetá (zool.) Cf. strepat
 1) *Microtis tetrax* (Turkmenia)
 2) *Otis tetrax* (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
 strish (ornith.)
 1) martlet (Müller); "the common European martin, a small European swallow (Delichon urbica)" (Webster)
 2) *Macropus apus* (N. Urala)
 3) *Cotyle* sp. (Sov. Central Asia)
 4) (Apus; cf. 2))
 belospiny s.: *Apus pacificus* (E. Sib.)
 5) (Chaetura)
 kolyuehky s.: *Ch. caudata* (E. Sib.)
 6) (Cypselus)
 belobryuehkiy s.: *C. melba* (Turkmenia)
 shernyy s.: *C. apus turkestanensis* (Turkmenia)
 stroy (working) order, commission, operation
 "During an unsuccessful maneuver, the cutter got out of order, was put out of commission (vyshel iz stroya)."
 "Actually.....only the icebreaker 'Yermak' was in operation. The icebreakers 'Stalin' and 'Deshnev' were not ready by the beginning of the navigation season." (V. Stork)
 stroynikovanny (geol.) stroynikovannyye ozera: "triplicated" lakes (three lakes in an advanced stage of merging).
 stropil'nyy stropil'naya satyazhka: tie-beam

stlannik

= slan(n)ik, q.v.

kedrovyy s.: see under kedrovyy

nozhzhevel'nikovyy stlannik iz Juniperus depressa L., J. sabina: juniper mat of Juniperus depressa and J. sabina.

stolovyy

stolovaya strana: mesa-land, a region dotted with mesas.

stolobraznyy aysberg tabular berg (Arctic ice term)

storashivat'aya To pile up into hummocks (said of young ice of small thickness) Cf. torosit'

storona v storonu (with gen. case): toward

delat' sakhody v storony: to make excursions in (different) directions (from a base camp)

so storony (with gen.): (away) from; from the direction of.

stosil

(bot.) *Panax ginseng*, ginseng = zhen-shen

stoyaniye

level, height (of a water body)

stoyanochiyy

stoyanochiye vremya sudov: the anchoring time of vessels, time during which they lie at anchor.

stoyat'

s. na yakor': to drop anchor; to ride at anchor.

strevyatsnik

(ornith.) *Neophron percherus* (Turkmenia)

strela

(zool.) strela-zmeya: *Taphrotopon lineolatus* (long, thin snake of Sov. Cent. Asia sand deserts)

strela

(naut.) boom (for lifting and guiding freight)

strelolist

(bot.) *Sagittaria*, arrowhead, an aquatic herb of the water-plantain fam. (Alismaceae); "with leaves having a double form: the leaves projecting from the water are arrow-shaped."*S. sagittifolia* (forest zone)

strelovidnyy

(bot.) sagittatus

stranatka

(ornith.) = podorozhnik

1) Emberiza, bunting

belogolovaya s.: *E. pythionus* (Ussuri-Suyfun)derevenskaya s.: *E. rustica* (Ussuri-Suyfun)glupaya s.: *E. cyoides* (Ussuri-Suyfun)krasivaya s.: *E. elegans* (Ussuri-Suyfun)lugovaya s.: *E. cia* (India)pepel'nogolovaya s.: *E. podiceps* (Ussuri-Suyfun)

suslik (zool.) Citellus, ground squirrel, gopher
(not "earless marmot", as in Mueller)

peschanyy, sheltyy s.: Citellus fulvus (oxianus)

malyy s.: C. pygmaeus

tonkopaly s.: Spermophilopsis leptodactylus
(Spermophilus = Citellus)

sukhodol dry valley

".. karst phenomena, with the streams running partly underground (sukhodoly)."

sukhodol'nyy (bot.) sphondylodes

sukholyuby xerophilous plants, xerophytes, drought-resistant plants

sukhorebbita (bot.) Draba lutea (Lake Khanka)

sukhostoyany dead on the stalk, standing dead, deadwood...
(bush, tree)

sushenitsa (bot.) Helichrysum (forest-steppes) cf. sushitsa

shelte-seraya s.: Helichrysum arenarium (Upper Don)

2) Antennaria divica (W Sib.)

3) Gnaphalium norvegicum: (s. norveshakaya; forest zone, Khibiny) cudweed

sushitsa (bot.) Anaphalis sp. (Cent. Asia) cf. sushenitsa
(prob. identical, everlasting, since Mueller gives "cudweed" for sushenitsa and Webster shows Gnaphalium and Antennaria—composites closely akin to Anaphalis— for "cudweed.")

sfagnovoy (bot.) s. mikh: Sphagnum moss, peat moss

sfan (geol.) sphene, titanite, essentially calcium silicate and titanate, CaSi_2O_7 ; found in the Khibiny Range of the Kola Peninsula.

stink (zool.) skink (a pleurodont lizard of the Scincidae fam.)

shirokoshchitkovyy s.: Eumeces latiscutatus (Marit. Obl.)

st'sinkovyy (zool.) s. gekkon: Teratoscincus scincus, the skink gecko (lizard of Sov. Cent. Asia sand deserts)

skhodit' s. na klin: to taper to a point (ss. like a wedge, *klia*)

schal (naut.) lot, shipment ?, (in the sense of a quantity of pieces of merchandise, lumber, etc., tied together with a rope ?)

"The vessels were delayed at Igarka awaiting the necessary quantity of export saved material, which went there in the fourth shipment (? *na skhodit' schale*) from the southern mills. The shipment (schal) arrived on 22 Sept."

stupen' (geol.) materikovaya s.: continental shelf
= materikovaya otmel'

styazheniye = konkretsiya "concretion" (geol.)

substrat (bot.) the top soil layer underlying a given plant growth or association.

"On the slopes of Tertiary salt-bearing rocks develops a halophytic vegetation, especially of saltworts, which advances fairly far northward over this substrat."

Substratum as a biological term: "The substance or base on which an organism grows." (Webster)

sudak (ichth.) Lucioperca sandra (Sur- Dar'ya)

sugak (bot.) Lycium sp., matrimony vine (nightshade fam.) (Cent. Asia)

suglinok (geol.) loam, "clayey soil with some admixture of sand"

sudovozhdeniye steering of a vessel, navigation, seamanship

susna (bot.) Perilla oxyoides (Far East; cultivated)

sultana (bot.) Ligularia mongolica (Hingan)

sultanka (ichth.) Mullus barbatus (Asov-Black Sea)
= barbul'ka ("fond of sand")

sul'khir (bot.) Agriophyllum gobicum (xeriphytic steppe)

sunka (bot.) pastush'ya s.: Capsella bursa pastoris, shepherd's purse = sumochnik

sumochnik (bot.) Capsella bursa pastoris, shepherd's purse
= pastush'ya sunka

supesok (geol.) "sandy soil with a certain admixture of clay". Cf. supes'.

supes' (geol.) sandy loam Cf. supesok

suran (bot.) = solyanka (q.v.) (Ust'-Urt).

surok (zool., rodent) Arctomys baibacina (Altay high-mountain zone)

surchina marmot burrow

sur'myanyy (geol.) s. blesk: stibnite

susak (bot.) Butomus umbellatus (a water herb)

"a plant growing in swamps and shoreside places, with long, three-faced leaves; used for making baskets and mats."

syrt (cont'd.)

"With the beginning of the Neogene there starts a new period in geologic history (of the Sov. Cent. Asia mountainous region) --- the alpine folding, which created the southern mountain chains of the region out of the Mesozoic and Tertiary marine sediments. On the northern ranges the alpine folding manifested itself in the form of heavy tangential ruptures and considerable block uplifts, together with which the peneplained sections of the pre-Neogene relief were uplifted. Such flat denudational summit surfaces of the ranges ("syrt") are still well preserved to the south of Lake Issyk-Kul', in the Chatkal Range and in the Dzhungarskiy Alatau." (Suslow)

"The syrts are remnants of old surfaces of denudation lying at altitudes of 2,600 to 4,000 m. They have the character of high and extensive plateaus, with relatively low, short ranges scattered over them, into which the gorges of the mountain streams have been incised."

syrtovyy having the nature of a syrt, pertaining to a syrt (q.v.)

syt' (bot.; fem.) s. zheltovataya: *Cyperus flavescens* (Donets)

s. skuchennaya: *Cyperus glomeratus* (Donets)

syoh (ornith.) mokhnogiy s.: *Cryptoglaux tengmalmi* (Anadyr')

sed (s.d) "black" in Komi (occurs often in geographic names)

syuzen (bot.; Turkmen) *Ammodendron Conollyi* = *kuyan-suyek* (Kazakh)

syusenek (Turkmen) (path.) gonorrhea, tripper (venereal disease)

syuttugen (bot.) (Central Asia; Turkmen ?) *Euphorbia* = *molochoy*.

sehst

sa sehet (with gen. case): through, by means of, as a result of (an action); at the expense of, in place of.

"Deep artesian waters, fed by (or from: *za_sghak*) the Mountainous Crimea."

sypushest'

looseness (e.g. of sand)

sypushy

loose (e.g. sand)

syrodel'nya

cheese dairy, cheese-making plant

syroyeshka

(bot.) grib-s.: *Russula* sp.

syrt

(Turkish "back" "ridge"; defined in a Russian-Turkish glossary: 1) *khrahak*; 2) *grahen* (gory)).

A plateau of the SW foothills of the Ural Mountains, as the: Obshehiy Syrt (Bommarige: "Dos General") between the Belaya, Kama and Ural Rivers. Melovoy Syrt (Chalk Plateau) 160-200 km. WNW. of Chkalov and an equal distance SE of Kuybyshev (Samara)

Sinyi Syrt (Blue Plateau) 140 km. SSE of Kuybyshev, between the upper Bol'shoy Irgiz (Volga trib.) and the Chegan (Ural trib.). Kanenny Syrt (Stony Plateau), between the Volga (S of the Samara Bend) and the Bol'shoy Irgiz.

"The 'syrt' strip attains its greatest width south of the Samara Bend; it is rolling, slightly inclined plain, dissected by broad old valleys of the Volga tributaries. The origin of the syrt elays is still not fully cleared up... Some consider them to be water sediments of the glacial epochs (fluvio-glacial and old alluvial); others ascribe them partly lacustrine, partly deluvial origin."

"The southern depression (of the Volga valley) is that of the Syrt Transvolga (*Syrtovaya Zavolzh'ye*) which merges directly with the Caspian Lowland. It is filled out with a thickness of loamy loesslike deposits --- "syrt loess", evidently of subaqueous origin."

"From the Mongolian: "back". A very fitting term, applied to the flat high-mountain plateaus of the Tyan'-shan', representing the denudational surface of mountain ridges. The landscape of the syrt is dreary, uninviting; the climate here is cold. Its surface is often covered with moraine deposits; owing to the perpetual frost (of the subsoil) *sary* (swampy sections, damp meadows, swamps at the issue of ground waters) are common. The horizontality of the syrt or their slight declination favors the formation of small lakes. The altitude of the syrt is 3000-3700 m. The flat syrt, with sharp dropping edges, really resembles the "back of a ridge." (From a list of Kirgis geographic terms used in the Tyan'Shan)

tal (bot.) "Species of willow, a bush; considered the best of the willows for reinforcing banks because the strong development of the root system; the twigs are used for baskets." = tal'nik.
(Mentioned together with verba "osier" in a source on the Amur basin, which fails to mention *iva* "willow" at places where they are to be expected, in enumerations of trees of the locality).
"The Kiya (trib. to Ussuri) is interesting in that very little tal'nik grows along its shores, whereas this is the predominant vegetation along the shores of the other rivers of the (Northern Ussuri) Krai (from the head of the Ussuri N.)."

"pletnyye iz tal'nika morda": wattles made (woven) of willow (twigs, osiers, withes).

talay (zool.)

zayats t.: "differs from the hare (russk) in its smaller size and still longer hind legs." (Central Asia deserts).

talbey (Nenets) "a litter (rossy¹) of weathered-out bedrock or, in general, an outcrop of bedrock."

talik a spot (patch, "island") of unfrozen subsoil; "a section of soil or rock having a temperature above 0° C. in a region of permanently frozen subsoil."

tal'bey = talbey, q.v.

talovka (ornith.)

penochka-talvoka: *Phylloscopus borealis* (N. Urals)

tal'man (naut.) prob. counting clerk, teller
"The superintendents of work had no notion whatsoever of the transshipping operations in the (Arctic Sea) ports. Some tal'many delibately permitted criminal 'padding' (primazka) by the workers of the amount of freight handled."

tal'nik = tal, willow (also willow grove ?); willow bush.
"...tal'nik, tutovik, dubovik and other bushes (druviya kustarniki)."

tamarisk (bot.) Tamarix, tamarisk;
"branchy bush of the steppe and desert belt of the SE of the USSR with small leaves and large violet clusters of flowers; a salt-loving plant."

tamus (bot.) Tamus, a genus of tuberous-rooted vines of the Dioscoreaceae (yam.) fam.

T

taban portage (name of a place on the Kiya and Khor rivers, tributaries of the Ussuri)
= volok

tabachnik (bot.) Plantago (plantain)
Cormuti

tavolga 1. Spiraea (a large genus of shrubs of the rose family, native to temperate regions), spiraea.
= soirey.
ivolistnaya t.: *S. salicifolia*.
2. Filipendula (perennial herbs of the rose family, with pinnate leaves).
ulmaria: queen of the meadow (*Linnaeus* classified this as a Spiraea).
stepnaya t.: *F. hexapetala*, dropwort
= tavolzshanka, tavolozhka, labaznik, zemlyanoy oreshok.

tavolzshanka (bot.) Filipendula hexapetala
= tavolozhka, stepnaya, tavolga, zemlyanoy oreshok, labaznik

tavolozhka (bot.) Filipendula hexapetala (Donets)
= tavolzshanka, stepnaya tavolga, zemlyanoy oreshok, labaznik

tayezhnik inhabitant of the tayga (primeval forest) (said also of plants)

tsybola forest of stunted fir (8 to 12 m. high) on the Kola Peninsula

tayga "Siberian designation of a primeval forest difficult to pass through, and mostly coniferous; partially swampy."

taymen' (masc.; ichth.) 1. Hucho taimen (Yakutia)
(Hucho hucho: huchen, a large, elongate salmonid fish of the Danube)
2. Salmo fluviatilis, river salmon (Lake Khanka)

taymcharter (naut.) time charter

taynik (bot.) Listers, twayblade (*Orchis* fam.)

t. serdtsevidnyy: *Lostera cordata* (Khibiny pine forests)

takyr (geogr.) "more or less extensive flat-bottomed depressed areas in desert and other dry countries; after the evaporation of the water remaining from the rainy season, the bottom of the takyr is converted into hard, clayey ground."
"Between the barkhan (q.v.) sands are found clayey level areas—takyr. These are reddish clayey sections, flooded in spring, sticky and muddy, but hard as stone in summer and cracked on the surface into parquet-like slabs."

tenardit (geol.) anhydrous sodium sulfate (Glauber salts or mirabilit is hydrous sodium sulfate).

teplotvornost' capacity for generating heat, thermal value, amount of calories produced in combustion (of coal, brown coal, lignite, etc.)

teplotvornyy (phys.) thermal, heat-generating

teplotvornaya sposobnost': thermal capacity (e.g. of a coal, given in calories.).

teplushka ? Soil and botanical expedition to N. Manchuria was made to Pogranichnaya in a sluzhnaya teplushka, which could be unhooked at the stations where stops were planned."

teren (bot.) *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn sloe (N. Cauc.) = ternovik (tern in Myuller and Blattner).

teresken (bot.) *Eurotia ceratoides* (Central Asia; Afghanistan; Altay) = tersken

ternovik (bot.) *Prunus spinosa*, blackthorn, sloe = teren

ternovnik (bot.) "thorn-bush, bramble-bush, briar" in Myuller, etc., BUT = dikaya roza, shipovnik, "wild rose" in sources on the Amur basin.

terrasa (geol.) terrace Of. turay, poyma ("flood-plain")

pervaya t. ("first terrace"): - poyma (q.v.) (flood-plain) in Russian usage.

terrasovyy

t. led: ice foot = bar'yernyy led, podoshva: that part of a land floe directly connected to the shore and not showing vertical lines of stress; usually runs parallel to the shore.

tersken (bot.) *Eurotia ceratoides* (Karakums, Afghanistan) = teresken

tertyy

t. led: brash ice = ledyanaya kasha.

teruprevleniye = territorial'noye upravleniye territorial administration (of the Siberian Krai, e.g. Krasnoyarsk, and the Yakut ASSR) (located at such places as Dikson Island and Tiksi, Arctic coaling stations.)

tara (packing, packing materials jars, barrels, cases, etc.) ; containers To the branches of industry that should be created in the Alma-Ata Obl. "belongs the glass industry (production of glass tara for the food industry and articles of everyday use), using local quartz sands)...."

"the timely preparation of containers (slivnaya tara; here to be filled with oil from a tanker) and floats insured the rapid handling of the tanker at Koshevnikovo."

porozhnaya bochkotara: empty barrels.

taran' (ichth.) *Rutilus rutilus* heckeli Nord. (N. Cauc.)

terbagan (zool.) *Arctomys* sp. (Mongolia)

tarna (bot.) = vodyanoy orekh, chilim: *Trapa*, water chestnut, water caltrop

terpan (zool.) *Equus Gmelini*, a wild horse (droves of which still existed on the Russian steppes in historical times.)

taryn (Yakut) = naled', q.v.

tatarnik (bot.)

t. raznolistyy: *Cirsium heterophyllum* (W. Sib.) *Onopordon Olgae* (Turkmenia)

tau-sagyz a rubber-bearing plant (mentioned as such along with sak-sagyz, q.v.) *Scorionera tau-saghyz* (Central Asia, incl. Kara-tau)

takhina (entom.) fly of *Larvivoridae* (= *Tachinidae*) fam.

tverdyy solid (of matter) "The Terek River, which in its lower course has a solid run-off (tyardyy stok, i.e. a discharge of solid materials) of exceptional proportions, up to 34.3 million m. a year (to a considerable degree suspended alluvium of its right tributary, the Sunzha)."

tevyak (ornith.) *Halichoerus grypus* (Arctic)

tektcnity "rocks formed under the influence of the movements of the earth's crust and characterized by convex, fractured and deformed components."

telorez (bot.) *Stratiotes aloides* (water plant of the forest zone). "densely matted splyvny (q.v.) of telorez." "a plant of the family of *Alismaceae* (see yodokrasny) a perennial aquatic herb; its flowers project above the water; its leaves are spiny-serrate. Grows everywhere except the far north."

tolon (Yakut) Region, e.g. around Seimchan and Oimyakon, consisting of a vast hilly area and, at places, swampy field, covered here and there with sparse forest and small bushes, and including hayfields used by the natives and pastures for their livestock. The tolon of the Seimchan Yakuts is rich in grass, which at some places attains an enormous height.

Other areas called tolon are: Taskan river valley (trib. of Kolyma); Berelyakh river (trib. of Kolyma) valley; around large lake Khabalakh, in basin of Kuidumun, trib. of Indigirka. "From the center of the Oimyakon-Borogon Parish the route to Yakutsk runs SW across the tolon."

toltr (geogr..) cone-shaped hill of Tertiary bryozoan reef limestone (in the Volhynian-Podolian Heights; the saucer-shaped depression on the top was the atoll within the reef.)

toltrovy t. kryash: toltr (q.v.) ridge of Tertiary bryozoan reef limestone (in the Volhynian-Podolian Heights.)

tol' tar paper; "roofing cardboard impregnated with tolevy lak (mixture of coal tar, pitch with light oils) and sprinkled with fine sand."

tonkonog (bot.) 1. *Poa bulbosa* var. *vivipara* (a steppe grass, bearing small bulbs that drop to the ground and take root)
2. *Koeleria* ("keleriya (tonkonog)")
K. gracilis (forest-steppe, semi-desert), Dagestan.)

tonnash tonnage; shipping, the ship or ships necessary for hauling a given cargo.

"asked that shipping (tonnash) be supplied for transporting the cement."

"Loading and unloading operations must be insured by a suitable amount of free roadstead shipping (raydovyy tonnash; i.e. lighters)."

tonkiy (bot.) *gracilis*, slender

tonkopaly (zool.) slender-toed, leptodactylous

tonkorunny thin-fleeced

"tonkorunnyye ovtsy—merinosy."

tonya subdivision of a (leased) fishery; see quotation under *podlay*

topilo (geogr.) liman (see quotation under this), "depression without outlet" (on the steppe near the Sea of Azov.)

topolevyy

topolevyye less: poplar forests.

teterev (ornith.) *Lyrurus tetrix* L. (Timan Tundra) = kosach

tetyr (bot.)(Turkmen) *Salsola gemmascens* = tytr (Kazakh)

tef (bot.) *Eragrostis abessinica* Lk.
("the national plant of the Abyssinians and 'allas")

tech'

davat' t.: to spring a leak
"Radiator gruzovika dal tech'..."

tikun (ornith.)

vertigolovka t.: *Junco torquilla* (Lake Khanka)

tinkal (geol.) = bura, "borax."

tipchak (bot.) *Festuca*, fescue grass

(cf. *ovsyantisa*) *jautica*
sulcata
Beckeri

"tipchak (inache *ovsyantisa*); "tipchak (*festuca-sul'kata*)."

Diplachne squarrosa (left side of Yenisey = *dvuzubka* (Upper Don)

tipchina (bot.) *Festuca sulcata*
= tipchak

tirkush (ornith.) *Glareola*
praticola (Syr-Dar'ya)

titon (geol.) Tithonian stage (last in Jurassic Period; "southern marine deposits": = *Plattenkalke*; N. Caucas.)

tograk (bot.: Central Asia) *Populus diversifolia*

tolika "The camel.....contents himself with a tolika of water and can go a whole day without tiring noticeably."

toloka "manuring a corn-field by letting cattle grass" (Hueller) "one grain crop (before the Revolution) "one grain crop was sown after another for years at a time. The exhausted land broods 'v' toloku'; thus was called the fertilizing of the land with sheep dung during the grazing of the sheep."

toloknyanka (bot.) (tolokno "cat meal")
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, red bearberry

al'piyskaya t.: *Arctostaphylos* (=Arctous)
alpina (Mordva ASSR; tundra;
Khibiny Mtns.)

t. obyknovennaya: *Arctostaphylos uva ursi* (Khibiny)

"The herbaceous cover consists mainly of *toloknyanka* (in the Tikhvinka valley, E. of Leningrad)".

tortsovy (made of wooden (paving) blocks (sing. torots)

tortsovaya mostovaya: wooden-block pavement

tochechnyy (bot.) punctatus, dotted, speckled

trava (bot.) herb in the broad botanic sense, embracing not only the grasses (zlaki, q.v.), but all other plants that have no persistent woody stem above ground. Cf. raznotrav'ye (raznotrav'ye) and zлак.

trava

bogorodskaya t.: Thymus serpyllum, creeping thyme (Crsk Rayon; Olekma River);

T. marschallianus (Mongolia)

verblyuzh'a t.: 1. Alhagi camelorum= verblyuzh'ya kolyuchka
2. Corispermum aralo-caspicum (Terek-Kuma) v.t. nitevidnaya; Corispermum nitidum (Upper Don; cf. verblyuzh'iy).
3. Centaurea iberica (so called around Alagir, N. Cauc.)

vesna-trava: Cassiope hypnoides (heath fam.) (Khibiny Mtns.)

kuz'micheva t.: Ephedra vulgaris (Crsk Rayon)

kuropatoch'ya t.: Dryas (small genus of arctic and alpine tufted plants with simple leaves).

limonnaya t.: Melissa officinalis, balm (local name around Alagir, N. Cauc.)

lozhechnaya t.: Cochlearia officinalis, C. arctica, scurvy grass (an Arctic cress, a remedy for scurvy) (Arctic; Kamchatka).

perelonnaya t.: Parnassia palustris, grass of Parnassus (saxifrage fam.) "The inhabitants of Ust'-Charinskoye village (on the Olekma River) use it for urino-genital diseases".

poreznaya t.: Leontopodium sp. (L. alpinum is edelweiss).

"p'yasnaya t.": Rhododendron chrysanthum, R. kamtschaticum.

"sladkaya t.": Heracleum lanatum, woolly cow parsnip (Umbelliferae).

"slesnaya t.": Coix lacryma (East Asia) = "slesy."

chikotnaya trava: Achillea ptarmica (Marit. Obl.), a yarrow.

travers (naut.) traverse
"It was planned to have the first caravan (convoy) pass the travers of Cape Cheiyskin on August 4....."

toporok (ornith.) Fratercula
corniculata (Kamchatka)
= tupik; = ipatka on Komandorsk Ials.
cirrata (on Komandorsk Ials.)
= michagatka
arctica (Arctic)

toptat'sya to stand still in indecision, to hesitate, to falter (e.g. of an animal bewildered by a light at night): to balk (e.g. of a horse)

topyanoy

t. les: marsh forest.

toros (Arctic ice term) hummock = ropak
1. Separate pieces of ice with ridges sticking out, on a relatively calm sea surface; they appear as the result of ice pressure caused by wind and current.
2. An accumulation of small pieces of ice frozen together, formed by pressure of ice, either in separate heaps or in ridges.
"Blocks of ice heaped one upon another" (Muller)

The average height above sea level of the torosy observed by the 'Sadko' in 1937-8 was 3 m.; the maximum, 6.5 m.

torosisty (Arctic ice term)

t. val.: hummock ridge (of ice, in the Arctic Seas).

torosistyye polya: hummock fields.

torosit' (Arctic ice term) to hummock (ice); to heap blocks of ice (torosy) one upon another
Cf. toros and natoroshenny.

vtoroshenny rayon: pressure area (applied to an area of past pressure; cf. rayon torosheniya).

torosheniye hummocking (Arctic ice term; cf. toros.); rafting (= protsess splocheniya; Arctic ice term)

rayon torosheniya: pressure area (Arctic ice term; used when pressure is actually present; cf. vtoroshenny rayon)

val torosheniya, liniya torosheniya: pressure ridge (Arctic ice term)

During strong winds from the N. the polyn'ya (q.v.) is closed by ice moving from the N., and a hummocking (torosheniya) of the shore ice takes place along its edge, resulting in the formation of ridges of hummocks (torosy) of immense dimension especially over shoals."

triotremnik (bot.) Triglochin (Maritimum L.; Barga)

triton (zool.) 1. Triton, a large genus of marine snails typifying the fam. Tritonidae.
2. Chetyrekhpalyy t.: Hynobius Keyserlingii (W. Sib. tayga).

trifol' (bot.) Menyanthes trifoliata L. (Marit.) (Kola), bean-trefoil, bog-bean, buck-bean, marsh-trefoil.
= vakhta (forest-steppe)

trostnik (bot.)

(obyknovenny) t.: Phragmites communis, ditch reed, giant reed.

trostnikovyy (bot.) arundinaceous; pertaining to or resembling the reed (trostnik)

trudnoplavkiy infusible, hard to fuse, having a high melting point (of a metal)

trunda = tundra, peaty topsoil containing excessive moisture (in the Ussuri Basin)

The slight fall of the Tym'-Poronay depression favors development of swamps. And since the post-illocene sands, lying in a thin layer on the clays, are poor in mineral salts, the worst swamps, mossy and with acid sphagnum-moss peat, develop here. These swamps, inaccurately called tundra in the literature but known in Sakhalin by name trunda, occupy immense areas, especially in the N and along the lower course of the Tym', along the Poronay and along the W coast N of the Vilkitsa River, or even the Unga River.

trutovik (zool.) Polyporus (Spongipellis) Litschaueri (Lohw.) (spore plant causing rot on Mongol oak)

trushchoba (approx.) thicket
"The dense undergrowth forms entirely impassable trushchoby."

Tugay: forest in Central Asia situated on the floodplain of a river.

tryasina quaking moor (see quotation under zybun, a synonym)

tryasoguzka (ornith.) 1. Budytes flava (Anadyr'; Arctic)
2. Motacilla, wagtail
belaya t.: M. alba (ocularis) (Taymyr, Anadyr')
belaya turkestanskaya t.: M. alba personata (Gov. Cent. Asia oases).

tugay (Turkmen)
"A strip (along the Amu-Darya River) flooded almost every year, having a width of 1-3 km. and usually covered with growths of the tall bush grasses Erianthus ravanese and Saccharum spontaneum, and also with tamarisks." In the tugay strip they sow bogara (q.v.) grains, which they harvest before the high water. On the higher, unflooded parts they grow melons and occasionally cotton (without irrigation)."
"District of oak forests of the tugay type (along the Kura above and below the mouth of the Alazah,

travnik = gerbariy, herbarium; "a collection of dried plants with indication of the names of plants, place and time of collection, conditions of habitat, etc."

travostoy herbaceous cover, growth of herbs

travyanoy (bot.) herbaceous, having the character of a herb (trava), i.e. having no persistent woody stem above ground.

travyanaya step': herbaceous steppe, steppe with a cover of herbaceous vegetation (cf quotation under alak).

gangplank (on a ship)

trap (rock); "old Swedish name from (trappa 'stairway') for dark, solid, massive rocks (basalts, melaphyres, porphyrites, diabases, etc.) having a columnar cleavage. At present this term designates the eruptive rocks of Siberia having a diabase composition and Upper Paleozoic age."

trass direction of a projected railroad; direction of a line of aerial communications." Course, route.

trawler "steam or motor boat for sea fishing, equipped with mechanized fishing tools."

tresubka (bot.) Scolochlos, festucaeae (forest zone)

trek track (e.g. of a radioactive particle)

trepl (geol.) "infusorial earth", kieselguhr; (loose or porous) diatomite or diatomaceous earth.
Of. opoka

treskunok (ornith.) Querquedula querquedula (Lena-Yenisey)

chirok -t.: "Growths of trasta —ditchreed (trostnik), reed (kamysh), cattails and other plants rising above the water."

trasta = trekhpol'ye, three-crop rotation
= trekhpolka, three-crop rotation
trifidus, having three divisions.

trekhrazdel'nyy (bot.) Triadenum

Trias (geol.) Triassic period or Triassic rocks.

trishleznik (bot.) Menyanthes trifoliata (Olenka)
= trifol', vakhta

by evaporations from the river and its floodplain. Here reigns a tropical heat, favoring an impetuous development of the vegetation, but at the same time making these places oppressive and unhealthy for man." (Suslov)

tules (ornith.)	<i>Squatarola squatarola squatarola</i> L. (Taymyr) <i>S. squatarola</i> (Anadyr')
tul'ga	"herring fishing" (?Glossary of Russ. Map Terms, Tech. Manual No. 12)
tuman	(Arctic ice term) frost smoke = <i>izmoroz'</i> , <i>dymka</i> .
tundra	tundra (= <i>tunturi</i> , "mountain", in Lappish and Finnish). gornyye tundry: "This is the name given on the Kola Peninsula to the mountain massifs in contrast to our usual conception of a tundra as a swampy or slightly hilly northern lowland." "Gornaya tundra, from the Lappish word "tuntur", a mountain massif, a complex of mountains (part among some Lapps in the E part of the Kola Penin.). In contrast to the widespread conception of a tundra as a low, swampy, level or tussocky polar plain, only slightly hilly at places, the G.t. represents massive mountain ranges rising to 1,300 m. above s.l.. The most important G.t. on the Kola Penin. are the Khibiny (Dumpeck), Lovozero (Luyavrut), Monche, Vo-ch'ya, Sal'naya, Losinaya, Idiva, Gremyakhna and Fedorova."
tunika (bot.)	Tunica
tupik (ornith.)	<i>Pratercula puffin ciribucykata</i> (Kamchatka) = <i>toporok arctica arctica</i> (Novaya Zemlya)
tur (zool.)	<i>Bos primigenius</i> ("apparently existed up to 300 years ago") 2. "The kavkazskiy tur, a huge, stately goat (kosel) with massive horns, which usually stays right under the snowline." (illus. in Pavlov, Geogr., 1946, p.182).
turanga (bot.)	<i>Populus pruinosa</i> (Amu-Dar'ya <i>tugay</i> (q.v.))
turach (ornith.)	<i>Francolinus orientalis</i> (E. Transcauc.)
turgit (geol.)	= tur'it (q.v., a variety of limonite)
turkan (ornith.)	<i>Erionetta spectabilis</i> (Novaya Zemlya)
turpan (ornith.)	1. <i>Oidemia fusca</i> (Timan Tundra; Kamchatka; w. Sib. steppe) also: <i>utka-turpan</i> 2. <i>Casarca rutila</i> Pall. (Mongolia)
turukhtan (ornith.)	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> (Timan Tundra, Taymyr, Anadyr').
turcha (bot.)	<i>Hottonia palustris</i> (water plant, forest zone)
tur'it	(= turgit) "an iron ore, a variety of limonite; named for the place where found, in the Tur'ya mines in the Urals."

tugay 2

and along the lower course of the latter, in E Georgia)."

"Floodplain forests, the so-called 'tugai' stand out in the river valleys in long and narrow green ribbons on the background of the desert (of Soviet Central Asia), forming impenetrable thickets and resembling the jungles of India. The tugai consist of heterophyllous poplar, willow and bushes. In the deltas and on the sandy shores of the rivers and lakes are dense growths of tall cane."

"The first terrace, or 'tugay', rises from 2 to 4-5 m. above low-water level and is often composed of alternating compact loams and sandy loams; it is occupied by dense tree- and -- bush and herbaceous growths."

tugay 3

"In the tugays (of the Amu-Dar'ya) the trees and bushes-- *turanva* (q.v.), *dzhida* (q.v.), various species of willows, tamarisk, *chingil* (q.v.) and *obiedina* (q.v.)--and, together them, reeds attaining a height of several meters, entwined with the tenacious stalks of the *zendyr* (q.v.), clematis and other climbing plants, at some places form dense, impassable growths. In them dwell a multitude of birds and wander herds of wild boars and jackals, and here and there lurks a tiger."

"The tugays rise 2 m. above the Amu-Dar'ya and, as a rule, stretch alternately along the right and left bank. Their length fluctuates from 5-7 km. (Ak-tugay) to 25-30 km. (Kavakly-tugay, Dargantinskiy (Darganata)), and their width does not exceed 3-4 km. Their surface is more or less flat and at places is very highly salinized."

tugay 4

"This is the name given in Central Asia to the forests of the river valleys. They accompany all the largest rivers in a discontinuous narrow band, which stands out as a dark-green streak amid the straw-colored sand hills often bordering both sides of the valley. The tugays are located on the lower young terraces or on the islands corresponding to them. The life of the tugays proceeds under extremely peculiar circumstances--with good soil humidification and good dryness of the desert air. The ground, close to the surface and fed and freshened uninterruptedly by the river water, and the periodic floods place the vegetation of the tugays under conditions of optimal soil humidification. The lengthy drought of the deserts does not perceptibly affect the condition of the tugay vegetation, which remains green until the frosts. During high-waters the terrace on which the tugays develop is flooded with water, which leaves a layer of silt."

tugay 5

"The tugay, in its typical expression, is a forest landscape. It forms a closed direct canopy which detains almost 100% of the direct rays of the sun, forms a deep shade within the stand and slackens the movement of the air and its exchange with the neighboring sections. In a very high temperature the tugays are marked by great humidity of the air, which is saturated

tyul'ka (ichth.) Harengula delicatula Nord. (Don--Black Sea)
(local name) = sardel'ka

tyul'pannyy (bot.) tyul'pannoye derevo: tulip-tree (Liriodendron
tulipifera, now growing in Sov. Cent. Asia oases)

tyuyamuyunit (geol.) a vanadium ore, found at Tyuya-Mayun in the Fergana
Valley

tyazheloves heavy article, heavy piece, heavy-weight item of
cargo.

"The two ships were delayed in Dudinka, unloading
tyazhelovesy of the Noril'skstroy."

tutovik mulberry bush

tuf (geol.) 1. (vulkanicheskiy) tuf: tuff (a rock composed of
the finer kinds of volcanic detritus, usually
stratified).

2. (izvestkovyy) tuf: tufa (a porous rock, usually
calcareous, formed as a deposit from springs or
streams). "porous clacite (poristyy kal'tsit)."

vulkanicheskiye tufy: "fragmented rock consisting
of volcanic ash and small pieces of hardened lava,
which have been converted into solid, strong masses
of rock. Used as building material. Especially
valuable is the artikskiy tuf, light, easily worked
and poor conductor of sound and heat. Best deposits in
the USSR are in Armenia and the Crimea."

tufovyy (geol.) tufaceous Cf. tufogen and tufogenny

tufogen (geol.) = tufogennaya poroda (see tufogenny)

tufogenny (geol.) tufaceous, of or like tufa (a porous rock, usually
calcareous, formed as a deposit from springs or
streams (said of a facies) = tufovyy

"tufogeny, tufogennyye porody, tufogennyye otlo-
zheniya, sedimentary rocks in whose composition the
tufaceous material (ash) of volcanic eruptions has
a large part."

tushkanchik (zool.) 1. Dipus (mysomorphie rodent)
sagitta (Central Asia, S. Russ. steppe, W. Sib. steppe),
three-toed jerboa
"The tushkanchik moves with exceptional speed by hopping
on its hind legs alone, with its tail serving as a
rudder."

2. Alactaga sp. = zemlyanoy zayats:
five-toed rodent of the jerboa-family; jumping rabbit"
bol'shoy t.: Alactaga jaculus (forest-steppe)
malyy t.: Alactaga elaeuter (W.Sib. Steppe)

t/kh teplokhod motorship

tchka = tuchka, "period," "stop," in telegrams.

tyrlo "torn-up (razbityye) sands around a well; formed by
repeated passage of sheep and by their standing on
them before and after drinking." (Turkmenia).

tyrsa (bot.) stipa capillata, a xerophytic narrow leafed turf
grass (dernovinnyy zlak). = kovyl'-volosatik, q.v.

tyrsik (bot.) Stipa sareptana, a xerophytic narrow-leafed turf
grass (dernovinnyy zlak).

tysyachnegolov (bot.) t. kanapcha: Vaccaria segetalis (Turkmenia)

tysyachelistnik (bot.) Achillea, yarrow = derevey ptarmica (marit.Obl.)
= chikhotnaya trava Millefolium, common yarrow,
milfoil. leptophylla
blagorodnyy t.: A nobilis (Dagestan)
zheityy t.: A Gerberi (Upper Don)
sibirskiy t.: A. Sibirica.

tytr (bot.) (Kazakh)
Salsola gemmascens = tetyr (Turkmen)

"The relief of the E and NE parts of the Zeya-Bureya Plain (which are higher than the SW part, i.e. the Zeya-Amur or lower Zeya Plain) may be called uvalisty."

"(The SW consists of a number of terrace steps, differing from one another in height and only occasionally slightly undulating)."

"In the region along the Zeya the river network is less ramified, so that the relief here is more softly (= gently) uvalisty (than in the E. near the Bureya and in the elevated part of the Zeya-Bureya Plain)."

uvalisty 2 (geogr.)

"The negative forms of relief of the Khanka Lowland are covered with meadow--swamp vegetation, while the uvalisty part is occupied by forest vegetation thinned out by man, or else, in its more gently sloping (belye pologiy) part, is plowed."

"the elevations of the N part of the mountain chain (of the Muravev-Amurski Peninsula) belong to the conical and sharp-pointed sopki, and uvalisty in the S part of the peninsula (Cherkavski Peninsula)."

"Along the periphery of the massif of the central part of Russian Island is a Mesozoic hem with elevations of the uvalisty type and even, rounded contours -- Mts. Babkin, Rynda and Voyevodskaya, which reaches 343 Russ. ft. above sea level."

"ravninnouvalistaya sons" (Marit. Obl.)

uverenny

reliable, sure (said, e.g. of a method)

uvyazka

co-ordination, correlation (e.g. between (with gen. case) two calendars, geologic division, the work of weathermen on icebreakers and at polar stations).

"An uvyazka of the above cited phases of sequence (succession) of vegetation with the history of the Baltic."

ugay (ichth.)

Leuciscus brandti (Dybowski) (Far East = Krasnoperka)

uglenosnyy

coal-bearing, carboniferous

uglenosnaya svita: "series consisting of coal-bearing uglenosnyy strata together with intermediate layers."

ugnetennyy

stunted (e.g. of vegetation)

ugod'ya

tract of land as an object of exploitation (e.g. for agriculture or hunting)
Cf. quotation under usadebnyy.

"pastbishchnyye i okhotnich'i ugod'ya!"
pasture and hunting lands; grazing and hunting ranges.

U

ubivka

stamping, tamping, ramming, pounding

"a road of the cross-country (proselochnyy) type, i.e. on the natural stony ground, without being tamped down (bez ubivki yeya) with rubble (shchebnev)."

uval (geogr.)

swell. cf. uvalisty
"a row of small hills with gentle slopes; in Siberia, river terraces."

"gentle (pologiy) slope of a mountain." (Arsen'yev).

"The surface of the first above-flood plain terrace (of the Bureya valley) declines rather strongly toward the river bed and at some places is so considerably eroded that it is represented by uvaly and sopki, the terrace origin of which can only be established from their geologic structure."

"The 2nd above-flood okash terrace.... is sufficiently distinct in the relief, not however, in the form of a solid terrace surface, but in the form of a system of flat uvaly having regularities of the same type in the distribution of heights and in the relative growth of their size from north to south."

uval (geogr.) 2

"on the south slopes of the mountain (gory) and uvaly."

"Narrow, low, but sometimes very long relki (residual shore ridges), known to the local inhabitants as uvaly, extend along the swampy lowlands of the E shore of Khanka to the N or the outflow of the Sungacha.. Similar uvaly are found on the plains of the middle and lower courses of the Sungacha, and also on the NE side of the Little Lake Khanka."

On Sakhalin (Anert) there are sometimes uvaly between the shore and the predgor'ye (foot-hills). On the E coast there are 2 series of uvaly, 15-25 m. (terracelike) and 35-45 m. followed by hills (kholy) 60-100-175 m. high.

uval (geogr.) 3

"Orographically this region (the Khanka Lake Region) is hilly in character, but at the same time the hills (kholy) have such gentle (otlogiye) slopes that it would be more correct to call the hills uvaly."

"These heights no longer bear the character of uvaly, but may be classed as khokhlostoye predgor'ye." (Anert on region of Val River, E. Sakhalin).

"Here we already saw heights with less uniform relief, i.e., the hill zone began, taking the place of the uvaly now left behind us." (ib.)

uvalisty (geogr.)

covered or strewn with swells (uvaly) or gently undulating hills; gently rolling.

ukleya (ichth.) Alburnus alburnus (Azov-Don) = kamsa, ukleyka

ukomplektovannost' u. sudov komandami: (e.g. to inspect) the extent to which the vessels are manned with crews, provided with personnel; manning of the vessels.

ular (ornith.) Tetraogallus indicus, "a large heavy-weight bird of the chicken family, which never descends into the valleys" (of the Caucasus) = ular, gornaya indeyka.

ulit (ornith.) Totanus = loznik
bol'shoy u.: T. glottis (Lake Khanka).
bolotnyy u.: T. glareola (Lake Khanka).
2. pepel'nyy u.: Heteractitis incanus brevipes (Anadyr').

ullar (ornith.) Tetraogallus sp. (Central Asia) = ular

ulov see under "Zaliv"

ulus "settlement (seleniye) (in Buryat(Mongol))."

ul'ken-mortuk (bot.) Cf. mortuk (kazakh) Bromus tectorum = yepelik (Turkmen)

umbra (ichth.) Umbra Kramerii (bessarabia)

unab' (bot.; fem.) Zizyphus vulgaris (Turkmenia; a fruit tree)

unangany native name of the Aleuts on the Komandorskiye Islands

ungus (geogr.) (Turkman)
"More accurately Unguz (in Cyrillic script), properly Unguz (in Latin script)" (Berg, "Turkmeniya", II, p.71, fn. 2, ref. to A.N. Samoylovich) (Leningrad, 1929).
"At places along the foot of the escarpment of the Karakum Plateau extend narrow and long hollows (lozabiny) ("Unguz")." (ib. II, p.72)

upiratsya v (with acc.) to encounter, run into, to face, to have to contend with
"The further development of agriculture here (on the Kola Peninsula) has to contend with (upirayetsya v) the total lack of study (neizuchennost') of the soil conditions...etc."

uplotnenny condensed
u. led: close pack (pack met with only north of 75° N and off the coast of Greenland)
= sploshennyy led, skatyy led.

uploshennenny flattened (from ploskiy, "flat").

uralit (geol.) one of the kinds of hornblende

urasa (Tungus) = yurt, tepee of birch bark (Mr. Grenfeld)

ugod'ye 2

udav (zool.)

udod (ornith.)

udud (ornith.)

uzh (zool.)

uzboy

uzik (bot.)

uzkolistnyy (bot.)

uy-chop (bot.)

uklad (biol.)

ukleyka (ichth.)

"In Kazakhstan alone over 10 million hectares of natural senougod'ya (hay fields) are mown every year."

"The localization of it (the fauna of the Ust'-Urn in definite okhotnich'i ugod'ya (sands, "herb cases") is very convenient for various planned measures."

"The churoty (q.v.) are valuable khosyaystvennyye ugod'ya, yielding large supplies of grass suitable for hay-making, and permit sowings of alfalfa and other forage plants....."

"Under what ugod'ya are these areas (which are to be flooded by the Rybinsk dam) at the present time? What is their vegetation? What changes will follow as a result of the rise in the water level? How to reduce the damage caused to the local agriculture by submersion?"

Eryx (a reptile)
Jaculus (Syr-Dar'ya).
stepnoy u.: E. miliaris (sand deserts of Sov. Central Asia).

Upupa, hoopoe epops (Mongolia) = udud

Upupa, hoopoe epops (Lake Khanka) = udod

1. Natrix natrix (forest zone)
tigrovy uzh: Natrix tigrina lateralis (Far East)

2. u. Medvanka: Cornelia susriaca (forest zone)

3. eskulapov uzh: Coluber longissimus.

(Turkmen) a dry (abandoned) river bed in Turkmenia

"The former bed of the Amu-Dar'ya, which at present empties into the Aral Sea, but formerly emptied partly into the Caspian Sea, passing through the Sarykamysh Depression."

lapchatka uzik: Potentilla tormentilla (bot.)

angustifolius, stenophyllus, tenuifolius, narrow-leaved.

Statice subfruticosa (Karakums)

habitat

"The walnut, participating in the formation of the first tier, determines the whole internal uklad of the forest."

Alburnus alburnus (Azov-Don) = ukleya, kamsa
fasciatus (Lake Toporovani, S. Cent. Georgia) ("bleak" in Muller, but Webster limits "bleak" to Alburnus lucidus (carp fam.).)

2. dried fruits

uryuk-archa (bot.) *Juniperus turkestanica*

usadebnyy belonging to an usad'ba (q.v.) of farmstead.

usadebnyye zemli: lands occupied by structures and yards on a farm (and consequently not economically exploited):

"In the total land area of the Ivanovo industrial region the proportion of (ugod'ya) property that may be flooded (by the dam) is 14% in usadebnyye zemli, 10% in plowland, about 16% in hayfields, 26% in pastures (vygony), 22% in bushes and 9% in forest."

usad'ba aggregate of structures and yards belonging to a landed estate; farmstead
Cf. usadebnyy

usach (ichth.) *Barbus caucasicus* Kessl. (lake Toporovani S. Cent. Georgia) (n.Cauc.) capito Guld. (N. Cauc.)
Mueller "barbel", but Webster limits "barbel" to *Barbus fluviatilis* (carp fam.)

usach (entom.) a wood-eating insect ("drevoednoye nasekomoys") = drovosek (*Leptura virens*, Mivellia)
(= zhuk-usach)

usoyka (bot.) *Stellera stachyoides* (subshrub of sandy deserts)

ustellpole (Bot.) *Ceratocarpus arenarius* (Crimea, feathergrass steppes on southern chernozems) (semi-desert) = verilyuzhka, ebelek, naychik

ustrichnik (doubtless) oyster bed
(Cf. galechnik "pebble bed")

"At a greater depth one observes the biocoenosis of the ustrichnik, in which sea scallops also participate."

ustup (geol.) ledge, bench, step, shelf, shoulder (e.g. of a terrace or bluff).

ust'itse (bot.) stoma (of a leaf)

"In the dry weather the ust'itsa of the leaves (of xerophytes) are opened wide and they abundantly evaporate moisture; in the dry season the ust'itsa close up, and the evaporation ceases."

utilizatsiya salvaging (of waste materials), reclamation

utka (ornith.) *kamennaya* u.: "*Adorna ferruginea* (Amur)
kamennaya u.: *Histrionicus histrionicus* (Kamchatka) = *kamenushka*
utka-moryanka: *Clangula hiemalis* (tundra)

ukho (Bot.) *korovyak medvez'ye ukho*: *Verascum thapsus* (Upper Don)

urez u. vody: water's edge, waterline - liniya vody.
u. Beregov: level of the shores (above the level of the river).

urema "strip of forest or brushwood along a river-bank" (Muller); "valley leaf forest."

"These wild flood plain jungles (dzhungli-uremy, (the Volga delta and the Akhtuba floodplain) lie chiefly on islands separated from one another by numerous channels."

urkochi (bot.) (Turkmen)
urkochi-selin: *Aristida minor* (Karakums; see selir) = seleu (Kazakh)

urman 1. tayga
1. "Tayga growth of primeval forest on swampy soil difficult of passage." (West Siberia).
2. "Tall-trunked conifer forest."

"So-called 'urmany'---fir---spruce forests having a unique gloomy character." (in the W. Sib. Tayga).

"The basic formation of drained places is the urman, a dense conifer forest, with fir predominating."

urochishche 1. hamlet, village (applied chiefly to small groups of permanent dwellings in Soviet Central Asia, Mongolia, Manchuria, etc.).

In one source, an "urochishche" is a small and-mut settlement of nomads in SW Mongolia, is called gornaya hamlet on in the same paragraph.

urochishche 2 2. (more or less large) tract of land in Soviet Central Asia, used by a native hamlet as a grazing range or the like (as in the Fergana Valley, to judge from one passage).

urochishche 3 The Urochishche Isen-Kazakh (on the Ust-Urt plateau midway between Caspian Gulf and Karagaid on the Amu-Darya delta) extends north from the road for 60-70 km and serves as summer and winter ranges (zainiye i zimniye koshchiva) of the Akkoyers who remain permanently on the Ust-Urt.

"V samom urochishche Belouli (Ust'-Urt), vblizi ravvalin, nakhoditsya bol'shoye ozero s tyokhskim ploshkin dnom"

urt (Lappish) = gornaya tundra; see under tundra

urut' (bot.) *Myrica humilis* (forest zone)
U. kolostistyy: *M. spicata* (Syr-Dar'ya)

uryuk dried apricot with stone (Soviet Central Asia; Cf. kuraga)

1. = abrikos, apricot

F

fakticheskiy factual; actual, real

faktoriya trading post;
"a permanent place for handling furs and supplying hunters in hunting localities, chiefly in the northern part of the country; in the USSR it further has cultural-enlightenment tasks and the introduction of the new way of living as its object."

falanga (zool.) Solpuga arachnecides, a poisonous weasel-spider of Southern Russia (incl. south coast of the Crimea and Central Asia).

fazol' (bot.) Phaseolus (vulgaris)

fatsiya (geol.) facies
"1) a section of the earth's surface which throughout its extent possesses identical conditions, fauna and flora and is accordingly characterized by a like character of the deposits found;
2) the deposits themselves, found under definite conditions of the medium.
According to the place of formation the facies---are divided into marine, lagoon, continental, etc."

fashinnik =fashinnaya doroga } brushwood road
=fashinovaya doroga } (AMS map glossary)

fautnyy defective (e.g. a tree, from disease, rot, crookedness, withered top, etc.)

fen foehn (wind), chinook

fersmanit (geol.) "a new mineral, titanate-silicate containing niobium (columbium), brown in color with glass luster; found in the Khibiny Tundra; named for Academician A. Ye. Fersman."

ferula (bot.) Ferula (see botanical index)

festmetr (a measure of lumber)
"A festmeter is approximately 350 board feet."

fizicheskiy

fizicheskaya glina: clay with particles of less than 0.01 mm in diameter.

filin (ornith.) Bubo
bubo (Anadyr')

finval (zool.) Balaenoptera physalus (Arctic)

firn (geogr.) firn (see firnovyy)

firnovyy

firnovoye pole: firn field, "a field of granular snow frozen through and through (fir), feeding a glacier. Firn is formed from ordinary snow through thawing and re-freezing under the influence of fluctuations of the temperature."

ukhodit'

u. na. (with acc.): to be used, consumed in (e.g. of time, in (doing) something):

3 chasa ushlo na pogruzku i razgruzku pyati verbyudov i odnoy loshadi i 3 ch. sobstvenno na perepravu.

utselet'

u. ot: to escape from, to survive.

ushan (zool.)

obyknovennyy u.: Plecotus auritus auritus (a mammal) (Tunguska River).

frigana (bot.) continued, talis, C. solstitialis), species of *rumyanka* (*Echium italicum*, E. violaceum, a bristly herb of the borage fam.), some species of *sage*, *astragalus* and many others." "Extremely typical of the Southern Coast of the Crimea, as well as of the Mountainous Crimea in general, is the plant formation of the Mediterranean type which in the Eastern Mediterranean it is customary to call *frigana*. *Frigena* consists of open, isolated growths of drought-loving herbs and small subshrubs, mostly tough, thorny or densely covered with down. Such a *frigana* is made up of a large number of species of plants, particularly of the composite, labiate, borage, papilionaceous and many other families. Many representatives of this formation are beautifully flowering plants. The *frigana* is very typical of dry, open and stony slopes. Very often it also alternates with isolated shrub growths of the *shiblyak* type (q.v.)."

fruktoyed (ornith.) *Carpodacus* sp.
(Central Asia)

funduk (Turkish) hazelnut (bush) (Caucasus)

fistashka (bot.) *Pistacia vera*, pistachio (-nut tree)

fistashnik (bot.) *Pistacia terebinthus*
= skipidarnoye derevo
terabinth, turpentine tree, (the original source of the Qian turpentine of commerce; "has feathery leaves and yields turpentine and a valuable dense wood that sinks in water. A specimen in the Crimea is calculated to be up to 2,000 years old.")

fitotsenz (bot.) phytocoenosis, plant community, plant association

fifi (pl.; ornith.) *Rhyacophilus glareola* (Syr-Dar'ya)

flagman flagship = flagmanskii korabl'

flyuvic-glatsial'nyy

flyuvic-glatsial'nyye otlozheniya: sediments laid down by glacial thaw waters below the end of the glacier; they form alluvial (*nanosnyy*) river terraces composed of pebbles and sand; farther down the valley, also of clay."

fontanirovat' to gush, spout (e.g. an oilwell or an artesian well, when the ground water is struck in drilling)

forel' (ichth.) 1) prokhodnaya f.: *Salmo trutta morpha fario* = kumzha.
2) = osman (q.v.) (in the Tien'-Shan' Range).

forpik (naut.) forepeak

forsirovat' to force a passage over (a stream)

frigana (bot.) (from Greek "dry sticks, firewood", used already by Theophrastus). "subshrubby and herbaceous, mostly open and scattered, associations on dry, stony slopes, which (associations) are called *frigana*. These types of vegetation (*shiblyak* and *frigana*) are wide-spread in the drier and stonier localities of the whole Caucasus, but particularly in the eastern Caucasus, Dagestan and Armenia." "Still more widely distributed than the shrub stands of the *shiblyak* type are the low-growing subshrub stands of the *frigana* type. *Frigena* is usually distributed over dry, stony slopes, and forms open and scattered stands. The basic element of the *frigana* are stiff, downy or thorny subshrubs, extremely resistant drought-lovers. With them are intermingled a multitude of herbaceous xerophytes. The majority of species of the *frigana* are typical Mediterranean, closely related in origin and distribution with the Mediterranean region. The *frigana* in the Caucasus includes also many local species. This type of vegetation is also very rich in the species of plants making it up and in the associations formed by them. Among the typical representatives of the Caucasian *frigana* may be numbered, for example, the following plants: capers (*Capparis herbacea*), squirting cucumber (*Echellium elaterium*), southern species of bachelor's buttons (*Centaurea iberica*, C. orien-

khaus (zool.) *Felis chaus chaus*
= kamyshyevy kot, bolotnaya
rys' (Central Asia tugay)

khvorostyanyyof brushwood

khvost

"khvost": ore tailings ("rudnyye otbrosy"), slag.

khvoshcha (bot.) *Equisetum*, horsetail, scouring rush.

khibinit (geol.) "a rock found in the Khibiny
Tundras, coarse-grained rhyolite
consisting of 36% rhyolite, 47% feldspar
and 17% colored minerals (tsvetnyye mineraly).
The outer zone of the Khibiny alkaline massif
is composed of khibinit."

khlyst log (?) see quotation under "stalinet"

khmelegrab (bot.) *Ostrya* (hop hornbeam)
carpinifolia (Rioni Lowland)

khmel' (bot.)

dikiy kh.: *Atragene alpina* (Vakh river, right trib.
of Ob')

"Khoboty" 100ps (of the upper Vyska River; a local name)

khodovoy

v khodovoye vremya: during travel time, on the way, on the voyage

zapas topliva na 25-30 khodovykh суток: a fuel supply for 25 to 30
travel days, or days of actual travel.

khodulochnik (ornith.) *Himantopus*
himantopus (Syr-Dar'ya)

khodylay = khodylay

khodylay "thicket with *Betula tortuosa* (gnarled
birch)" (Bol'shaya Zemlya)

bereza-khodylay: *Betula tortuosa*, (gnarled birch)

"khodylay (sic), brush (krivoley'e) of characteristic forest-
tundra birch (*Betula tortuosa*)."

khodostoykiy cold-resisting (e.g. plant)

khomyak (zool.) *Cricetus*, hamster

obyknovennyy kh.: *Cricetus frumentarius* (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

temnotsvetnyy kh.: *C. phanus* (?) (W.Sib. forest-steppe)

khomyachok (zool.) *Calomyscus bailvardi hotsoni* (Kopet-Dag)

khondrilla (bot.) *Chondrilla* (plants of the semidesert, some
species of which are rubber-bearing, including:
C. ambigua
up to 1 m. tall; Composite fam.

KH

khayrus (ichth.) (misprint ?) = kharius:
Thymallus grubii, a salmon
(Lake Khanka, Przheval'skiy).

khak water hole (in Sov. Central Asia)
= kak (q.v.)
"hollow in the deserts of Central Asia,
filled with water in spring. At some
places they are very important source
of supply of fresh water in case the
ground water lies deep or is salinified."

khamsa (ichth.) *Engraulis*
encrasicholus (Azov-Black Sea)
= anchous

khangul (zool.) *Cervus elaphus bactrianus*
(tugay of Soviet Central Asia)
= bukharskiy olen'

khanty = ostyaki (old name); cf. mansi

khara (bot.) *Chara*, genus of aquatic plants
common in fresh-water lakes of limestone
districts.

khargan (bot.; Mongol) *Caragana microphylla*
C. is a large genus of Asiatic trees
of the pea family; *C. arborescens* and
flava are called zheltaya akatsiya
"yellow acacia"; cf. zheltaya akatsiya,
dereza, *chilliga*, *sibirek*, *chapyzhnik*.)

kharza (zool.)

kh.-kumitsa: (Amur-Ussuri)

kharius (ichth.) *Thymallus*
thymallus
arcticus (Altay)
cf. *khayrus*

kharyuk (bot.) *Nitraria*
Schoberi (Central Asia; semi-desert)
= zamanikha
sphaerocarpa (Cent. Asia).

kharovyy (bot.) characeous, belonging to the family
of the brittleworts or stoneworts (*Characeae*)
= *luchitsevyi*

khaton (Yakut) Yakut farmstead (dvor)
(Khotsk-Kolymsk area)
"Their houses are....so-called khatony
of logs placed at a slant and coated with
clay."

khat'ma (bot.) *Lavatera*
thuringiaca (W. Sib. forest-steppe)
(=khat'ma)

khuptu "far" in Nenets (occurs often in geographic names)

khurma (bot.) Diospyrus (persimmon)
lotos (Central Tadzhikistan, south coast of Crimea).

"The khurma (grown in orchards on the South Coast of the Crimea) is a tree of several species, of which the best is the Japanese; it bears succulent, spherical, slightly flattened fruit, at first yellow-orange and tart, but later bluish-black and sweet."

khoton (a?) section for livestock in Yakut dwellings

khokhlarka (bot.) (khokhlsty "crested, tufted")

Corydalis (large genus of herbs of fumewort fam.)
solida
remota (Ussuriland)
bulbosa (Lake Khanka)
Marshalliana

golubaya kh.: C. pauciflora (Altay high-mountain zone)

khokhlach (ornith.) Cystophora
cristata (Arctic)

khokhotun (ornith.) Larus
argentatus cochianens (Syr-Dar'ya)
ichtyaetus (ib.)

khokhotun'ya (ornith.)

taymyrskaya kh.: Larus argentatus taimyrensis (Taymyr).

khramulya (ichth.) Capoeta fundulus Pall.
(Lake Sevan and Lake Toporovani (S. Cent. Georgia)
= kogak

khrebet (geogr.) 1) system of mountain ridges or blocks, range (as defined by Webster under 3: "series or chain of mountain peaks considered as forming one connected system; as, the Appalachian Range")
2) (single) mountain ridge (a meaning found often enough on Russian maps and in Russian texts, but disapproved by some of the leading Russian geographers, as shown by the following quotation from S. Obruchev:)

".....in the terminology adopted by us, in which the name khrebet is given to a more extensive complex, including a number of chains (tseni), these groups of comparatively small extent (especially the Zolotoy Khrebet) should be called tseni (chains) The Russkiy and Nalimskiy Khrebt of former authors, having no great extent and representing groups with rounded outlines, cannot be called either khrebt or tseni." (S. Obruchev, "Orogaf. Ocherk Chukotskogo Okruga").

khren (bot.) arkticheskiy khren: Cochlearia officinalis, scurvy grass, an Arctic cress, a remedy for scurvy= lozhechnaya trava.

khrushch (entom.)

mayakiy kh.: Melolontha hippocastani (W. Sib. forest-steppe.)

khryashchevatyy (bot.) duriusculus ("hardish")

khryashchevnitsa (bot.) Chondrilla juncea (Upper Don)

khuduk (Kalmyk) well

CH

chabak	cap of young reindeer (pyzhik) fur, with ear flaps (White Sea -- Pechora)
chaber (bot.)	Thymus (thyme) odoratissimus = chubur. Cf. chabrets.
chabrets (bot.)	Thymus (thyme) serpyllum (Dagestan; Soda Steppe, Manch.) = borovoy tim'yan, Cf. chaber, chubur, chebrets.
chavycha (ichth.)	Oncorhynchus (a salmon) tschawytacha (Kavak Isl.; Kamchatka)
chageran (bot.)	Hedysarum sp. (Cent. Asia)
chagyl	(Kirgiz or Kazakh?) low sand ridge bound down by vegetation "The arrested, bound-down sands form low ridges overgrown with so-called sand reed (kamys). They are called "chagyl" in Kirgiz." (Smirnov)
chagyr (bot.)	Artemisia inodora (Karakum Desert) Cf. polyn, polynok, chernobyl'nik, estragon, burkun, nekhvoroshch'
chair (bot.)	Frangos (Umbelliferae) pabularia (forest-meadow- steppe zone of Cent. Asia mountains) (2) (Turkmen) Aeluropus littoralis = ashrek (Kazakh)
chairy (not chayry)	(Crimean Tatar) flat areas, flats (on the slopes of the Southern Coast of the Crimea, alternating with the steep walls of the ledges).
chay (bot.)	lugovoy chay: Lysimachia nummularia (meadows, forest zone) moneywort kuril'skiy ch.: Potentilla fruticosa (Cent. Asia) kavkazskiy chay: = kavkazskaya chernika, Vaccinium arctostaphylos (in Cauc.) (Imeretians make a tea of its dried leaves) ivan-chay: Chamaenerion or Epilobium, willow herb - kiprey.
chayka (ornith.)	belaya ch.: Pagophila eburnea (Arctic) morskaya ch.: Larus marinus (Arctic) serebristaya ch.: Larus argentatus (Arctic) sizaya ch.: Larus canus (Arctic) trekhpalaya ch.: (= moyevka): Rissa tri-dactyla (Arctic)
chayka (ornith.)	bol'shaya polyarnaya chayka: Larus glaucus Bruenn. (Taymyr) chayka vilokhvostaya: Xema sabini (Sabine) (Taymyr)
chayka (ornith.)	ch.-burgomistr: Larus hyperboreus (W. Sib.)
chakish (bot.; Turkmen)	Calligonum (for a lengthy description of the genus Calligonum see under <u>dzhuzgun</u> , local name for many species)

TS

tsar'-zel'ye (bot.)	Delphinium rossicum (forest-steppe herb)
tsvetonos (bot.)	peduncle, flower stalk
tselostnyy	integral
tsel'nolistnyy (bot.)	holophyllus, whole-leafed
tsementatsiya (geol.)	zona tsementatsii: (=zona obogashcheniya, "zone of enrichment"); the part of mineral deposits lying below the zone of oxidation (see zona oksleniya), i.e. below the water-table, and usually richest in ore; here occurs a secondary deposition of ore from those solutions which seep down from the zone of oxidation and contain mineral substances dissolved during the weathering-out and oxidation of the upper parts of the mineral deposits.
tsenos (bot.)	coenosis, association (of plants)
tssep' (geogr.)	chain (of mountains) See under <u>Khrebet</u>
tserezin	ceresine, purified ozokerite, "used in the building, insulating and other branches of industry."
tsigeyka	see tsigeykskiy
tsigeykskiy	"Monogo ovets tsigeykovy porody, dayushchikh mezh ----tsigeyku": Many sheep of the <u>tsigey</u> breed, yielding fur---- <u>tsigeyka</u> ."
tsiklogramma	"graphic representation of a periodic phenomenon; usually recorded on a light-sensitive plate."
tsokcl' (geol.)	base, fundament
tsokor (zool.)	Myospalax (a rodent) spilalanus (Sov. Far East) aspalax (Altay)

chastik (ichth.) See chastikovoy

chastikovoy pertaining to a class of fish known as chastik. To the chastikovaya poroda belong cod (treska'), flounder (kambala) and navaga. It does not include the salmon or herring. "Chastikovaya ryba (ili belorybitsa)" (belorybitsa = "white fish" in Myuller).

chebak (ichth.) 1. Idus Waleckii (a carp) (Lake Khanka).
2. Leuciscus Schmidtii (a bream?) Lake Issyk-kul'. Cf. chebachok

chebachok (ichth.) Leuciscus (dimin. to chebak) bergi (Lake Issyk-Kul')

chebrets (bot.) Thymus (thyme) moldavicus eupatoriensis Cf. chabrets, chaber, chubur, borovoy tim'yan.

cheglok (ornith.) 1. Falco subbuteo (Ussuri-Suyfun; Przhev.) (cases of Sov. Cent. Asia) sokol ch.:id.
2. Hypotriorchis subbuteo (Turkmenia)

chegrava (ornith.) Hydroprone Tschegrava (Syr-Dar'ya)

chekan (ornith.) Oenanthe isabellina (Gobi) Cf. chekkan ch.-kamenka:
1. Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe (Taymyr).
2. (= 1) ? Saxicola oenanthe oenanthe (Anadyr')

chekanchik (ornith.) ch. chernokhvostyy: Pratincola rubicola (India) stonechat, winchat

chekkan (ornith.) Saxicola (stonechat) rubicola (Ussuri-Suyfun Cf. chekan

chekomaz (ichth., local name) Perca fluviatilis (Azov--Don) = okun'

chemeritsa (bot.) Veratrum (all species), hellebore

chenistonogiy (zool.) arthropod, belonging to a phylum (Arthropoda) consisting of animals with articulated body and limbs and including insects, arachnids and crustaceans.

chervets (entom.) insect of Coccidae fam.

chereda (bot.) Bidens tripartita (peat-bogs, forest zone)

C. setosum (a subshrub growing on the hillocks sands already tied down by preceding pioneer xerophytes (Karakum Desert)).
= chakysh. Cf. chakysh-kandym

chakysh (bot.) = chakish (q.v.) chakysh-kandym: Calligonum comosum (Karakum Desert). Cf. kandym.

chala (geogr.) Cf. chal'nyy. a depressed, damp section of the Kura Lowland (Azerbaydzhan), with growths of camel's-thorn, licorice or kermek (q.v.), also of mimozka (Prosopis) and certain grasses. Cf. the Akh-Chala, shown in the G.S. Atlas as a great flooded area W of the N-S stretch of the Lower Kura.

"A breakthrough (of the Araks) occurred in 1896, with the formation of the bed of the "New Araks" and heavy floods in the Mugan Steppe (Lake Akh-Chala, which dries up (Persykhayushcheye))."

chal'nyy (chala, q.v.) "At present the system of so-called "chal'nyy" irrigation prevails everywhere (in Azerbaydzhan); this consists in solidly flooding immense areas with water. This system is unadvisable not only for considerations of water economy; it is also harmful because it may completely ruin the soil and make it unfit for planting."

"In the plavni (q.v.) are humus-gleyish meadow soils, here called 'chal'nyy' (Kura-Araks semidesert)."

chal'tychnik (Azerbaydzhan Lowland) "Also very characteristic are the typical inundational soils of the old chal'tychniki, which are usually found in depressions and in most cases are not used for agriculture owing to salinification." "The unique solonchaki-solonchaks ... which are formed ... on areas occupied in the past by rice plantations (old chal'tychniki)."

chapyzhnik (bot.) Caragana frutex (Altay) = karagana, dereza, chiliga, sibirek

chastukha (bot.) Alisma plantago (forest zone) (A. plantago-aquatica, water plantain of the Old World) A. arcuatum (Syr-Dar'ya)

chardzbuy (Turkmen) "The guides called these hollows (a chain of bed-like depressions at the W foot of the Karakum Plateau escarpment) chardzbuy-dar'ya, which is also the Turkmen designation for the hollows bordering the Unguz Plateau on the S.

chernosobik (ornith.) 1. Erolia alpina alpina (Taymyr, Novaya Zemlya).
2. Pelidna alpina (Amadyr')

chernoklen (bot.) Acer (maple) ginnala tataricum (forest-steppe) = tatarskiy klen.

chernokoren' (bot.) Cynoglossum sp. ch. lekarstvenny: Cynoglossum officinale (Upper Don)

chernospinka (ichth.) Caspiolosa pontica Rich. (Azov-Black Sea) - domskaya sel'd'

chernotelka (entom.) Sternardes caspia (Sov. Cent. Asia sand deserts)

chertov (bot.) chertovo derevo: Aralia manshurica (Marit. Obl.) = kolyuchaya araliya

cheshchoknitsa (zool.) zhaba-ch: Pelobates fuscus (forest zone)

chetvert' 1. an obsolete linear measure = 17.4 cm., 6.807 inches.
2. an obsolete measure of volume of liquids = 2.099 hectoliters or 209.9 liters.

chetkovidnyy rosary-like, having the appearance of a string of beads (chetki); in strings, in a string.
"The leaves of these plants have the appearance of chetkovidnyye cheshui (strings or chains of scales)."

chekhluk (dimin. to chekhol) coat, coating ch. peschinok; coat(ing) of grains of sand: "The roots (of desert sand plants) are clothed with a solid coat of grains of sand, at first bound together by root hairlets, and later firmly cemented together by salts."

chekhol mantle (of soil)

chekhon (ichth.) Pelecus cultratus (Don, Taganrog Gulf) (a commercial fish of the Sea of Azov)

chechevitsa (ornith.) Carpodacus erythrina (Turkmenia) obyknoennaya ch.: Erythrina erythrina roseatus rozovaya ch.: Carpodacus roseus (Ussuriland, East Siberia)

chechetka (ornith.) Acanthis linaria L. (Arctic). A. holboellii (Ussuriland) ch. blednaya: Acanthis flammea exilipes (Caucas) (Taymyr) pepel'naya chechetka: Acanthis linaria exilipes (Amadyr')

chibis (ornith.) Vanellus cristatus (Lake Khanka)

cheremsha (bot.) Allium victorale (kamchatka) = polevoy luk

cheremukha (bot.) Prunus padus (a kind of black wild cherry) racemosa (Marit., Far East Botanic author) Maximovitsii (przheval'skiy) = cheresknya Maacki (Przheval'skiy) = cheremukha

cheremukha = cheremukha

cherespolosno in alternating strips, intermingled in strips
"The Doryats live intermingled in strips (cherespolosno) with the Russians, constituting in general a half of the population of Buryat-Mongolia."

chereshnya (bot.) Prunus grandifolia (przheval'skiy) Maximovitsii (Marit. Obl.) = cheremukha (przheval'skiy)

chereshchaya (bot.) ch. ch. (Kopansk, Buryat, British Mts. European oak) = listnyy dub.

cheresh (bot., Kara-Kum) (Turkmen) Salicola Richteri Baluchiana
a tree-like saltwort (sua. solyanka), attaining a height of 3 meters.
kuzchinskii (Turkmen): Salicola Richter = kuzchinskii (Kazakh)
bol'shaya-cheresh (Turkmen): Salicola arbuscula = ka (Turkmen)

cheresh (bot.) 1. Hironia
2. bulgach (bulgach) bulgach (Turkmen)
morskaya ch.: V. marila (Timal, and a) kamchatka) = bulgach.
3. vaka ch.: H. fuliginea (a bushy lake Khanka, Przheval'skiy).

cheresh (bot.) Vaccinium myrtillus, blue-black
bulgach (European) blueberry (a European species of blueberry).

chereshchaya ch.: Vaccinium myrtillus (in mountain-forest zone above Kioni lowland = kavkazskiy ly.)

chernichnik (bot.) patch of bilberries (chernika). Cf. zelenoosobnik.

chernishnik (bot.) patch of bilberries = chernichnik

chernobyl'snik (bot.) Artemisia vulgaris
cf. polyn', polynok, chagyr, estragon, burkun, melkocreshnik

chernopolovka (bot.) Brunella vulgaris (Upper Don)

4. (Marmoronetta)
marmorny ch.: *M. angustirostris*
(syr-dar'ya)

chiryah (bot.) (Central Asia; prob. Turkmen)
Eremurus

chiryanka
(ornith.) *Anas crecca* (Lake Khanka; Przhval'skiy)
Cf. *chirok*.

chislo v tom chisle: including

chistets (bot.) 1. (*Stachys*, hedge-nettle (mint family)).
baykal'skiy ch.: *S. baicalensis* (Marit.
obl.; see quotation under *verbeynik*).
pyramoy ch.: *S. recta* (Upper Don)

2. *Phlomis lanatus* (Mongolia).

3. (*Stellaria*)
lesnoy ch.: *S. holostea* (forest zone,
forest-steppe zone).

chistik (ornith.) 1. *Cephus golubinyy* ch.: *C. columba* (Kamchatka)
polyarnyy ch.: *Cephus mandtii* (Arctic)

2. *Pseuduria columba columba* (Anadyr')

3. *Uria grylle mandtii* (Mandt) (Franz
Josef Land)

chistotel (bot.) *Chelidonium majus*, greater celandine (Ussuriland)

chistyy chistoye (used by the Yakuts in
specialized sense):
An area very poor in vegetation, having the
form of hillocky fields overgrown with low,
sparse forest; e.g. on the watershed between
the Kolyma and Indigirka systems on the
route Seymchan-Oymyakon, and on the water-
shed between the Indigirka and Aldan systems
on the Oymyakon-Yakutsk route.

chistyak (bot.) *Ficaria* (= *Ranunculus*) *ranunculoides*

chikhotnyy chikhotnaya trava (bot.): *Achillea*
(yarrow) *ptarmica* = *tyssachelistnik*

chogon (bot.) (Turkmen)
Salsola subaphylla (a saltwort which
grows on the hillock sands of the Karakum
desert already tied down by preceding
pioneer xerophytes).
Cf. *kuray*, *cherkez*, (borodavchataya)
sol'yanka, *boyalych*, *keurek*.

Chokrak (geol.)
"Likewise marked by high oil contents are
the layers of the Miocene and Oligocene
(particularly the Chokrak and Maykop
series):"

chooga (ornith.) *Podiceps cristatus* (Lake Khanka) = *khokhatyy nyrets*

chigir(') irrigation pump (in Central Asia);
"a water-lifting wheel requiring the
application of the force of a living or
mechanical motor for lifting the water;
the design is rather primitive."

chizh (ornith.) *Spinus spinus* (Turkmenia)

chivevnik (bot.) apparently: a growth of *chiy*, q.v.

chiy (bot.) 1. *Stipa splendens* (feather-grass)
(Barga Steppe; Upper Don)

2. *Lesnagrostis* (= *Stipa* ?)
splendens (Cent. Asia sands).

chilek (Kazakh) bucket of sheepskin

chilishnik (bot.) "These bushes (steppe cherry, *Sibiraea*
and *chiliga* (*dereza*, *Caragana frutex*))
are not scattered over the whole steppe,
but form isolated beds amid the herbaceous
cover ('*chilishniki*')."

chiliga (bot.) *Caragana* (pea-tree)
frutescens frutex (grassy steppe,
Upper Don, N. Cauc.) = *dereza*, *Sibiraea*,
chapyzhnik. Cf. *khargan*.

chilim (bot.) = *vodyanoy orekh*, tarna:
Trapa, water chestnut, water caltrop

china (bot.) *Lathyrus* (vetchling)
palustris (Zeya-Bureya Plain)
vesennyya ch.: *L. vernus* (Irthys).

chinar (bot.; Kopet-Dag) *Platanus orientalis*

chingil stone-field, stone-trown area
(Armenian Highland) = *Kamenik*

chingil (?) *Halimolobos argenteum* (Syr-Dar'ya).
(bot.) *masco.* = *dzhingil*.

chink (Turkmen) bluff, escarpment
(specifically of the Ust'-Urt Plateau
in Northwestern Turkmenia).
"chink, or *kyr*, steep bluff or ledge of
the Ust'-Urt Plateau."

chir (ornith.) *Coregonus nasus* (Novil'sk, Kara Sea N. Sib.)

chinga (bot.) (error for *chirga*, q.v. ?)
aminolistnaya ch.: *Salix carvifolia*
(Upper Don)

chirck (ornith.) 1. (*Anas*)
polevyy ch.: *Anas querquedula* (Lake
Khanka-Przhval'skiy).

2. (*querquedula*)
ch.-svistunok: *Q. crecca* (Taymyr,
Kamchatka, Taiman Tundra).

3. *Nettion crecca*.

churukta

(bot.; Yakut) a very nutritive fodder grass abounding on the hillocks along the Symchan -- Oymyakon route.

chop (ichth.)

Aspr. zingel (Bessarabia)

chubar (bot.)

(Thymus) thyme
pesch. ch.: Thymus odoratissimus
(N. Caucasus sands) = chaber.
Cf. chebrets, chebrets.

chulara (ichth.)

Kefal. chulara: Liza aurata (see Kefal.)

chum

hut (tundra) or Novaya Zemlya

chum

"The chums of Vaygach (Island) also come from the Khabarovo on the mainland side of the Yugorskiy Shar with their chumy and Polar fox skins caught by them during the winter."

"Some chums, having gone far out from the middle of Yugorskiy Shar (between the Molga and Sheksna) is found primarily in the shallow parts of the bodies of water."

chuma (bot.)

"Among the plants entirely immersed in the water of the lakes of the Mezhdurech'ye (area the Vodyanaya Loga and Sheksna) is found primarily in the shallow parts of the bodies of water."

"chumiza"

(Par. Setaria
Ital. the Korean) = ital'yanskoye
proso (Chinese Ku-tzu)

chura (geol.)

= dr. d.v.

churek

(ichth.)

a fish of the southeastern part of the Caspian Sea (Bassan-Ruli)

churot

(geol.)

depression forming a link in a string of depressions in the Murov-Kum Desert, with small lakes separated by sandy cross-pieces.
"One of the soils of the swamp-meadow type (on the depressions--"churoty"),...."

"The small widenings, or churoty, forming a chain in them (i.e. the lengthwise depressed sections)...On the churoty, with their fresh ground waters near the surface, which are almost entirely unsalinized in spring and summer, there level off staminateous-variherbaceous

churot (2)

meadow groupings with reed, jointfir, milk-vetch, heliotrope, etc.. The churoty are valuable farmlands, yielding large supplies of grain suitable for hay-making, and permit sowing of alfalfa and other forage plants and the planting of trees -- oleaster, willow and black alder. The plain relief and the compactness of the soils make it possible to mechanize plowing, planting and mowing (Suslov)

shelkovyy (bot.)

shelkovaya skatsiya: Albizzia julibrissin, silk tree
(Lenkoran' forests).

shelkopryad' (entom.) (masc.)

soznovyy sh.: Dendrolimus pini (W. Sib. tayga)

kedrovyy sh.: D. segregatus (W. Sib. tayga)

sh.monashenka: Lymantria monacha (W. Sib. tayga)

shelkopryadka (entom.)

sh. -monashenka: Portheia monacha.

shelom (geogr.) "Chalk 'mountains' and 'shelomy' -----hills
and whole long ridges, gleaming white amid
the dark verdure of the forests, are very
characteristic of the landscapes of the
region (the Volga hills)."

shelomaynik (bot.) = shalomaynik, q.v.

shelyuga (bot.) Salix (willow)

acutifolia (upper Don; floodplain of
the Northern Dvina).

shemaya (ichth.) Alburnus
chalcooides Guld.
(Azov-Kuban')
- selyava

sheptala dried peach(es)
(Soviet Central Asia)

"sherezh" (North Caucasus) = zherezh
("zherezh salq = slush; q.v. ")

"The winter regime of the upper sections
of the Terek are marked by the absence of
a solid freeze-over (ledogiat). Only
'sherezh' makes its appearance; this is
either bottom ice or frozen snow and ice
of the fringe-crusts (ukraintsy) torn off
from the shore and transported downstream
by the river."

sheresper (ichth.) Aspius
rapax (Syr-Dar'ya)

sherokhovaty (bot.) scaber, rough

sheroshnitsa (bot.) Asperula (madder fam.)
Danilewskians (Upper Don)

sherstnost' hair growth, amount of hair produced
by an animal

shershavy (bot.) hirtus, hirsutus

SH

shaiby special stores (caches) of dried fish
placed at certain intervals along a
route (e.g. to be followed later by a
surveyor or explorer). (Kamchatka).

shalamaynik - shalomaynik

shalman = brevno, log, beam (in the only
context found: log laid under the
hind wheels of an automobile to help
it over the sand in the Karakum Desert;
probably a Turkic word).

shalmanit' to lay a log or logs (shalman, q.v.)
under the hind wheels of an automobile
to help it over the sand

shalomaynik (bot.) "An umbelliferous plant of the Far
East (including Kamchatka), taller than
a man." = shalomaynik. Cf. tavalga.

1) Spiraeakantschatica (rose family)
(Kamchatka)

2) Filipendula Kantschatica (rose family)
(Kamchatka, Sakhalin)

shalyga (geogr.) "shoal hardly covered with water, in
the Caspian"

shampunka sampan, a Chinese skiff
(Suchan river, Vladivostok region)

shar arm, channel (of the lower Pechora)

shar'yazh (geol.) overthrust sheet or mass
(= pokrov nadviga), nappe de charriage.

shashki

razbitaya na shashki korka: a crust (of soil) broken up (by
cracks) into a checkerboard pattern.

shvedka (bot.) Suaeda, sea blite (a genus of herbs and
shrubs of the goosefoot fam. common on
seacoast and in alkaline regions).

shvyryat' to buffet (cf wind or waves buffeting
a boat)

sheyka (bot.)

rach'ya sheyka: Polygonum port., snakeweed (meadows,
forest zone) = rozovyy gorets (= Bis-
torta bistorta)

sheykhtseriya (bot.) Scheuchzeria, a genus of plants typifying
the Scheuchzeriaceae, a family of marsh
or bog herbs having rushlike leaves and
small perfect flowers

shelamaynik (bot) = shalomaynik, q.v.

shilokhvost' (ornith.) 1) *Dafila acuta* (Timan Tundra, Taymyr', Anadyr'). = shilokhvostka.
2) *Anas acuta* (Arctic).

shipovnik (bot.) a) *Rosa cinnamomea*, cinnamon rose, a Eurasian rose with slender stems and solitary fragrant flowers.
b) *Rosa acicularis*, wild rose.
c) *Rosa canina*, dogrose.
d) *Rosa* sp.

shipun (ornith.) *Cygnus olor* (Lake Khanka; Przheval'skiy).

lebed' sh.: *latifolius*, broad-leaved.

shirokolistnyy (bot.) *broadleaf forest* (i.e. not coniferous, *khvoynyy*).

shirokonoska (ornith) *Anas clypeata* (Arctic)

shirokorot (ornith)

pereletnyy sh.: *Eurystomus orientalis calonyx* (Ussuriland).

"shikany" (geol.) "dome-shaped remnants (*ostantay*) of erosion" (in the Trans-Volga Heights).

shikhta (techn.) batch, charge;
"mixture of raw materials made up by definite computation, and entering into furnaces (ovens) for smelting."

shishka (bot.) -vorsyanka: fuller's thistle, fuller's teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum*

vorsoval'naya sh.

shlemnik (bot.) *Scutellaria*, helmetflower, skullcap

see quotation under *verbeynik*

uzkolistnyy sh.: *S. angustifolia* (Marit. Obl.)

vostochnyy sh.; *S. orientalis* (N. Cauc. forest-steppe)

shleyf (geol.; from German *Schleif* "trail, train"). (vynos)
"long, gently sloping sediment (vynos) carried out onto a plain from rocks washed over and transported by water"; train of scree; debris train.
cf. quotation under *adyr*.
"Thin, sunny, dry, juniper forest on stony slopes with vast *shleyfy* of taluses (*osvny*)....."
"The broad *shleyfy* of proluvial and deluvial pebble deposits almost everywhere accompany the foot of the mountain ranges in the form of declivities (*pkatosti*), and have the form of stony deserts." (Fergana Valley)

shestak subdivision of a (leased) fishery.
= tonya
See quotation under *poplay*.

shestilepestnyy (bot.) hexapetalus, six-petaled

shiblyak (bot.) "xerophytic (drought-loving) deciduous shrub growths (in the Caucasus)".
"low-growing xeromorphic forest or shrubs consisting of *derzhi-derevo* (*Paliurus aculeatus*), buckthorn, etc." (North Caucasus).
Of. *frigana*.

shiblyak (bot.) "Widely developed in the Caucasus, particularly in the belt of dry lower mountain slopes of the E. Cauc. and in the Novorossiysk district of the Black Sea coast, are stands of shrubs. They belong to a type of vegetation distributed throughout the East Mediterranean, known as *shiblyak*. Most typical and widely distributed is the *Paliurus shiblyak* of *derzhi-derevo* (*Paliurus aculeatus*). This extremely thorny shrub forms very dense and extensive stands in the foothills, and sometimes also in the lower belt of the mountains. Among other shrubs characteristic of the Caucasian *shiblyak* we should note the Pallas buckthorn (*Rhamnus Pallasii*). The stands of this stiff shrub are mostly open in character. The bushes are situated at some distance from one another, resembling in form a sort of irregular hemisphere. Among the other varieties of *shiblyak* may be noted: stands of shrubby *hornbeam*, and growths of sumac, Georgian honeysuckle, some species of hawthorn, barberry, etc.

shiver (in Siberia), more often plural *shivery* = perekat, q.v.

1) "rapids (*porog*) in a river" (Russian source). = shivera.
2) "rapids in the process of disappearing" (French source: "rapides en voie de disparition").
(fem. sing., but also used as plural, as if from *shivera*) = shiver, q.v.

shivera pl. of shiver or shivera, q.v.

shivery

shiksha (bot.) *Empetrum nigrum*, crowberry (Fenzhina basin) = vodyanika.

shiloklyuvka (ornith.) *Recurvirostra avocetta* (W. Sib. steppe)

shilokhvostka (ornith) = shilokhvost'

shor (ethn.) a small Turkic people inhabiting the Gornaya Shoriya or Verkhnyaya Shoriya, a mountain land directly adjoining the Kuznets basin on the South.
Cf. shorets.

shorets a member of one of the small Turkic peoples, the shor, who inhabit Gornaya Shoriya or Verkhnyaya Shoriya, a mountainland direct adjoining the Kuznets coal-basin on the S.

shpat (geol.) German Spat).

atlasnyy sh.: fibrous calcite (used in jewelry) = voloknistyy kal'tsit.

plavikovyy sh.: fluorspar.

investkovyy sh.: calcite (= kal'tsit).

zheleznyy sh.: siderite, iron spar (= shpatovyy zheleznyak).

tyazhelyy sh.: barite, barium sulfate (= barit).

islandskiy sh.: Iceland spar, a transparent variety of calcite (calcium carbonate), the best of which is obtained in Iceland; used for the manufacture of the prisms of optical instruments.

shpatovyy (geol.)

sh. zheleznyak: siderite, iron spar = zheleznyy shpat.

shpur (mining; from Germ. Spur, "trace, track") blast hole, bore hole (in which to place a blast charge).

shram (geol.; Germ. Schramme, "scratch")

- 1) stria, striation
- 2) trail of a fault (= borozda na trezhchine sbrosa: "furrow on the crevice of a fault"; Dyushen).

shrikun (ornith.) Heterornis dauricus (lake Khanka; Przhval'skiy).

shtivka (naut.) stowage, stowing (of cargo in a vessel)
(cf. stevedore, Spanish *estivar* "to pack").

shtilevoy (shtil', "calm")

sh. den' (meteor.): a calm day, day without wind.

Shtok (geol.)

- 1) stock, "mass of eruptive rock (as much as 200 sq. km. in surface) approximating a round or oval shape, with irregular outline; not infrequently has ramifications in the form of veins of various thickness and length. In addition to eruptive rock, gypsum, rock salt and anhydrite sometimes lie in this shape."
- 2) etock (e.g. of rock salt, pillar = stolb, nebol'shoy batolit (small batholith)).

shleyf (geol.) continued: "No small role in the formation of the relief (of the Muyn-Kun Sands) was played by the very muddy small streams which flowed down the slopes of the piedmont shleyf and aided in greatly silting up the depressions."

shlir (geol.; from German "Schlier") "a separate section of eruptive rocks related in origin with the main surrounding mass but differing from it in composition."

shlif (geol.; from German Schliff, "polish") "thin lamina (plastinka) of mineral, rock or fossil, prepared for study under the microscope."

shlikh (geol.; cf. German Schlick, "stiff mud", "slag"). "heavy remnant of panned-off gold- or platinum-bearing sands; divided according to color into black and gray, depending upon the color of the minerals contained in it."

shlikhovyy (mining)

sh. method: sluicing method, sluicing (of ore-bearing earth to separate the gold, magnetite, etc.)

shneka a fishing boat
= shnyaka, q.v.

shlyyaps (geol.)

zheleznyaya sh.: gossan, cap of (an iron-ore) vein, outcrop of a vein colored with iron oxides.
"Part of a deposit of different metals, into the composition of whose ores enters iron, and lying near the earth's surface above the water table. Here, under the action of the air, water and carbonic acid the ores are transformed, weathered out, a part of the elements enters into solution and is carried downward, and the iron enters into a stable compound. Characterized by typical red color and is often an indication of the presence, beneath, of valuable ore, mainly copper and iron, deposits."

shnyaka "wooden vessel without decks"
= shneka.

"fishing boat in the north of the European part of the USSR, with a capacity of 4.5 to 5 tons, 9.3 m. long, with a draft of 0.75 m; flat-bottomed with small decks on prow and stern; usually carries one mast with a straight sail."

shor (georg.; Turkmen) a salt-marsh in the Karakum desert of Turkmenia.
= sor, Russ. solonchak.

SHCH

shchavel'sk (bot.) (dimin. to shchavel') kislén'kiy
shch: Rumex acetosella (Upper Don)

shchavel' (bot.) (1) (Rumex, docks and sorrels) kónskiy
shch: Rumex confertus (forest-steppe).
Cf. shchavalek.
(2) (Oxyria, mountain sorrel) gornyy
shch.: O. digyna (Khibiny Mtns.)

shchevritsa (ornith.) (Anthus, pipit) lesnaya shch.:
Anthus arboreus (Lake Khanka;
Przheval'skiy) polevayv shch.:
A. Richardii (Lake Khanka).

shchegol (ornith.) sedogovyy shch.: Acanthis caniceps
Carduelis caniceps caspius
Turkmenia

shchedigrinka (bot.) Camphorosma
mongolicum (n. Cauc. grass steppe,
a subshrub)

shchelkunchik (entom.) beetle (zhuk) of the Elateridae
family.

shchelochnoy alkaline

shchenok whelp; calf

(1) (Arctic ice term) bergy bit
(small fragment of an iceberg;
seldom used).
(2) (Arctic ice term): growler
(seldom used) = otde'l'naya
bol'shaya l'dina morskogo l'da.

"shchetina" (lit. "bristle")
"The clearings (vyrubki, in the
forests of the Moloka--Sheksna
watershed) rapidly become covered
with hardly edible, stiff belousovaya
'shchetina' (belous, Nardus stricta,
is a grass growing in wasteland
meadows)."

shchetinistyy (bot.) hispidus, bristly

shchetinnik (bot.) Setaria, bristly foxtail grass

shch'iritsa (bot.) Amaranthus
Tellungianus (turkmenia)
retroflexus "
grecheskaya shch.: A. graecizans
(Turkmenia)

shchitovnik (bot.) Dryopteris, shield fern
shch. linneyevsky: Dryopteris
Linnaeana (forest zone, Khibiny)

shtrikhovka (geol.; from German Strich)
striation cf. shram.

shtuchnyy

sh. kamen': stone "for facing bridges and
tunnels, for supporting walls, for
foundations of structures, etc."

shtyr' (masc.) 1) pin, pivot (e.g. of a rudder) = sterzhen'.
2. iron hook or vertical rod (= sterzhen')
to which an insulator (shtvrevoy izolvator)
is attached.

shuga "thin ice just forming (on the rivers
of Siberia; called salo in the
European part of the USSR)"
Slush from melting ice (see quotation
under zabereg)
"Friable, whitish-colored pieces of ice of
a mixed character: it is formed of salo,
sometimes of snezhura (q.v.), and becomes
condensed under the action of waves and
currents; it may attain considerable
thickness under compression; sometimes
shuga is formed from ground ice which has
risen from the bottom of the sea, where
it originates from overchilled water."

shurf (geol.; from German Schurf)
"a small vertical hole (vyrabotka) made
in the earth's surface in search for
deposits of minerals, for ventilation,
drainage (vodootliv), and other purposes."

E

ebalek (bot.) Ceratocarpus arenarius, (a non-succulent xerophyte of the semi desert)
= verblyuzhka, zaychik, usteli-pole.

evdialit (geol.) "a beautiful crimson-pink mineral, whose chemical composition comprises the element zirconium, indispensable for the fire-resistant industry." (found in the Lovozerskiye Tundra of the Kola Penin.)

Evenki (ehtn.) = Tungus, Tungusy (a people of the Evenko-Manchurian language group)

eveny native name of the Lamuts (in northern Yakutia and lower Yenisey basin)

edel'veys (edelweiss, Leontopodium Alpinum)

"krymskiy e.": Cerastium Biebersteini (a mouse-ear chickweed).

eylagi (Caucasus) alpine meadows or pastures;
of.: region of alpine mountains occupied by alpine carpets, meadows and mountain meadow steppes.
dsheylyau
dsheylyau
yayla = yayla (Crimea), dzhaylau (Soviet Central Asia), al'py, German Mattengebirge.

eylazhnyye (sylvag, q.v.) alpine-pasture...

eylazhnyye pochvy: alpine-pasture soils.

efemer (bot.) ephemeral (annual) plant (of the semidesert and desert)

efemeroid (bot.) ephemeral perennial
= efemer-mnogoletnik

ekonomka (zool.)

polevka-e.: Microtus oeconomus sbsp. (Tunguska River region)

ekspozitsiya exposure (e.g. of slopes, i.e. the direction in which they face); (photographic) exposure = osveshcheniye.

eleolit (geol.) = nefalin, q.v.

elyuviiy (geol.) eluvium (material lying more or less on the spot where it was weathered out or off).
"products of the weathering of bedrock which remain at the place of their formation. The eluvium of solid rock (quartzite, etc.) is usually rubble debris; that of limestone and marl is a clayey mass."

shch. shipovatyv: D. spinulosa
(shchibiny)

shchitomordnik (scol.) Ancistrodon
halys (snake)
(Syr-Darya)
(Agkistrodon), a genus of pit vipers, including the copperheads and water moccasins (Far East)

shchuka (ichth.) Esoc
lucius

shchur (ornith.) Pinicola
enucleator (forest zone; West Sib. forest-steppe; Anadyr').

shchurka (ornith.) zolotistaya shch.: Merops apiaster (Turkmenia)

"shchurok" (ornith.) = "pcheloyedka", bee-martin, king-bird, tyrant fly-catcher (genus Tyrannus)

shchuchka (bot.) Deschampsia (hair grass) = lugovik
caespitosa (meadows of forest zone)
lesnaya shch.: D. Flexuosa, wood hair grass, common hair grass.
arkticheskaya: D. arctica (Arctic).
"a meadow plant (lugovik), turf perennial grass (ziak), as much as 100 cm. high; one of the poorer fodder herbs (travy), it is eaten only when young; found along river banks, bushes, on swampy meadows, forming patches of turf (dernovniki)--almost tussocks (kochki)."

shchuchkovyy consisting of shchuchka, q. v.
"Lower is the quality of the shchuchka meadows (shchuchkovyye luga), constituting up to 16% of the area of all the hayfields (senokosy) of the Mezhdurech'ye (land between the Mologa and Sheksna)."

efironosnyy (bot.) bearing a volatile (or essential) oil
(for perfumes, soap, confectionery,
liqueurs, medicine, etc.).

The efironosnyye rasteniya (volatile-oil-bearing plants) include:

"geranium" (Pelargonium roseum)
"lemon sorghum" (Anoropogon citratus)
"lemon verbena" (Lippia citriodora)
Damascus rose (Rosa damascena)
White rose (Rose alba)
Gallic rose (Rose gallica)
Irises
sebzhen (Trachyspermum citricum; Turkmenia)
sages caraway acacia
lavender coriander Ocimum basilicum
rosemary anise
fennel eucalyptus
Cephalophora aromatica
hyssop
jasmine

elyuvy (geol.) (2) ="kora vyvetrivaniya (crust of weather-
ing); surface layers of rocks which
were formed when these were destroyed
in the process of weathering and remain-
ed in place. It is of various thickness,
and its character depends both on the
composition of the rock and on the cli-
matic conditions. Soil also enters into
the composition of the crust of weather-
ing."

epigony "Greek 'descendants', later secondary
representatives of any movement, re-
peating the ideas and methods of their
predecessors under changed circumstances
and hence doomed to helplessness and
degeneration".

epizodicheskiy intermittent, occasional
"Supplementary (weather) observations
should not be epizodicheskiy, but
throughout the navigation season.

erkek (bot.; Kazakh) 1) (Agropyrum, wheatgrass)
Agropyrum sibiricum (grows on sandy
soils) = kesme (Turkmen).
2) (Aristida, three-awn grass)
erkek-selin (Turkmen): A. Karelini
= selen (Kazakh). Cf. selin.
3) (Hordeum, barley)
zhaman-erkek (Kazakh): H. spontaneum
= arpalyk, (Turkmen)

erkekovyy (bot.) "erkekovyye (Agropyrum sibiricum) assotsiatsii":
Siberian wheatgrass associations.

eskizy (French esquisse) rough-draft,in the rough;

e. proyekt: rough-draft plan, rough draft of a plan.

eskulapov (scol.)

e. uzh: Coluber longissimus.

espartset (bot.) Onobrychis
vicisefolia (forest zone; Donets)
setava (Orsk Rayon)
arenaria (W. Sib. forest-steppe)

A Eurasian perennial forage herb of the
bean family

estragon (bot.) Artemisia
dracunculus (Chinese Turk.)
(W. Sib. forest-steppe)

efirno-maslichnyy ("ether-oil" volatile-oil....essential-oil
cf. efironosnyy
efirno-maslichnoye proizvodstvo: production of volatile
(or essential) oils.

YA

yavor (bot.)	Acer (maple) pseudoplatanus, sycamore maple (Podolian forests, reaching into the neighboring Kiev forest- steppe).
yoyla	<u>gornyy ya.</u> : A. Trautvetteri (sub- alpine zone of Northern Osetia). (Crimean Mountains) alpine meadows or pastures, "region of alpine mountains occupied by alpine carpets, meadows and mountain meadow steeps." = eylagi (Caucasus), dzheylau (Soviet Central Asia), al'py, German Matten- gebirge. "yaroslavka" a fine breed of white-headed milch cows developed at Yaroslavl'. " " " " " " yagel' (bot.; Finnish <u>lakka</u> : "lichen") Cladonia (a genus of lichens, "reindeer moss", whence C. rangiferina). rangiferina ("reindeer moss" proper). alpestris mitis "a lichen known also as 'reindeer moss' (oleniy mosh); the principal reindeer food; grows in the north of the USSR and on the high mountains of Eastern Siberia. In nutritive value it excels potatoes; alcohol is dis- tilled from it in Sweden."
yagodnik (bot.)	berry bush
yaz' (ichth.)	Leuciscus idus (Azov--Don)
Yokorets (bot.)	tribulus <u>odnotsvetnyy ya.</u> : T. uniflorus (Turkmenia). to anchor S. zayakorit' yaltyrbus (bot.) Avena ludoviciana (Turkmenia). yambo "narrow" in Nenets (occurs in geographic names) yanipa pit

YU

juvenil'nyy (geol.)	juvenile
juvenil'nyye vody:	juvenile waters = vody glubinnogo proiskhozhdeniya, q.v.
yugorlyk (bot.)	Peganum harmala (Turkmenia). harmel = adraspen, yuzerlyk (Crimea), ruta yugra (ethn.) ancient name of the <u>mangy</u> (Voguls), q.v. yuzerlyk (bot.) Crimea = yugorlyk, ruta, adraspen Peganum har- mala, harmel yuity Eskimos on Behring Strait yukola dried fish (Kamchatka) Yura (geol.) Jurassic Period (Second period of the Mesozoic Era); also Jurassic rocks; divided into three sections: Leyyas or Nizhniy: Lias or Lower Dogger or Sredniy: Dogger or Middle Mal'm or Verkhniy: Malm or Upper Yushar Yugorskiy Shar, the strait between Vaygach Island and the mainland in the SW corner of the Kara Sea.

yasmennik (bot.) (1) *Asperula odorata*, woodruff
(forest zone, forest-steppe zone;
Alazan' valley)

beregovoy ya.: *A. rivalis* (Donets)
stelyushchiysya ya.: *A. humifusa* (Donets)
krasil'nyy ya.: *A. tinctoria* (forest
zone)
cf. *sheroshnitsa*, (beregovoy yasmennik),
(krasil'nyy) devyasil.

(2) *Osmorrhiza*
amurensis (Far East, Caucasus, Altay)

yastreb (ornith.)

ya. -teterenyatnik: *Astus gentilis* (Syr-Dar'ya);
A. gentilis albidus (Anadyr').

ya. -tyuvik: *Accipiter badius brevipes* (formerly
Astus brevipes) (Verchesh).

yastrebinika (bot.) *Hieracium* (hawkweed) *umbellatum*
(meadows of forest zone)

al'piyskaya ya.: *H. alpinum* (forest zone, Khibiny
mountains).

volosistaya ya.: *H. pilosella* (Upper Don).

yatryshnik (bot.) *Crochis*
latifolia (W. Sib. steppe)

pyatnistyy ya.: *Crochis maculata* (W. Sib.)

yashchurka (scol.) 1) *Eremias*
velox (Dagestan)

peschanaya ya., mongol'skaya ya.:
E. arguta (Forest-steppe; Marit.
Chk., Dagestan)

2) *Scaptura* (a lizard)

setchataya ya.: *S. grammica* (sand
deserts of Soviet Central Asia).

polosataya ya.: *S. scripta* (sand
deserts of Soviet Central Asia).

yantak (bot.; Turkmen)
Alhagi camelorum, camel's-thorn (local
name in the southeast Karakum Desert for
Verkhnyash'ya klovushka)
= *dahantag*, *dzhantak* (Kazakh).

yapyr (bot.) *Senecio*, subdentatus (Turkmenia)

yarey (geogr.) (in the Malozemel'skaya Tundra and Bol'-
shozemel'skaya Tundra in the northeast of
European USSR)

= "wind-hollowed spots and basins (*pyatna*
i kotloviny vyduvaniya) devoid of vegeta-
tion and usually covered on the surface
with fine pebbles and rubble (eolian
accumulation)... They are confined ex-
clusively to sands."

"The *yarey* (pl.) is a wind-blown region
(*oblast razveivaniya*) without a clearly
pronounced strip of deposition."

yaritsa (bot.) *rozha-yaritsa*: spring rye (?)
(from Yakutia; thrives in the Pamir).

yarus (geol.; pl. yarusy)
stage (group of rock strata corres-
ponding to a geologic age).

"a sequence (*svita*) of layers deposited
during one geologic age, being divided
into zones (*zony*) and horizons (*gori-
zonty*). In its turn, the yarus forms a
part of a section (*strel*) of a geologic
system (*sistema*). Its name is usually
taken from the place where it was first
scientifically determined and described."

yarus
a) (bot.) tier (e.g. of vegetation, of
a forest in which different kinds of
trees grow to different general levels).

b) (geogr.) tier (of a terrace).

yarusnost'
tier arrangement; arrangement in tiers,
tiering (e.g. of vegetation or of the
above-ground or underground parts of
plants).

yasenets (bot.) *Dicamnus* (herb of the rue family)
fraxinella (Esuri-Suyfun)
dasycarpus (Kingan).

yaakolka (bot.) *Cerastium regelii* (Nov. Zemlya)

ya. al'piyskaya: *Cerastium alpinum* (Khibiny)
"chickweed fam."

ya. dernistaya: *C. caespitosum* (Khibiny)

STAT

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